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VICTORY BULLETIN

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Nation's Greatest Fund Drive To Be Opened April 12

Second Bond Campaign Must Raise 13 Billion To Keep War Machine in Successful Action

The greatest financial drive in the history of the United States will open on April 12 to back up the men in the services and keep America's now gigantic war machine in successful action, the Office of War Information declared this week, reviewing the upcoming home offensive of the Second War Loan.

The mechanized equipment of this war, vastly superior to anything known in previous wars, demands upkeep, servicing, and repair, as well as ever-increased production. These expenses, OWI said, can only be met by sacrifices on the home front to match those of other Americans fighting and bleeding on fields of conflict all over the world.

The total military bill for the war of 1914–18 amounted to only 31 billion dollars. In this war, appropriations and contract authorizations since July 1940 already total about 240 billions. Eighty-five billion dollars must be spent in the fiscal year of 1943 alone.

Finance World Offensives

Aside from the money that will be raised by taxes, 13 billion dollars must be raised in the next few weeks by the Second War Loan, the direct purpose of which is to finance the tremendous war strategy that is now fingering out in offensive actions all over the globe. Americans on the home front have this money in pocket, OWI said, quoting Treasury Department statements that Americans' current holding of currency and commercial bank deposits are now at new record levels, and that a large share of this current backlog is immediately available for investment in Government securities.

These funds should be mobilized for the national good, OWI said, as well as for the self-interest of workers wishing to protect the purchasing power of their wages. If "loose dollars" are not collared and harnessed to the war program, they may easily contribute to inflation and a rising spiral of living and commodity prices.

Specifically, the American people will have this year—over and above taxes, insurance, debt repayment, and what they can buy—perhaps 40 billions of funds available from current income. Yet not enough people are investing in war bonds and other forms of Government securities to absorb this surplus.

Doubled Purchases By Workers Asked

Uncle Sam is asking workers to double their purchases of war bonds this month as part of the 13-billion-dollar April war financing.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, explaining the Second War Loan to labor press reporters, said that the regular pay-roll savings campaign and the other war savings operations in which labor is vitally interested would continue as heretofore.

He disclosed that the goal for April for "E" or "People's Bonds" was $1,500,000,000. Ordinarily workers buy around $700,000,000 of these monthly, mostly through pay-roll deduction.

War spending is now at the rate of 6 billion dollars a month, and the 13 bil-

(*Continued on page 396*)

PASS THE AMMUNITION!

—*Two-column mats are available.*

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EDITOR'S NOTE

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Nazi Total Mobilization Fails, Brings New Repressions

Exploitation of Labor, Increased Executions Among Results Shown by OWI Analyses

Despite an all-out Nazi propaganda campaign for the past two months, "total mobilization" has failed to produce the desired results in Europe for the German war machine and more severe supplementary decrees have been instituted, the Office of War Information said this week in a report based upon analyses of official documents and statements of enemy newspapers and radios in Europe.

The German decrees of January 27 and 29 have been followed by more severe supplementary orders in Norway, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Poland and Eastern Europe, OWI reported.

Five immediate results are apparent, OWI analyses show:

(1) Extended exploitation of labor and a prevailing 56- to 66-hour week in industry (the average work week for German agriculture in 1942, according to the Agricultural Institute at the University of Goettingen, was 78.8 hours); (2) forcible requisitioning of labor for German industry, and recruits for the German armies in Nazi-controlled countries; (3) a marked increase in executions for "high treason;" (4) the destruction of small and medium business through the planned increase in the rate of economic concentration by Nazi-dominated industrial combines; (5) increased predominance of the Nazi SS, or Elite Guard, over native Fascist organizations in occupied countries.

Effects Summarized

The effects of "total mobilization" in the different countries in Europe were summarized by OWI as follows:

Norway. Every man between 18 and 55 and every woman between 21 and 40, have been ordered to serve the Nazi war effort, according to Stavanger Radio on February 22. All Norwegian labor and industry have been conscripted. The Norwegian Trade Department has assumed full power to change or cancel business contracts, order mergers, prohibit formation of new businesses and prevent the expansion of established enterprises (Stockholm Tidnengen, Feb. 26).

Holland. Germany has assumed legal power to take any measures necessary for the maintenance of production, the distribution of goods, and the conversion of the labor market, according to a decree published in the Official State Gazette. On February 22, Hilversum Radio announced that offenders against German regulations can be punished by death. A 54-hour work week has been decreed, and Sunday work has been introduced in the mines of Limburg.

France. The Compulsory Labor Service decides which French workmen shall be permitted to remain in their present employment, which are to be sent to other places in France, and which will be sent to Germany for the duration. The German-dictated decrees are executed by a General Commissioner for Compulsory Labor, acting under the direct authority of Laval.

Children Assigned to Farmers

Belgium. Children 14 years of age are now being assigned to farmers as farm help. The farmers become temporary "foster parents" and may refuse to allow the real parents of the children to see them, Radio Brussels said on March 1.

Greece. The Commander-in-chief for Southern Greece has ordered the mobilization for "civilian purposes" of all Greeks between the ages of 16 and 45. (Berlin Radio, February 27.)

Bulgaria. By official government decree, all business establishments have been placed under a civil mobilization order patterned to fit into the German "total mobilization" campaign.

Poland and the eastern occupied areas. Since the people of Poland and occupied eastern countries have been exploited from the first day of German occupation, further mobilization can only be achieved by pressing them into the Wehrmacht. This is now happening. On Feb. 26, the military commissariat of the Ostland announced the formation of Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian Legions to fight in the German armies. The male population has been informed that it may "choose" whether to join these Legions or the German armed forces.

The War Last Week . . .

American, British Armies Move Toward Decision in Tunisia

Rommel Adopts Delaying Actions in Retreat Toward Tunis-Bizerte Triangle

The German Afrika Korps in Tunisia, racing up the eastern coast toward the Tunis-Bizerte triangle, has had to adopt at the same time a series of delaying actions in an effort to hold off the junction of the Americans and the British Eighth Army.

This is just what Rommel has done. After making a safe exit through the Gabes bottleneck before the Allied junction could be effected, he turned last week to make a stand at prepared positions north of Oudref, and then continued his march up the coast. Attacking Allied forces found their advance hindered by mine fields laid to cover the Axis retreat.

Meanwhile the British First Army in the north has driven closer to Mateur, only 18 miles from Bizerte, and Allied bombers have constantly attacked docks and installations in this highly fortified Axis-held area. Earlier in the week, the First Army took Sed Jenane and, advancing steadily eastward and north, passed El Aouana Station and moved into the very hills from which the Germans attacked about a month ago.

Battle of Mareth Line

According to OWI Director Elmer Davis, the Axis withdrawal from the Mareth Line was made under cover of a sandstorm, which saved Rommel from the devastating air pounding the Allies had been prepared to inflict on him and allowed him to get out with most of his material intact. As a consequence, the Afrika Korps will now be in a position to fight a good delaying action, Mr. Davis said. And the more delaying actions it can fight, the longer it can postpone "the eventual invasion of Europe."

Eighth Army Praised

The Allied success at the Mareth Line—forcing Rommel to abandon his defense system and flee to the north—was attributed, by both Director Davis and Secretary Stimson, to the leadership of General Sir B. L. Montgomery and the skill of the British Eighth Army. Mr. Stimson explained that what forced the Axis retreat was the Eighth Army strategy of sending a flanking force to the rear of Rommel's troops, but said that coordinated operations of American and French troops in central Tunisia and the British First Army in the north, plus the able support of American and British fliers contributed substantially to the Eighth Army's success.

Air Support Strategy

The strategic value and extent of such air support was suggested by a War Department announcement that in one day USAAF fighter and bomber planes flew 1,399 sorties against Rommel's troops. That day was Tuesday, March 30, 1943, and despite hazardous flying weather the attacks were carried out successfully. Enemy transports, troops, supply concentrations and airfields all felt the terrible destructive power of the attacking American planes.

A sortie is an operational flight by one plane. Each time the plane returns to its base for gasoline, bombs and ammunition and takes off again it is counted as another sortie. Over a thousand of these in one day means a day-long assault without letup. And in order to make this kind of concentrated aerial warfare possible, we had to make simultaneous use in the same area of the 12th USAAF, which is based in North Africa, and the 9th USAAF of the Western Desert Force. In addition to the damage inflicted on the retreating German and Italian ground troops, planes of these air forces brought down nine enemy aircraft and damaged between three and eight, with a loss of only one U. S. plane.

If Rommel Succeeds

All week these air forces have been harassing the retreating enemy columns, and all week a cordon of British, American, and French ground troops has been fighting to press the Axis forces into an ever-narrowing area in central Tunisia. Through this gap, Secretary Stimson said, Rommel must try to move his forces. And if he succeeds in joining Col. Gen. Von Arnim's forces in northern Tunisia, the Axis will have a strong army in good defensive positions, the defense perimeter of Bizerte.

Estimated Axis Losses

Reports of Axis losses so far are incomplete, but Secretary of War Stimson said the Axis has lost large numbers of Germans and Italians killed, several thousands made prisoners, and large quantities of guns, tanks, and vehicles. He said that several American divisions are on this front, to take part in the expulsion of the Axis from North Africa, and predicted that before the final phase of the campaign is over there will probably be a great deal of fighting.

Pacific Air Battles

Late in the week the Navy reported a sharp flare-up of fighting in the Solomons, in which American airmen shot down 16 Japanese Zeros during a fierce air duel near Guadalcanal. The battle involved a force of between 30 and 40 Zeros. Although 6 American planes were shot down, 2 of the pilots were saved.

The War Department, announcing the result of USAAF aerial combat against the Japanese in the first three months of the year, disclosed that during January, February, and March the U. S. lost 54 Army planes and the Japanese lost 384. It was pointed out that this claim of 384 Japanese aircraft destroyed is based on a rigid application of standards, and includes only those enemy aircraft which have been credited to Army Air Forces personnel as certain victories.

The President Last Week . . .

President Vetoes Bankhead Bill

Outlines Manpower Plan, United Nations Harmony

President Roosevelt last week vetoed the Bankhead bill, announced a plan to encourage men to enter essential activities, particularly agriculture, and said that in all of the conferences held so far the United Nations "are about 95 percent together."

In a message to Congress, the President described as "inflationary in character" the bill to prohibit the inclusion of farm benefit payments in the computation of parity prices for purposes of fixing ceiling prices on farm commodities. He said that the bill was "wholly inconsistent with our stabilization program and, therefore, dangerous alike to our constructive farm policy and to our whole war effort."

"If by this bill," the message continued, "you force an increase in the cost of the basic foodstuffs, and as a result the National War Labor Board increases wages, no one can tell where increases will start or what those increased wages will ultimately cost the farmers and all people of the Nation."

Aid Labor Shortage

The President, reviewing at his press conference a memorandum on the encouragement of all available manpower to take essential jobs, said that the War Department, instead of releasing men 38 years or over, would transfer all those capable of doing dairy work to inactive status on April 1. Men so transferred can be recalled to active duty at the request of the War Manpower Commission, he said.

He emphasized that the plan applied not only to dairying but to every essential industry. A man or his former employer may request transfer to any essential industry when this request is accompanied by a statement from WMC —ultimately, the man's local draft board—that his release is desired. Men over 45, men classified 4-F, men in nondeferrable occupations, and conscientious objectors also will be encouraged to enter dairying, he said.

On the subject of conferences on postwar problems, the President said that he hoped and expected that talks in the same general direction as the one he had with British Foreign Secretary Eden could be held with Russia in the very near future, and that hope still sprang eternal regarding a conference directly with Mr. Stalin. He said that he and Mr. Eden had talked about everything that might be put down as current military and political affairs, and that the talks disclosed a very close similarity of outlook.

The Congress Last Week . . .

Death Penalty for Hostile Acts Provided by War Security Bill

Senate Approves New Navy Rank of Commodore, Awarding of Insignia to Farm Workers

A War Security Bill providing the death penalty for persons convicted of hostile acts against the United States was passed by the House last week. The bill carried an amendment designed to protect newspapers and citizens from prosecution for discussing or criticizing domestic or foreign policies of the Government. The measure would expire 6 months after close of hostilities or upon passage of a concurrent resolution of the House and Senate.

All pay-as-you-go tax legislation was sent back to the House Ways and Means Committee when the Ruml Income Tax Plan was defeated, 215 to 198.

The House passed the $63,032,683 War Department Civil Functions Bill after eliminating funds for the proposed Florida Barge Canal. The Appropriations Committee said, in reporting the bill, that the Canal project involved critical materials and manpower which would detract from military and naval war needs.

The House Civil Service Committee approved the overtime pay bill for Government workers in a form substantially the same as the temporary measure now in effect. The Rules Committee approved a bill which would permit persons who deserted from the armed forces in time of war to regain their U. S. citizenship and "return to the firing line."

Senate Actions

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill to expand the U. S. Public Health Service on a wartime basis. The bill would place Health Service officers on a par with the Army Medical Corps in regard to allowances and benefits.

Concerning the Military, the Senate passed and sent to the House bills which provide: Appointment of naval officers to new grade of commodore; The President by proclamation may reduce the course of instruction at the U. S. Naval Academy from four to three years; Members of the military or naval forces have an additional 120-day period in which to file for national service life insurance without the necessity of further medical examination; The Secretary of the Navy may pay the cost of transporting civilian employees to and from places of duty outside the continental U. S.

On the domestic front, the Senate approved bills providing: The President may appoint an additional circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit which includes the districts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; Awards of honor, with suitable insignia, to persons engaged in agricultural production may be made by the Secretary of Agriculture; The Federal Government may sell public lands in Morrison County, Minn., to the State for park use.

MANY CASUALTY NOTICES UNCLAIMED

Thousands of vital messages concerning servicemen killed in action, reported missing, or taken prisoners of war, as well as a large number of undelivered allotment checks have been returned to Washington in the past few months stamped "unclaimed."

At the request of the War and Navy Departments, Red Cross Home Service is attempting to trace the persons to whom these messages were originally sent.

While the correspondence unit of Red Cross Home Service is usually able to locate the majority of emergency addressees, it frequently takes several months to trace persons who moved without leaving a forwarding address.

To facilitate the delivery of casualty and other messages of vital importance to a serviceman's family, all persons listed as the "next of kin" on service records were urged by Red Cross officials to leave their forwarding or emergency address with the post office when they move.

Selective Service . . .

Hershey Says Fathers Will Not Be Drafted Before July

Reclassification of Nondeferrables Begins Following April 1 Deadline

Fathers who were married before they registered for the draft and whose children were born before September 14, 1942, will not be inducted before July, in the opinion of Maj. Gen. Hershey, director of Selective Service.

Selective Service boards, however, began the reclassification of registrants in the designated "nondeferrable" activities and occupations, following the April 1 deadline set for registrants in these categories to find war jobs or to register with the United States Employment Service.

General Hershey told his press conference last week that recent developments gave him reason to hope that the induction of fathers might even "be put off a little longer." He said that as far as he knows no married men with pre-Pearl Harbor children have been inducted.

Draws Distinction

"We have inducted fathers who were married after induction became imminent or whose children were born after the deadline," he said, "and in a few cases where the husband was not supporting his family or where there was no bona fide family relationship. However, boards have been instructed not to induct actual fathers until they receive further orders from us."

Any father who has been inducted by mistake can be released from the Army by orders of Selective Service. National Selective Service Headquarters are now studying the present draft relationships but have not reached any decision on changing them, Gen. Hershey said. When such a change is decided upon, it will be announced publicly, he added.

WMC Chairman McNutt emphasized that the order concerning nondeferrables affects only registrants of military age, and in no way changes the status of any registrant who is not in one or another of the activities and occupations that were specifically named in the WMC order issued on February 2.

"It is particularly desirable," Mr. McNutt said, "that there be no misunderstanding concerning the scope of this order. It is specific in defining the occupations and activities that are nondeferrable from military service regardless of dependency and only registrants in those categories are affected. If any registrant is in doubt as to whether or not he is included in its provisions, he should consult his Selective Service local board at once."

Under the WMC order, registrants in 35 specified occupations or engaged in any capacity in 19 manufacturing, 8 wholesale and retail trades, and 9 service activities were declared nondeferrable from military service.

Grace Period

Registrants in these categories who could not find war jobs by April 1, but who had registered with the USES for war work, were given a 30-day period to make such transfer if they presented evidence of such USES registration to their local boards. The 30-day period for transfer begins with the date when such evidence is presented to the local board.

Instructions sent to local boards by General Hershey are that registrants in nondeferrable activities are to be classified "without consideration of their dependency status," except that the following grounds may be accepted as reasonable excuses for temporary idleness or for being engaged in a nondeferrable activity or occupation: (*a*) sickness of registrant or immediate family of registrant; (*b*) physical disqualification; (*c*) reasonable vacation; (*d*) compelling circumstances that would not permit the change of employment without undue hardship to the registrant or his dependents.

General Hershey emphasized also that all cases must be "considered with common sense" and that local boards and appeals agencies in considering the status of such registrants shall be governed by the general provisions of Selective Service Regulations as to procedure, notices, and appeals.

Five More Colleges Given Approval

Selection Almost Completed For Army, Navy Training

The number of colleges and universities approved for placement of specialized war training programs by the Army and Navy has been increased by the addition of five institutions, bringing the number approved to an aggregate of 488, the Joint Committee for the Selection of Non-Federal Educational Institutions announced last week.

The Committee stated that with this addition it had about completed the task of selecting colleges and universities for the war training program.

"With the list of institutions announced as of this date," the Committee said, "it now appears probable that the Army and Navy will have had assigned to them for inspection and possible negotiation of contract nearly enough colleges and universities to provide adequate facilities for the Army Specialized Training Program and the Navy College Training Program. Changes will no doubt be made in some instances in the light of inspections, and a few more institutions may be added to the list as replacements."

Lists Institutions

The five colleges and universities which were approved for inspection and possible contract by the Navy Department for basic training are: University of Idaho, Southern branch, Pocatello, Idaho; Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.; Central College, Fayette, Mo.; Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Mo.; Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

In addition to adding the five new institutions to the eligible list, the committee approved De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., and Juniata College, Huntington, Pa., for inspection and possible contract by the Navy Department for basic training. It also approved the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., for inspection and possible contract by the Navy Department for engineering training. The last three institutions had been approved previously for other programs.

To date, the Joint Committee has approved an aggregate of 1,457 programs for the two services. Nine hundred and sixty-two were approved for the War Department and 495 for the Navy Department.

War Manpower

New Selective Service Program Recruits Dairy Workers

Extends Nondeferrable Age to 45; 4-F's Urged to Work on Farms

Carrying out the President's program for returning men of farm experience to dairy farm production, the Selective Service Bureau last week announced that it had advised local boards of major steps to be taken to expedite this phase of the "back to the farm" movement.

The plan for returning qualified workers to dairy farm production includes cooperation with the Department of Agriculture State and County War Boards to persuade Class IV–F (physically unfit for military service) men between the ages of 18 to 45 to return to dairy farm production if they have had experience in such work but are not now so engaged and are not in any other activity which is essential to the support of the war effort.

Selective Service will cooperate also with war boards to get men over 45, who have had dairy farming or general farming experience but who are not now engaged in essential activities, to go back to dairy farming activity.

The age limit was extended for men now engaged in activities or occupations listed as nondeferrable. Heretofore the age limit was from 18 to 38 years, but under the new program it includes men 18 to 45. Registrants engaged in nondeferrable activities or occupations—after April 1, for those 18 through 37 and after May 1, for those 38 through 44—lose all claims for dependency deferment, except under unusual circumstances. They are given 30 days to get into agriculture or other essential activity if they register with the United States Employment Service for such a transfer, otherwise they may be classified as available for military service.

Soldiers Transferred to Reserve

Selective Service has agreed with the War Department that no more outright discharges from the Army will be granted to men who attained their 38th birthday prior to February 28, 1943, unless their applications were made before April 1. Hereafter, such men will be transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corp, "with the approval of State Directors of Selective Service, and only if they are to engage in agriculture or other essential activities. Men transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps will be recommended for recall to military service if they fail to engage in essential work. The outstanding features of the new program are included in three memorandums sent by Maj. Gen. Hershey, director of Selective Service, to local boards.

600 DOCTORS RELOCATED

Reports received by the War Manpower Commission's Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians, Dentists, and Veterinarians show that approximately 600 physicians have changed their places of residence and practice in the last few months, Chairman McNutt announced last week. The Procurement and Assignment Service, a division of the Bureau of Placement, it was explained, makes an effort to accomplish such relocations when the medical needs of the civilian population would be better served.

NAVAL COLLEGE PLAN GEARED TO WAR

The curricula for student officers under the Naval College Training Program have been geared to the demands of war through adaptation of history and English courses to current needs and the inclusion of many more scientific subjects than would appear in an average college schedule.

Full details of the cultural and technical courses to be attended by all aviation, deck, supply, engineering, medical, and dental officers have been included in a curricula catalogue prepared by the Bureau of Naval Personnel which lists the required courses by terms and describes their content.

Nation-wide entrance examinations were held last week.

Plan Completed For Manpower Utilization

Regional Consultants Will Act as Troubleshooters

Plans calling for full operation of the War Manpower Commission's Bureau of Manpower Utilization in almost every industrialized center of the country by mid-summer have been completed, Chairman McNutt announced last week.

Operation of the Bureau, he said, would be completely decentralized, with utilization consultants attached to the staff of each regional manpower director.

Mr. McNutt said that more than 50 consultants are already on the job. Four regions have their full force of consultants and all regions have some. This number will be increased as rapidly as possible. From 6 to 23 consultants with a background of experience in plant management will be appointed in each region. Eventually the Bureau will have a staff of about 200 consultants in the field, but not more than 6 or 8 with headquarters in Washington.

"This is not a desk and paper job," said Mr. McNutt. "The manpower utilization consultants will work directly with labor and management in individual plants and production units. They will act as troubleshooters. It will be up to them to help locate production bottlenecks due to improper manpower utilization, and to suggest means of dealing with the problems which have been uncovered."

Find Real Problem

One of the first jobs of the Bureau in analyzing the manpower problems of a plant or community will be to find out what the real trouble is, Dr. Frank Sparks, director of the bureau, told reporters.

"We don't think we are miracle men who can come in and say to management: 'You can take a vacation. We will carry on from here'," he said. "We don't intend to impose plans on anyone. We will go wherever we are wanted or wherever there is trouble. We will go to the top management always. If there are complaints or difficulties, we will say to the management: 'Here are the things we hear about you. Let's look and see what the trouble is.'"

War Agriculture . . .

Food's Importance Emphasized

Workers Urged to Remain On Their Jobs

In line with programs to relieve manpower shortages in the food industry, the War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture last week emphasized food's importance in the war effort and appealed to employees in the various phases of production and processing necessary to the food program to remain on their jobs.

A misunderstanding among these employees as to the importance of their contribution to the war program has been causing men and women to leave their work indiscriminately for other employment, it has been reported. If this trend continues it may result in the loss of essential products.

Activities Specified

The following types of activities necessary to the food program, it was reiterated, are specifically designated as essential by the War Manpower Commission, and key occupations in these activities are contained in Selective Service Activity and Occupational bulletins:

All phases of farming; food processing; production of agricultural equipment; production of materials for packing and shipping products; production of chemicals and related products, including fertilizers, insecticides and animal and vegetable fats and oils; warehousing and storage of essential and perishable commodities; agricultural services such as hatcheries, seed processing, farm repair and maintenance, and farm product assembly services.

In addition to the above, declared essential on a Nation-wide basis, the War Manpower Commission said it had issued instructions to its regional directors providing for designation of food distribution activities as "locally needed" in areas where labor shortages actually exist or where they are anticipated. This designation will assure recruitment and placement services but will not in itself establish eligibility for consideration for occupational deferment from military service.

It was pointed out that these various activities "all are needed in the food production chain and workers engaged therein are contributing to the war effort."

VICTORY GARDEN ADVICE GIVEN

Throughout much of the central part of the country it is now planting time for the early vegetables in the victory garden, the Department of Agriculture said last week.

First crops to be planted include spinach, radishes, onions, cabbage, turnips, and lettuce. Where gardens are large enough to provide additional space, peas and potatoes should be included in the early plantings.

For a small garden 30 by 50, with the rows running the long way, the Department suggests one row each of spinach, radishes, onions, cabbage, and turnips, and a half row of lettuce. If the ground is well prepared and fertilized, a planting of this size should provide fresh vegetables for a family of four. It will require an average of about one hour's work a day. Follow planting directions on seed packet.

ARMY CAMPS TO HAVE VICTORY GARDENS

The Army expects to make early and profitable use of the plough and the rake and the hoe, the War Department announced last week.

Victory gardens will grow at the camps where suitable soil is handy to the living quarters, and provide a share of the vegetables the soldiers require for their mess. They will produce whatever the men in the service prefer, or, on expert advice, whatever crops seems best suited to the location of each particular camp—sweet corn, tomatoes, radishes, peas, beans—and will contribute to the national program for increased garden production.

Army gardens, as such, aren't new, but almost as old as the Army itself. They have flourished at many permanent posts. Now, the War Department announces, they are to be on a larger scale.

But the gardens will not interfere with training. The men who conduct them may do so only as a voluntary off-time recreational activity. They may be planted only where the equipment and tools are on hand or readily available and where no additional farm implements are necessary, the War Department announced. The plots must be readily available to quarters, and must be of such size and planted with such vegetables that the military personnel, in the time available, can properly care for them. Food so produced will be for the consumption of military personnel only and not for sale.

Some camps already have started their gardens. Gardner Field, Calif., reported between 15 and 20 acres under cultivation. Barksdale Field, La., said its garden had been started and added: "The men here figure that the more they can raise of their own, the more they can leave for the home folks." In the start of their garden at Patterson Field, Ohio, the soldiers had the advice of the Agricultural Extension Bureau of Ohio State University. The Army Flying School at Greenville, Miss., expects to produce three crops, the first in about six weeks. The garden at the Army Air Field at Blytheville, Ark., will be in charge of 12 one-time truck farmers.

Wool Prices Supported

Government Will Buy This Year's Clip

A price support program for wool was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. The action was taken to maintain the production of domestic wool and to protect growers from losses that would be incurred if the stock pile were suddenly disposed of.

Under the program, the Commodity Credit Corporation will buy wool from growers at prices equal to the current ceiling prices less freight and allowances to cover marketing costs. The amount of CCC charges for appraisal, storage, and interest will be 1⅛ cents per grease pound. Under the proposed agreement dealers and cooperatives would operate as they ordinarily do in selling for growers on consignment in the normal trade, except that the dealers and cooperatives will buy, handle, and sell the wool for the account of CCC. All wool purchased by the CCC will be appraised to determine its value in accordance with ceiling prices.

Although the program announced last week is on an annual basis and applies only to this year's clip, officials indicated their belief that programs to protect prices should be continued for the duration and for a suitable period thereafter, since growers will have the greatest need for such protection when the war terminates. Definite commitments beyond this year's clip could not be made at the present time because the statutory life of the CCC has not as yet been extended by Congress beyond this year.

War Transportation . . .

Army Redesigns Equipment To Save Rubber Stocks

Program Begun Early in War Results In Conservation of Vital Material

Conservation of rubber for war purposes is not confined to the civilian economy as the Army itself carries on active measures to effect tremendous savings in critically needed rubber, the Office of War Information said this week. The War Department estimates the program has reduced the use of crude rubber in war material by 45 percent, compared to rubber used in the same material on December 7, 1941.

The Army Ground Forces adopted measures to reduce expenditure of rubber before the civilian population as a whole had to contend with the Government's rationing program. Early in the war, the Army clamped a 35-mile per hour speed limit on all its vehicles. It has taken steps to avoid unnecessary uses of vehicles even to using bicycles and motorcycles whenever possible for errand and messenger service. At many posts, camps, and stations, animal-drawn vehicles are being used in certain jobs.

Modify Designs

By far the greatest military saving of crude rubber comes through modifications in design. Pedal pads and mats in trucks have been eliminated, airplane vibration pads have been made round instead of square—thus reducing the volume without impairing the function; polyvinyl resins have replaced rubber for insulation on cable and other electrical wire, while ceilings have been placed on the rubber content of all Ordnance Motor Transport tires by sizes.

Stringent factory inspection specifications have been relaxed somewhat to accept serviceable seconds in tires, and new shipping regulations are designed to provide protection against natural hazards.

The Army has specified the conditions under which tires are to be stored to safeguard them against deterioration. At first sign of any irregular wear, the Army driver moves tires to different wheel positions. He interchanges spares with tires on wheels at intervals of not more than 90 days. Mounting, matching, and servicing of tires is carefully executed.

Cut Rubber Requirements

Tire requirements of Army vehicles constituted 56 percent of the rubber needs of the Army in June of last year. It is estimated by officials that by 1944 crude rubber requirements per vehicle will be cut 63 percent as compared to the amount of rubber needed by the vehicle at the outbreak of war. In the case of medium tanks, crude rubber requirements have been reduced by two-thirds. Interior padding has been cut to one-ninth by resourceful conservation with virtually no loss of efficiency in the vehicles.

Motor vehicles, however, are not the only military items which normally need rubber and are feeling the conservation pincers. Army Engineers hit on one paradoxical plan for saving rubber by first using more of it. They turned the trick by the employment of new rubber pontoons to replace the old aluminum type. The War Department explains it this way:

"The standard Armored Force bridge unit consists of 1,080 feet of steel treadway mounted on pontoons. An additional 20 pontoons are carried as spares. To transport an aluminum unit requires 72 trucks with semitrailers. Rubber, or rather rubberized fabric pontoons, for the same bridge unit, can be deflated and packed, together with treadway, into 36 trucks."

Another device of the Corps of Engineers is the redesign of the huge tire tread used on earth-moving equipment such as scrapers and graders. Estimates of the saving here range from 18 to 32 percent.

Fuel Shipments To East Grow

All-Rail Coal Deliveries Reach New Record

To assure maximum wartime efficiency in the use of facilities available for the transportation of fuel destined for the eastern seaboard, additional equipment was released for that area last week and coal was allowed to move by rail or truck from water-rail transhipment docks located north of, and including, the Hampton Roads, Va., area. At the same time, Fuels Coordinator Ickes announced that weekly all-rail coal shipments to New England had reached the highest point on record in the week which ended March 20.

Coordinator Ickes also announced last week that the 24-inch war emergency pipeline has crossed the 200-mile mark in the 809-mile construction march from Illinois to New York and Philadelphia. This was regarded as satisfactory progress since heavy rainfall over the entire route of the eastern extension of the line has severely hampered recent operations. Numerous rivers as well as small streams have been at flood stage, making work on adacent lands impossible.

Rearrange Distribution

Coordinator Ickes' order releasing additional mobile transportation equipment for East Coast needs was part of an order which called for a far-reaching rearrangement of the entire petroleum supply and distribution system of the Middle West. The order sought to increase the supplies available in the Middle West for shipment to the East Coast shortage area and to bring about a more effective concentration of these supplies.

A formal directive which preceded this order called for the allocation of approximately 40,500 barrels per day of crude oil in a manner designed to effect maximum efficient operation of Middle West oil refineries producing war and essential civilian products. The amount of oil involved represents about 4 percent of the crude oil produced in these States.

The movement of coal into New England during the week which ended March 20 was slightly higher than the total all-rail coal shipments in the week which ended May 9, 1942, the previous all-time weekly record. The shipments for the week of March 20 totaled 8,108 cars or approximately 432,860 tons. The previous mark was 431,720 tons.

GAS FOR SCHOOL BUSES ASSURED BY ODT RULE

To assure transportation for school children and gainfully employed adults in the eastern area where there is a gasoline shortage, the Office of Price Administration last week released 88,200 new bicycles for rationing during April. At the same time the Office of Defense Transportation ruled that school bus operators who have not received their revised certificates of war necessity may obtain supplemental gasoline allowances if necessary.

To obtain additional gasoline school bus operators must obtain an appeal form from the District Office of the ODT's Division of Motor Transport. This form must be filled in and presented to the school superintendent for his consideration. The superintendent will note his recommendation on the form and return it to the District Office. The District Office will then prepare the necessary supplemental certificate and send it to the school superintendent for transmittal to the bus operator.

The ODT emphasized that revised Certificates of War Necessity will permit no more mileage than is necessary for school bus routes after they have been reorganized in accordance with a program of school bus conservation established by ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman last November 16.

OPERATION OF SPECIAL BUSES DISCONTINUED

Further cuts in nonessential tire mileage will result from recent rulings, the Office of Defense Transportation declared last week. Three New York City transportation companies which have been supplying special bus service to apartment houses were ordered by ODT to discontinue this service. At the same time Director Eastman informed the Negro National and American Baseball Leagues that special buses could not be made available for baseball teams during the coming season. Mr. Eastman emphasized that existing transportation facilities were sufficient to insure the continuance of baseball by the two leagues this year.

Another effort to save tire mileage was made by Rubber Director Jeffers when he refused to alter his previously expressed opposition to the operation of suburban racetracks. The operators of Bay Meadows Race Track in San Francisco had asked Director Jeffers to reconsider his previous stand.

Report Shortage of Trailers For Hauling Farm Produce

Agency Issues Eight-Page Manual On Proper Care of Vehicles

A shortage of trailers for hauling farm produce was reported by the Truck Trailer Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting held last week with officials of the War Production Board and other Government agencies. Meanwhile, the Office of Defense Transportation, stressing the need to keep already available trucks, buses and passenger cars in good mechanical condition, issued an eight-page manual on the technique of preventing break-downs of these vehicles.

The Office of Defense Transportation also gave its approval last week to the dairy industry transportation plan submitted by 3,200 producers, 100 carriers and 28 processors located in the St. Croix County, Wis., milkshed. Under this plan nonessential truck travel will be eliminated and the conservation of 422,670 truck miles will be achieved annually, the ODT said.

Need Now Pressing

The Truck Trailer Advisory Committee declared that the need for trucking facilities to transport farm produce is now pressing in some parts of the country and is expected to increase with the coming of warm weather and the harvesting of various crops. The Committee pointed out as an example the situation in Texas where there are some 2,600 towns not served by any railroad. Most of these towns are in agricultural sections and in the past they have relied on intermittent service from independent truck trailer operators. Today, according to information reaching the industry, many of these operators are either running their trucks exclusively in the transportation of war materials or they have given up trucking to work in war plants.

While there are a few thousand trailers still in the Nation's reserve stocks, officials of the Automotive Division of the WPB said they were reluctant to tap this reserve except to relieve critical situations involving essential needs. They suggested that the industry make suggestions as to how this stock might be replenished, in the event it should be tapped without interfering with production of war equipment.

Upkeep Techniques Outlined

The manual, "Preventive Maintenance and Inspection Procedure," was prepared for ODT by the Society of Automotive Engineers. The manual tells what should be done in order to give any vehicle care in keeping with its use. It brings together the upkeep and service facts and methods used by fleet owners and maintenance experts and boils them down into simple directions for the use of the average owner.

One of a series of more than 25 SAE maintenance methods studies, the manual as well as earlier SAE studies may be obtained without charge from the Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, D. C., or field offices of the ODT and the Office of War Information. It is being distributed by the ODT as an aid to owners who wish to give their vehicles the best of care through the war transportation crisis but who have been handicapped by lack of a maintenance plan exactly suited to their needs.

Passenger Car Care

Preventive care was also emphasized by the Office of Price Administration in a statement to passenger car owners. The OPA suggested that passenger car owners have check-ups performed on a periodical rather than a mileage basis. With rationing limiting many cars to 90 miles a month some automobiles might go a year without a change of oil or new lubrication unless owners shift to the periodical basis.

The OPA also announced last week that vehicle manfacturers will no longer be required to report inventories on unmounted tires and tubes since they must now make similar reports periodically to the WPB.

Package Campaign

The ODT also released the results of a 47 State survey conducted to determine the effectiveness of the campaign to get consumers to carry small purchases. The ODT said the survey showed that a considerable saving in gas had been effected through consumer cooperation in the campaign.

War Wages and Labor . . .

Board's Authority Interpreted To Cover All Labor Disputes

Ruling Allows Deduction of Union Dues If Employee Authorizes in Writing

The National War Labor Board declared last week that it intends to take jurisdiction of all labor disputes not settled by other peaceful procedures and to settle them on their merits.

Also last week the Board ordered a maintenance of membership provision which includes only those union members who voluntarily specify in writing that they desire to be covered by the clause; denied maintenance of membership in two cases; and announced for the first time that it would review a case decided by one of the Regional Boards. Statements clarifying the WLB General Order on payment of bonuses, and clarifying the regulations for adjustment of pay of seasonal workers were issued.

Warns Against Defiance

"The first time that any employer or union succeeds in defying the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board, it follows that the Board will cease being an effective tribunal for the final determination of wartime labor disputes," Dean Morse stated, in writing the opinion for the Board's unanimous decision to take jurisdiction of the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation case.

"What is more serious," Dean Morse continued, is that a successful defiance of the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board by any employer or union, large or small, would endanger the continuance of the 'no strike—no lockout' wartime labor policy . . . So long as the National War Labor Board is entrusted with the obligation of effectuating the 'no strike—no lockout' wartime labor policy it will continue to insist upon full compliance with its rulings on jurisdiction and its decision on the merits of individual labor disputes."

The NWLB took jurisdiction in the Donnelley case last January 23, and designated Dean Morse to write an opinion setting forth the Board's reasons for taking jurisdiction. Dean Morse, pointing out that the Board's authority had been extended to cover all industries and all employees, wrote: "After more than a year's experience in finally determining a large number of wartime labor disputes involving all sorts of issues and almost every conceivable type of dispute, the War Labor Board takes judicial notice of the fact that any labor dispute of whatever nature which threatens to result in a strike or lock-out does, in fact, affect the prosecution of the war on the home front."

The Board has not, however, taken jurisdiction of cases involving State, county, or municipal governments.

Union Maintenance Ordered

For members of three CIO unions at four plants of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., employing about 23,000 workers, the WLB last week ordered the following union security clause:

"When any employee, either a present or future member of the Union, individually and voluntarily certifies in writing after the date of this Directive Order, that he authorizes Union dues deductions and that he will as a condition of employment maintain his membership in the Union in good standing during the life of the contract, such employee shall be obligated to maintain his membership in the Union in good standing during the life of the contract as a condition of employment. Upon receipt of the above authorization, the Company agrees to deduct from the first pay of each month the Union dues in the amount of one dollar ($1) to be paid to the proper Union officials."

The clause is similar to the one granted a year ago in the case between Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C., and the Textile Workers Union, CIO. It requires the employee to assume his obligation in an affirmative manner, while most types of union security granted by the Board enable an employee to indicate his desire not to remain a union member.

Seasonal Increases

Employers engaged in seasonal operations, such as operating canneries, tobacco warehouses, etc., must obtain the approval of the WLB if they wish to pay rates at the beginning of a new season which are higher than rates paid at the close of the preceding season, the Board ruled last week.

The statement was issued to correct a misunderstanding which had arisen as a result of a recent Board interpretation which indicated that seasonal employers could establish rates at levels not exceeding those prevailing in the area, without obtaining Board approval.

To Review Regional Decision

The NWLB announced last week that it would review the decision of the Sixth Regional War Labor Board in the case of the Austin Co. of Chicago. This is the first petition filed and granted for review of a decision made by one of the recently appointed Regional Boards.

The Regional Board had directed the Austin Co., which is not subject to the National Labor Relations Act, to bargain collectively with three AFL unions after the unions won bargaining elections held by the Regional Board. The company disputes the authority of the Regional Board to determine collective bargaining agents, or to direct it to deal with unions so determined.

Bonus Ruling Clarified

A statement issued last week clarified WLB's position on bonus payments by explaining that a bonus may not be paid without Board approval if no bonus was paid in the year immediately preceding the proposed payment.

Because the union had been involved in a strike while a Federal conciliator was attempting to settle a contract dispute, the Board refused to grant any form of union security clause to the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America (affiliated with the United Textile Workers), AFL, in six Boston wool warehouses.

SMALLER WAR PLANTS GET BIG ARMY ORDER

The Army Quartermaster Corps last week offered $200,000,000 in immediate orders to the Smaller War Plants Corporation. The Corporation will recommend qualified industries. The offer is in addition to the already large volume of orders being placed by the War Department with small business firms.

Items listed for immediate procurement are pistol belts, ·ack carriers, shoes, wool blankets, small trailers and hand trucks, overcoats, water buckets, leather mittens, and 11,000,000 yards of fabrics, including cotton and wool cloth for uniforms.

War Rationing

OPA Revises Rules on Rationing Of Dried Beans, Peas, Lentils

Regulations on Shoe Purchases Also Modified; Procedures on Banking Points Outlined

Complete revision of the rules governing the rationing of dried beans, peas and lentils was announced by the Office of Price Administration last week. The OPA also made two revisions in its shoe-rationing rules and outlined procedures on the collecting and banking of food ration points.

At the same time the Department of Agriculture announced that the amount of processed foods available under the rationing program will be increased by more than 2 million cases of canned fruits and vegetables. These stocks, most of which were purchased from the 1941 pack, have been held to meet emergency war needs, but they will soon be released to augment civilian supplies. The principal items in the group are canned tomatoes, pears, plums, apples, and peaches with smaller quantities of other foods. The plan under which these will be sold into commercial channels will be announced soon.

New Rules Explained

The OPA explained that dry beans, peas and lentils were added to Ration Order 13 in the eleventh hour before that order, covering processed and canned foods, went into effect, March 1. Unexpected Government buying in late February had made rationing necessary and in order to guarantee a fair share of the suddenly lessened supplies to each consumer, the rules were put into effect without the usual period of study and preparation.

Last week's action, contained in Amendment 9 to Ration Order 13, effective April 2, 1943, was taken after conferences with representatives of all segments of the industry and careful study of supply and demand.

Shoe Purchases Allowed

In revising its rules on shoe rationing the OPA made allowance both for those persons who must buy special shoes for work on hazardous jobs and for those persons whose work may require them to be away from available supplies of shoes for long periods of time. The latter may apply to local War Price and Rationing Boards for additional stamps. Employers whose workers require safety shoes may apply to local War Price and Rationing Boards for special certificates to be issued to workers for the purchase of these shoes or the worker himself may make the application.

Early this week the OPA shoe inventory forms which must be filled out by all members of the shoe trade were available at the banks handling ration banking. This form OPA Form R 1701 must be filed by a shoe establishment with its bank by April 18. On and after that date no establishment may acquire or transfer new shoes until it has filled out this inventory. Shoe dealers who have no rationing bank facilities may secure these forms from State or District OPA Offices.

Relieve Pressure on Banks

To relieve banks from the pressure of handling an excessive number of ration bank accounts, the OPA moved to limit the number of retail merchants, butcher shops, restaurants, and other establishments eligible to open ration bank accounts.

At the same time, the OPA issued an appeal to the Nation's banks to accept applications for the opening of new ration accounts pending the time when the new OPA actions, and others now planned, go into full effect.

An amendment was issued providing that independent meat and fats retailers whose food sales totaled less than $2,500 in December or in subsequent months are not permitted to open ration bank accounts. A similar amendment will be issued to cut off smaller independent grocery stores from operation of the ration banking system. As in the case of meat retailers, the dividing line will be placed at monthly sales of $2,500.

As a temporary measure, the OPA is asking its local boards to encourage small restaurants, hotels, and other institutional users of rationed foods to shop with ration certificates rather than with ration checks.

MEAT POINT CUTS LIMITED BY OPA

Butchers may not reduce point values of rationed meats and fats without at the same time lowering money prices, the Office of Price Administration announced this week.

Before a retailer lowers the point value of a rationed item, a new amendment to the rationing regulations provides, he must lower the price of the item at least 25 percent below its established ceiling price. If he lowers the point value more than 25 percent, the selling price must be reduced below the ceiling in proportion. In no case, however, is the retailer required to reduce the money price more than 50 percent below the ceiling.

Retailers must post the ceiling and reduced money price along with the reduced point value.

This action was taken to put a brake on retailers who during the early stages of the new meats and fats rationing program have tended to abuse the point lowering device provided in the regulations. Retailers acting in good faith will not suffer, OPA believes, since it is normal practice to cut prices when items must be moved quickly to prevent spoilage.

BASIS OF ALLOTMENT FOR TIRES CHANGED

The allotments of tires, tubes and recapping services which Rubber Director Jeffers has assigned for rationing in April have been broken down into quotas on a district basis rather than on the State basis used heretofore, the Office of Price Administration announced last week.

The total of quotas for all 109 districts is directly comparable with preceding month's totals for the 48 States and the District of Columbia. However, since some of the districts cross State lines and include fragments of two or more States, there is no accurate basis for comparing the April quota figures for the individual districts with the quotas as reported for each State separately in March.

District quotas of Grade I passenger car tires for April amount to 506,000, which compares with a quota of 321,827 in March. Grade I's are the best quality tires which are available for necessary replacements on cars with a mileage ration of more than 560 miles monthly.

Agency Acts to Abolish . . . . . .

Illegal Sales Of Meat Threat To War Effort

Nation's Supply Drops As Animals Are Taken From Legal Channels

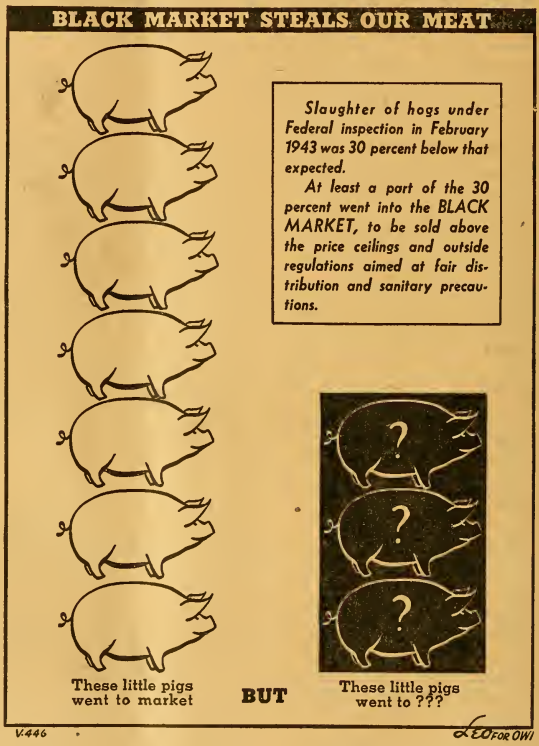
Black market operations are an immediate and serious menace to America's war effort, the Office of War Information declared this week. While selling in illegal markets and at illegal prices has involved a variety of items ranging from steel to watches with considerable traffic in sugar, gasoline and tires, the black market in meat offers the greatest threat to America's military endeavors, war economy and civilian morale.

Illegal trade in meats has been so great that even buyers for the Army have had difficulties, though they have secured adequate meat supplies for America's fighting men here and abroad at ceiling prices. The illegal trade has expanded as shortages in meat have increased. In many areas growing black market stocks have caused shortages.

Cattle Rustling Increases

The black market in meats is being supplied by a number of sources. Considerable meat is sent into the illegal market by unscrupulous buyers who travel farmland highways buying live animals from farmers at prices higher than legitimate buyers can possibly pay. Another source of supply is the rustler who rides the range at night, shooting animals where he finds them, dressing them on the spot and driving away with the carcasses in the truck.

In addition to the meat lost to the legal trade through the black markets, great quantities of strategically important byproducts have also been lost. Potential surgical sutures, adrenalin, insulin, gelatin for military films and bone meal for feeds are disregarded by the men who slaughter livestock illegally. They keep the primal cuts and throw away the remainder. In some instances they keep the hides if these can be easily channeled into legal outlets.



—*Two-column mats are available.*

Aside from animals slaughtered on the range, virtually all black market slaughtering is done in warehouses on the outskirts of cities and in makeshift warehouses in rural communities. Few such warehouses are inspected by Federal, State, City or any other health authorities. As a result, it is impossible to check either on the amount of meat moving through them or on the markets to which this meat is sent.

Drop in Slaughtering

The recent drop in the number of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection indicates the extent to which animals are being diverted from regular market channels. According to the Department of Agriculture, the slaughtering of inspected cattle was nine percent lower for the first 2 months of 1943 than it was for the same period in 1942.

. . . . . Black Markets in Meat

Retail Price Limits Begin On April 15

OPA Standardizes Cuts, Fixes Ceilings on Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton

Price Administrator Brown issued specific cents-per-pound retail ceilings on beef, veal, lamb and mutton, to go into effect April 15, providing uniform maximum prices in all stores of the same type in each of 12 pricing zones into which the country is divided.

With these new ceilings posted at each meat counter or store, every American housewife will know the top price which she may be charged, when she surrenders to her butcher the necessary red stamps from War Ration Book Two.

Exempt from provisions of this regulation but covered by March 1942 ceilings under the General Maximum Price Regulation are sausage, canned meat, and variety meats including brains, liver, kidneys, tongues, and hearts. At a later date, OPA plans to set specific dollars and cents ceiling prices for these items also.

Pork Prices Already Set

Pork already is under similar retail controls. Thus, the Office of Price Administration's latest move sets price ceilings—readily identifiable to shoppers in each city, town and hamlet—on every important meat reaching the American dinner table. Striking a telling blow at black markets in meat, the new price action—coupled with meat rationing—will make it impossible for black market operators to continue to pose as legitimate retailers.

Effective April 15, no retailer can charge more for the 102 cuts of beef, veal, lamb and mutton in five officially established grades of beef and veal, four grades of lamb and three grades of mutton than the ceiling prices named by OPA. However, the retailer at any time may charge less than these new ceilings.

This cartoon is offered in connection with the drive against black markets. Two-column mats are available on request to the News Bureau, OWI, Washington, D. C.

Prices at Consumer Level

This regulation is the first to establish grade prices at the consumer level for meats. It requires the retailers to have every piece of beef, veal, lamb, and mutton in his store properly grade-marked according to Government standards. This assures the housewife of getting the standard of quality for which she is paying.

In most cases consumers will find the new ceilings on beef, veal, lamb, and mutton less than the prices which they have been paying recently. In addition, stores which had subnormal March 1942 ceilings will be placed on an equal competitive basis in obtaining their supplies, with stores which either had high maximums or had been violating their ceilings. Thus, price considerations no longer should prevent any localities from obtaining their share of the available supply of these four essential meats.

WAR FACTS

PRICES AND INCOME

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

	Percentage of increase			
	Jan. '43 to Feb. '43	May '42 to Feb. '43	Feb. '42 to Feb. '43	Feb. '41 to Feb. '43
Combined index	0.2	4.2	7.1	19.9
Components:				
Food	0.5	9.9	14.4	36.5
Clothing	None	−0.2	5.8	25.4
Rent [1]	None	−1.7	−0.6	2.8
Fuel, electricity, and ice	−0.2	2.1	2.6	6.5
House furnishings	0.2	1.4	3.5	23.4
Miscellaneous [2]	0.4	2.3	3.7	11.4

[1] Since this component has a small monthly variation, it will be surveyed quarterly. The percentage of change is measured to December 1942.
[2] Includes transportation, recreation, personal care, household operation, and medical care.
— Decrease. Source: BLS.

Cost of Goods Used by Farm Families

	Percentage of increase			
	Jan. '43 to Feb. '43	May '42 to Feb. '43	Feb. '42 to Feb. '43	Feb. '41 to Feb. '43
Combined index	1.2	7.8	12.2	35.2

Components—Quarterly

Latest figures—December 1942

	Percentage of increase			
	Sept. '42 to Dec. '42	June '42 to Dec. '42	Dec. '41 to Dec. '42	Dec. '40 to Dec. '42
Combined index	3.2	5.2	13.3	32.6
Components: [1]				
Food	4.1	4.9	17.1	39.8
Clothing	3.4	7.1	17.5	42.5
House furnishings	3.5	8.0	12.1	29.4
Building materials	0.5	1.6	4.4	14.6
Operating expense [2]	None	1.7	3.5	12.4

[1] Automobile (share for living) not shown separately but included in combined index.
[2] Includes household operation, gasoline, tires, oil for automobiles, and kerosene.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WHOLESALE PRICES

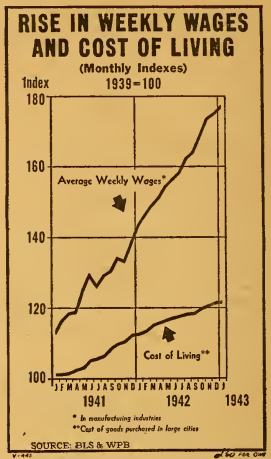
	Percentage of increase			
	Jan. '43 to Feb. '43	May '42 to Feb. '43	Feb. '42 to Feb. '43	Feb. '41 to Feb. '43
All commodities	0.6	3.7	6.0	27.2
Commodities excluding farm products and foods	0.2	0.5	1.4	14.0
Farm products	1.7	14.0	17.5	69.3
Foods	0.6	7.0	11.8	43.9

Source: BLS.

INCOME PAYMENTS

	Annual Rate in Billions of Dollars			
	Feb. 1943	Jan. 1943	Feb. 1942	Feb. 1941
Total income payments [1]	$134.9	r $131.8	$105.7	$83.0
Nonagricultural income	118.1	r 116.0	94.7	76.2
Agricultural income [2]	16.8	r 15.8	11.0	6.8

[1] Total income payments include salaries, wages, dividends, interest, entrepreneurial income, net rents, royalties, and relief and insurance payments. The rate is adjusted for seasonal variation. The series has been revised back to January 1939.
[2] Includes net income of farm operators, wages of farm labor, and interest and net rents on agricultural property. r Revised. Source: Department of Commerce.



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX

	November 1941 = 100
January 1942	163
January 1943	p 457
February	p 492

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–Jan. 31, 1943	(Millions of dollars)
Government-financed:	
Commitments for nonindustrial construction	$15,957
Commitments for industrial facilities expansion	14,019

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative From June 1940

	Feb. 28, 1943 (Billions of dollars)	Jan. 31, 1943 (Billions of dollars)
War program	p $239.0	p $238.4
Commitments	(1)	p 190.1
Expenditures	80.5	74.5

MANPOWER

	Feb. 1943 (Millions of persons)	Feb. 1942 (Millions of persons)
Labor force	52.3	53.4
Employed	50.9	49.4
Unemployed	1.4	4.0

[1] Not available. p Preliminary.

For additional information on Munitions Production Index and War Construction, see Victory, March 17, 1943, p. 322; for Program—Commitments—Expenditures, see issue of March 24, 1943, p. 338; for Manpower, see issue of March 31, 1943, p. 362.

War Facts are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WPB.

Housing and Construction. . .

CMP Procedures for War Housing Established by WPB and NHA

Housing Agency Will Allot Materials For Privately Financed Construction

Procedures for the assignment of preference ratings and the allotment of materials for privately financed war housing construction under the Controlled Materials Plan have been established by the War Production Board and the National Housing Agency.

Under the Controlled Materials Plan, authorization to obtain controlled materials will be handled by the various claimant agencies to whose jurisdiction the projects have been assigned. Under this plan, therefore, the National Housing Agency, as claimant for the war housing program, will assign preference ratings and allot controlled materials in connection with the processing of applications for privately financed housing construction.

Paving the way for establishment of these procedures is a new WPB order, which is similar to the preference rating order issued for residential construction, except that certain changes have been made in order to adapt the administration of the war housing program to the Controlled Materials Plan.

Restrictions Stay

In delegating to Regional Offices the power to authorize the beginning of certain types of construction costing less than $10,000, the WPB did not ease, in any respect, the restrictions which had existed previously in regard to construction of this kind. The order, which became effective March 8, was strictly one of decentralization and in no way implied any relaxation of wartime construction restrictions.

To Speed Applications

WPB officials said the decentralization order has been widely misinterpreted; that it was issued to simplify construction procedures and speed the processing of construction applications, since in the past applications of this kind came to WPB national headquarters. The types of construction affected by the order are nonwar residential, agricultural, and many types of commercial construction whose total cost is less than $10,000. They must also be essential, WPB said. Restrictions which have covered all construction will continue in force.

Since war housing applications have always been processed in the field, this construction will not be affected by the order. All applications for preference ratings for privately financed war housing will continue to be filed with field offices of Federal Housing Administration.

Construction Work Halted

Construction projects having a total cost of $1,325,545,454 have been stopped during the past five months to free materials, equipment, and other resources for more essential war uses, the WPB said.

Among the types of projects halted during the five-month period were highways, both State and national; bird refuges, fish hatcheries, reclamation projects, publicly and privately financed; power projects, housing, schools, irrigation, and others which were not directly associated with the war program.

Machinery Shipments Down

January shipments by 17 power crane and shovel manufacturers, constituting approximately 90 percent of the power crane and shovel industry, were valued at $14,815,000, a slight decrease from average of the last 6 months of 1942, the WPB Construction Machinery Division announced.

Cranes and shovels represented $10,032,000 of the total products shipped in January (a decrease of 10 percent from the December figure), war products, including gun mounts and carriages, made up 16 percent of the January shipments, and the remainder included concrete placing equipment, factory cranes and hoists, welders, trailers, and straddle carriers.

Domestic consumption of portland cement for 1943 is estimated by the WPB at 107,788,000 barrels, a decrease of 39 percent from the 1942 figure of 177,480,000 barrels. The estimate, the WPB Building Materials Division pointed out, should furnish an approximate indication of the probable drop in requirements for sand and gravel used in construction.

NEGRO WAR WORKERS GET NEW HOTEL

George W. Carver Hall, a resident hotel in Washington, D. C., for Negro men employed in Government war work, opened April 1, the National Housing Agency announced. This is the first hotel of this type to be constructed in this country.

The project was built by the Defense Homes Corporation of the Federal Public Housing Authority and was named for the eminent Negro scientist, the late George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute. Occupancy is restricted to Government workers who have come to Washington within the last 12 months, and who are certified as war workers by their employing agencies. Rentals are $7 per week for single rooms and $6.50 per week per person for double rooms. Facilities in the new project include running water in each room with shower and bath units provided for every four persons.

ARMY, NAVY ANNOUNCE CONTRACT POLICY

A joint Army-Navy policy, covering war contracts affected by recent regulations on length of the workweek, has been agreed upon by the Under Secretaries of War and Navy.

The policy recognizes that under existing regulations, which provide a minimum workweek and overtime pay rates for employees in certain industries and areas, some war contractors may find their costs increased to the point of loss of fair profit as originally figured and agreed upon under their contracts.

In such circumstances, the War and Navy Departments will give consideration to appeals for relief. Requests by subcontractors must be presented through prime contractors. In any case involving OPA price ceilings, adjustments either will be held within such ceilings, or else will be made only with OPA approval.

Appointments, Resignations

Daniels Appointed President's Aid

JONATHAN DANIELS, former Assistant Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, has been appointed an administrative assistant to President Roosevelt. He has been given no specific assignment, but will function principally as a fact-finder for the President.

The Senate last week confirmed the renominations of Admiral EMORY S. LAND to the Maritime Commission, and Mrs. NELLIE TAYLOE ROSS to be director of the Mint. Also confirmed was the nomination of FRANK L. YATES, of West Virginia to be assistant comptroller general of the United States for a term of 15 years.

Organization of the WPB Office of Vice Chairman for Operations, and appointments to key positions were announced last week. JOHN HALL, who was director of the Construction and Utilities Bureau, becomes deputy vice chairman for industry operations and JOHN P. GREGG, former United States secretary of the Combined Production and Resources Board, will be assistant deputy vice chairman. WADE T. CHILDRESS, who was deputy director general for field operations, will continue his duties, with the title of deputy vice chairman. The assistant deputy vice chairman for field operations will be JAMES A. FOLGER.

Four new top positions have been created in the Office of Operations Vice Chairman, as follows: scheduling officer, JOHN MOHLER; materials officer, JOSEPH E. ADAMS; orders officer, J. B. WALKER; program implementation officer; JOHN H. MARTIN.

GEORGE KRIEGER, former manager of the agricultural engineering division of the Ethyl Corporation, Detroit, has been appointed director of the WPB Farm Machinery and Equipment Division.

Deputy Director ALEXANDER C. BROWN, of the WPB Steel Division, has resigned to return to his position as first vice president of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHARLES E. VOLKHARDT, executive vice president of Harvey Hubbell, Inc., of Bridgeport, Conn., was appointed director of the WPB Facilities Bureau. He succeeds FRED SEARLS, Jr.

JESSE W. TAPP will return to the Agriculture Department as associate administrator of Food Production and Distribution. He had resigned from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1939 to accept a position with the Bank of America. Mr. Tapp will work in close cooperation with Chester C. Davis in the administration of food activities.

Lt. Col. JAY L. TAYLOR, on detail from the Army, will direct the Food Administration's work in the field of agricultural labor.

JOHN S. KNIGHT, first vice president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, will act as liaison officer between the Office of Censorship and British censorship organizations. He will be stationed in London.

Appointment of KENNETH O. WARNER as director of the OPA Personnel Division was announced last week. Formerly chief of the personnel operations branch, Mr. Warner came to OPA from Knoxville, Tenn., where he was attached to the management training program of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Resignation of PHILLIP M. ROBINSON as assistant director of refining in the Petroleum Administration for War was announced. Mr. Robinson will return to his home in Detroit, Texas, for reasons of health.

New assistant director of the PAW Division of Petroleum Supply is LUCIEN F. CRAIG, who has resigned from the Gulf Oil Corporation.

Kid Salvage

Kid Salvage, a regular feature offered weekly in mat form, is designed to further the Scrap Drive.

New Specifications To Conserve Hose

Large Savings of Yarns Provided by WPB Order

The War Production Board has imposed a broad conservation program on men's women's and children's hosiery which will have important effects on the kinds of hosiery the American public will soon be wearing.

The triple objective of this program is to eliminate poorer quality stockings, effect savings of cotton, rayon and wool yarns, and facilitate maximum production of all types of hosiery through more efficient utilization of existing equipment.

The order, which is effective May 15, lists specific manufacturing practices which must be followed in the production of all types of hosiery (to assure elimination of the poorer-wearing types) and limits colors and patterns in which hosiery may be made.

It was estimated that the order will result in savings of approximately 14,800,000 pounds annually of cotton, rayon and wool yarns. Most of the savings will be realized from conservation measures ordered for men's and children's socks.

Sheerest Rayons Eliminated

All gages of women's hosiery currently manufactured will continue to be made, except the 50 denier rayon full-fashioned hosiery of ordinary quality—which in the past represented the sheerest and also the poorest wearing types of rayon stockings. Provision is made, however, for production of hosiery made of 50 denier semihigh tenacity yarns which have greater strength than standard 50 denier yarns.

Provisions requiring greater use of stronger yarns, higher twist in yarns, and closer knit, better-reinforced stockings are expected to make women's full-fashioned rayon hosiery of better than average quality. It is anticipated that this may require slightly larger amounts of yarns than heretofore, but officials emphasized that this will result in long-run conservation since it is expected that stockings made according to provisions of the order will generally be more durable and wear longer than those previously manufactured.

Women's rayon hosiery of run-proof mesh construction is not affected by the schedule. Also excepted are lace and mesh hosiery and combinations of cotton, wool, continuous filament, and spun rayon yarn stockings.

400,000 Household Refrigerators To Be Released This Spring

Civilians May Expect Better Distribution Of Electric Light Bulbs, Radio Tubes

Approximately 400,000 household refrigerators—almost half of them electric or gas-operated and the other half nonmechanical "ice boxes"—will be available to the general public this spring, the WPB Consumers Durable Goods Division announced. Most of the refrigerators released will be of six, seven, or eight cubic feet capacity, deluxe models.

Only those who cannot be served by other types of refrigeration are eligible to buy gas or electric refrigerators, and each purchaser must attest, on a Government form supplied by his retailer, that "the domestic mechanical refrigerator being transferred is required by me. . . . I have no other domestic mechanical refrigerator, nor do I have available any other refrigeration equipment which I can use. . . ." This form is available to the purchaser, as a part of the sales transaction, from his dealer. It will not be supplied at WPB offices.

No Further Release

The Division pointed out that further release of mechanical refrigerators for general consumption appears impossible at this time, and that no renewal of their production for general consumption is contemplated.

On February 14, 1942, sale of all mechanical refrigerators in manufacturers' and distributors' hands was prohibited except to specified war agencies (Army Navy, Maritime Commission, Board of Economic Warfare, Lend-Lease Administration, National Housing Administration, and Civilian Supply) and the stock pile resulting from this freeze totaled about 700,000. On April 30 all production of mechanical refrigerators was stopped, and none has been produced since then. An estimated annual saving of a quarter of a million tons of critical metals and materials was effected in this cut-off.

Another order issued last week by the WPB set the number of nonmechanical ice boxes that can be produced during the second quarter of 1943 (April, May, and June). The number is 250,000, and 210,000 of these are for general consumption.

This is more than the total annual production of an average pre-war year and about 35 percent more ice boxes than were allowed during the first quarter of the year. But ever since the Board stopped production and sale of mechanical refrigerators the demand for ice boxes has gone up. There have been no restrictions on retail sales. The public can buy ice boxes through their usual trade sources, but even with increased production the demand is still ahead of the supply.

Besides allowing a substantial increase in the number of boxes that may be built, the new WPB order gives manufacturers greater leeway in scheduling their production. This will particularly benefit the National Housing Administration, as it permits that agency to schedule its refrigerator contracts as each war-housing project nears completion.

Homes to Get Bulbs

Another break for the civilian is an order assuring household users of a fair share of electric light bulbs. By tightening rationing requirements on military, export, and industrial orders, WPB is making sure that after these priority orders are filled the remaining light bulbs can be fairly distributed among all classes of civilian users.

The manufacture and delivery of light bulbs and tubes will now be controlled through WPB scheduling. Production of all light bulbs has been steadily increasing during the last several months, and in the past two months has been boosted approximately 10 percent. Next month there should be available for unrated civilian sale about 16,000,000 bulbs—about 60 percent of the number bought by residential and commercial users in the month of April 1941.

Radio Tubes

The WPB Radio Division has been receiving many complaints, particularly from rural areas, stating that radio tubes are not available for the repair of home radios. Since the production of radio tubes (for replacement in civilian sets) is almost as high as in peacetime, the WPB feels that maldistribution is largely responsible for present shortages.

Accordingly manufacturers are urged to concentrate their civilian production on critical tube types, even though such types may be low-profit items, and to exchange tubes freely to make the best use of existing distribution channels.

Lighting Fixtures

A new order affecting incandescent lighting fixtures is expected to save from 2,500 to 3,000 tons of ferrous metal this year, and also expected to move all these fixtures into war housing and other essential civilian uses.

The saving of critical materials will be effected in various ways: First, the amount of metal permitted in the manufacture of standard utility and industrial incandescent lighting fixtures is reduced about 60 percent. Second, the amount of metal permitted in residential type fixtures is reduced about 80 percent. Third, certain simplifications are ordered, as well as a reduction in the number of sizes and shapes permitted to be produced.

No restrictions are placed on partly fabricated fixtures, or on fixtures now in inventories held by dealers and jobbers. It was felt that most of such fixtures were not essential to the war program, being odd pieces or discontinued types.

Other Civilian Articles

The huge cosmetic product trade, which produces 5- and 10-cent retail items such as tooth pastes, shaving creams, lipsticks, face powders, rouges, has been authorized by OPA to continue temporarily selling these products under their usual brand names and prices. To the consumer, this will mean a technical increase in price.

Civilians will now be able to buy twice as many can openers as formerly, since WPB has raised the limit on the production of these openers by 15 percent.

CANNED FISH SUPPLY FAIRLY DIVIDED

Government requirements of canned fish are being adjusted to distribute supplies more equitably between the needs of the Government and civilians. However, because the carry-over of canned fish is smaller this year, the per capita supply may be about three-fourths of last year's civilian consumption.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

[Issued to April 2. Compiled especially for Victory Bulletin by Field Contact Branch of the War Production Board]

[Inquiries concerning these listings should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Field Service Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7500, Extension 3946]

Order No.	Modification	Title	Abstract of priorities action	P D forms	Issued—Effective	Expires	Federal Register citation	Division	Administrator Tel. ext.
L-1-h	Amended	Motor trucks, etc.	Permits production as specifically authorized.		3-31-43		8 F. R. 4168.	Automotive	J. E. Graham, 2706.
L-1-j		Motor trucks, etc.	Restricts sale and transfer of fluid-food tank trucks, tank trailers and tank tractors.	556	3-26-43		8 F. R. 3765.	Automotive	J. E. Graham, 2706.
L-7-c	Amended	Domestic ice refrigerators.	Permits unrestricted production to fill orders rated AA-5 or higher in addition to assigned quotas.	500, 531, 655.	3-29-43		8 F. R. 3835.	Consumers' Durable Goods.	F. M. Mitchell 3364.
L-7-e	Schedule III	Domestic ice refrigerators.	Assigns production quotas to specified manufacturers.		3-29-43	6-30-43	8 F. R. 3835.		
L-28	Amended	Incandescent, fluorescent, electric discharge lamps.	Restricts production and delivery except in accordance with approved schedules.		3-30-43		8 F. R. 3903.	Consumers' Durable Goods.	R. Beatty, 5873.
L-28-a	Amendment 1.	Incandescent, fluorescent electric discharge lamps.	Permits exceptions to specifications in Schedule A as specifically authorized by WPB.		4-1-43		8 F. R. 4172.	Consumers' Durable Goods.	R. Beatty, 5873.
L-38	Amended	Industrial and commercial refrigeration and air conditioning machinery and equipment.	Restricts repair parts deliveries; restricts delivery of other equipment as specified, subject to certain exemptions and "authorized" orders; restricts production by types; requires replaced parts utilization.	829, 830, 831.	3-27-43, 4-6-43		8 F. R. 3816.	General Industrial Equipment.	S. F. Smith 71494.
L-59-b	Amended	Metal plastering bases and metal plastering accessories.	Liberalizes restrictions on manufacture of base; permits transfer of bases or accessories in inventory prior to 4-2-43; clarifies restrictions on manufacture of accessories.	500	4-2-43		8 F. R. 4248.	Building Materials.	S. L. Wirgman, 5794.
L-178	Amended	Film	Extends the order and revises schedules.		4-1-43		8 F. R. 4290.	Consumers' Durable Goods.	H. C. Hopper, 3639.
L-311	Schedule 3 Amended.	Barbed wire, etc.	Amends "wire netting" of List 1.		3-31-43		8 F. R. 4162.	Steel	N. J. Froelich 73940.
L-212		Incandescent lighting fixtures.	Restricts manufacture of industrial, residential and utility types, sale and delivery of industrial or utility types.		3-31-43		8 F. R. 4164.	Building Materials	B. C. Cooper, 72998.
L-247	Amended	Knit underwear	Postpones effective date to 5-1-43.		3-31-43, 5-1-43		8 F. R. 4163.	Textile, Clothing and Leather.	J. F. Nields, 2868.
L-274		Men's, women's, children's and infants' hosiery.	From 5-15-43, stops production unless it meets specifications; permits use of material in inventory 4-2-43 to hosiery not conforming to specifications provided existing machines cannot manufacture products permitted by orders.		4-2-43		8 F. R. 4249.	Textile, Clothing and Leather.	
L-280	Amended	Fans and blowers	Exempts furnace-type fans from acceptance restrictions on dealer.		3-30-43		8 F. R. 3937.	General Industrial Equipment.	R. W. Charles, 3345.
M-21	Amended	Iron and steel	Changes order to conform and function with O. M. P.		4-1-43		8 F. R. 4169.	Steel	C. W. King, 3817.
M-21-b-1		General steel warehouses and dealers.	Establishes procedure whereby distributors may obtain general steel products from producers and others for delivery to distributor's customers under Controlled Materials Plan.	83, 83B, CMP-11.	3-29-43, 4-1-43		8 F. R. 3833.	Steel	J. R. Stuart, 2378.
M-21-b-2		Merchant trade products warehouses and dealers.	Establishes CMP procedure for distributor to obtain deliveries of merchant trade products from producers and others.	83E, 83F, 83G, 83I.	4-1-43		8 F. R. 4170.	Steel	J. R. Stuart 2378.
M-36	Amended	Manila fiber or manila cordage.	Extends delivery restrictions to cover ensuing quarters.		3-31-43		8 F. R. 4160.	Textile, Clothing and Leather.	A. R. Howe, 4608.
M-47	Amended	Burlap and burlap products.	Amends import restrictions to cover only lightweight, 7½ to 9 ounces.		3-29-43		8 F. R. 4165.	Textile, Clothing and Leather.	A. R. Howe, 4608.
M-63	Amended	Imports of strategic materials.	Amends Lists I, II and III.		4-2-43		8 F. R. 4243.	Stockpiling and Transportation.	E. Browning, Jr., 71601.
M-221	Amended	Textile bags and paper shipping sacks.	Liberalizes permissible sizes for specific commodities; export of new and used burlap and jute bags put under control of WPB; commercial emptiers of textile bags must process and repair all holes before transfer to user.		3-30-43		8 F. R. 3935.	Containers	J. E. Zeller, 5017.
M-255	Amended	New steel shipping drums.	Amends procedure for obtaining authorization for sale, delivery, receipt, acceptance or use of new drums or parts.	836	3-29-43		8 F. R. 3836.	Containers	D. W. Nash, 71091.
M-293	Amendment 1.	Critical common components.	Defers until 5-1-43 restrictions on deliveries of Class X components and on placing and acceptance of orders on Class Y components.		3-29-43		8 F. R. 3933.	War Production Scheduling.	W. M. Passano, 73865.
M-294	Amended	Waste manila rope	Modifies limitations on use of grades and types of paper on List A; makes minor corrections.		4-2-43		8 F. R. 4242.	Textile, Clothing and leather.	D. Graham, 2360.
M-295	Amended	Bismuth chemicals	Amends reporting instructions on PD-601.		3-30-43		8 F. R. 3938.	Chemicals	J. T. Batson, 5092.
M-297		Coal tar	Restricts delivery and use to specified purposes or as authorized.	602	3-30-43, 5-1-43		8 F. R. 3939.	Chemicals	Edward Casey, 2286.
M-299		Riboflavin	Establishes allocation control, subject to specified exceptions.	600, 601	3-30-43		8 F. R. 3940.	Chemicals	J. T. Batson, 5092.
M-303		Calcium metal	Establishes allocation control.	600, 601	4-1-43		8 F. R. 4172.	Chemicals	R. F. Herron, 72591.
M-306		Quinacrine	Establishes allocation control.		4-2-43		8 F. R. 4251.	Chemicals	J. T. Batson, 5092.
P-98-b	Amended	Production, etc., of petroleum.	Assigns AA-1 rating to deliveries of materials other than aluminum for maintenance, repair, operating supplies, subject to certain restrictions.		4-1-43		8 F. R. 4230.	Petroleum Administration.	R. E. Allen, RE. 1830, Ext. 4401.
U-1-d	Amended	Electric, gas, water, steam utilities—materials.	Requires record of work initiated pursuant to order.		3-29-43		8 F. R. 3941.	War Utilities	P. B. Valle, 71716.
U-1-e		Electric, gas, water, steam utilities—materials.	Permits water service connections to Victory Gardens, subject to certain provisions.		3-31-43		8 F. R. 4173.	War Utilities	P. B. Valle, 71716.
U-3		Communications: telephone service.	Assigns AA-1 to deliveries of other than controlled materials, regulates rating assigned to defense projects deliveries; regulates delivery of controlled materials, regulates sales from excess stock; restricts deliveries, inventory, use.	685, 716, UF-5, UF-6.	4-1-43		8 F. R. 4173.	Communications	L. H. Peebles, 5638.
U-4	Supersedes P-132.	Communications: wire telegraph and cable service.	Assigns AA-1 to deliveries of materials, other than controlled materials, for maintenance, repair, operating supplies; regulates delivery of controlled materials; regulates sales from excess stock; restricts deliveries, inventory, use.	UF-12	4-1-43		8 F. R. 4176.	Communications	L. H. Peebles, 5638.
U-5	Supersedes L-148.	Communications: wire equipment.	Restricts sale, purchase, rental or other commitment on wire communication equipment to orders rated AA-4 or higher, subject to certain exceptions.		4-1-43		8 F. R. 4176.	Communications	L. H. Peebles, 5638.

War Prices and Rents . . .

Maximum Prices Established For 1943 Tomato Pack

Similar Action Will Be Taken Soon On Other Canned Vegetables

Processors' maximum prices in dollars and cents per dozen cans for the 1943 pack of tomatoes were established last week by the Office of Price Administration in the second such action in recent weeks. Similar action for canned peas was taken March 24, and maximum prices for the 1943 pack of corn and beans will be set in the near future.

As in the case of peas, the maximum prices established for canners of tomatoes are about the same as those for 1942 and there should be no appreciable increase at the retail level where maximum prices are established under fixed mark-up regulations. OPA used, 1942 costs for raw materials in establishing the maximums, but the increase in prices paid to the farmers is absorbed under the Department of Agriculture's program. Again, as in the case of the pea pack, the tomatoes are priced according to Department of Agriculture grades.

Butter Prices Adjusted

Recent changes in the price regulation for butter should result in no change at the retail level, OPA said, except that farm butter is now under price ceilings comparable to those for creamery butter. By cutting down by one-half cent per pound the allowance for printing and packaging butter, OPA is reducing the difference between maximum prices for bulk butter and for packaged butter.

Increase for Farm Cheese

Sellers of creamed cottage cheese and farm cheese with a butterfat content of at least 20 percent have been authorized to add three cents a pound to the maximum prices at which they sold from September 28 to October 2, 1942.

Preliminary studies conducted by OPA and information submitted by the industries indicate that cost increases since October 2, 1942, have been substantial and entitle the manufacturers to some interim increase in price. But this action is subject to revision on the basis of further information and completion of the studies now in progress.

Another authorized increase is for contract carriers transporting meat and meat products. The action, taken because of steadily mounting costs which threatened to drive the carriers out of business, allows contract carriers moving fresh meat, meat products, packing house products and supplies from points in eleven States to increase their maximum charges by not more than eight percent. Surveys indicated that the carriers are performing a vitally needed service, and if they went out of business the facilities of other carriers, already overtaxed, would be still further overloaded.

Army Field Rations

Exemption from price control of United States Army field rations and many of their component parts was indefinitely extended by OPA order. Determination of price ceilings for these materials under existing conditions is extremely difficult, OPA said, and imposition of ceilings would tend to threaten the availability of supplies.

ASK YARN INDUSTRY TO INCREASE OUTPUT

Frank L. Walton, Director of the Textile, Clothing, and Leather Division, last week called on the entire cotton fabric and yarn industry to increase its 1943 production by at least 10 percent over the 1942 record output.

At the same time Mr. Walton revealed that the War Manpower Commission is shortly to issue an order establishing textile yarn and fabric as essential for military and civilian needs and classifying important positions in cotton, wool, and rayon plants as necessary. Details of the order will be made public in a week or 10 days, Mr. Walton said.

Discussing the production record of the cotton industry, Mr. Walton disclosed that the rate of production for combed yarn in January 1943 was 4 percent greater than in the same month a year earlier. In the carded yarn industry, the comparable increase was 14 percent.

USED TRUCKS, AUTOS UNDER PRICE CONTROL

The Nation's stock pile of used commercial motor vehicles was brought under price control for the first time by the Office of Price Administration, in a move sharply reducing abnormal prices being charged by some sellers.

By establishing ceilings at a percentage of the value of the vehicle when new, the new regulation is expected to halt the activities of speculators which have resulted in some instances in prices that are 200 percent or more over the normal value of the used truck.

The action is also expected to result in the release of many used vehicles which have been withheld from sale by speculators in anticipation of a shortage of transportation vehicles causing further price advances.

Production of new trucks has been curtailed and wartime transportation needs have resulted in heavy demand for second-hand vehicles. This demand, OPA said, cannot be satisfied unless older type models, many of which are not now in operation, are brought back into the market.

The regulation applies to all sales whether made by a dealer or a private owner or at an auction, thus preventing "schemes" such as the sale of trucks by an "individual" who is in reality "fronting" for a speculator.

The sharpest price reductions will be felt in late model vehicles, where OPA studies showed that prices in some cases advanced beyond the value of the machine when new. The survey revealed that more than 70 percent of all reported sales of 1941 models of used commercial vehicles during August and September 1942 exceeded the delivered prices of the vehicles when new.

Tire Seconds Priced

Continuing to tailor the price regulations for new rubber tires and tubes more closely to the needs of the industry, the OPA established separate maximum wholesale and retail prices for factory "second" new rubber tires and tubes for passenger automobiles and trucks.

The new prices, which apply to manufacturers' and private brands, are for tires and tubes that are less than perfect, and are based on discounts (from the maximum prices for perfect new tires and tubes) of 20 percent for truck tires and 25 percent for the rest. Previously there was no difference in maximum retail prices between perfect tires and tubes and seconds.

Motion Pictures . . .

'PARATROOPS'

Training for one of the most dramatic and dangerous jobs in modern warfare—paratroops—is interestingly portrayed in the new Office of War Information film, "Paratroops." A one-reel picture, "Paratroops" shows the rigorous training given these soldiers of the sky, the weeks spent in learning to jump, tumble, and fall, in practice jumping from a tower and from a dummy plane, in packing the parachute one's life depends on, in learning to jump from a plane in half a second, to guide a 'chute by working the shroud cords, to land without splintering a leg, to disengage a 'chute and come up fighting.

Then, too, there are specialized skills to be learned, since Americans are fighting all over the world. One company of paratroops, skilled in jumping and fighting, goes back to "school" to add skiing to their accomplishments. The film shows paratroopers learning these new skills and becoming "paraskitroopers"—picked men carefully trained to perform a special yet vital job in modern war.

"Paratroops," produced by the Bureau of Motion Pictures, OWI, is available in 16-mm size from 185 distributors of 16-mm films located in every section of the United States. Other OWI pictures also available from these distributors include:

The Arm Behind The Army, Bomber, Campus on the March, Conquer by the Clock, Democracy in Action, Divide and Conquer, Dover, Henry Browne—Farmer, Home on the Range, Japanese Relocation, Keeping Fit, Lake Carrier, A Letter From Bataan, Listen to Britain.

Manpower, Men and the Sea, Negro Colleges in Wartime, Out of the Frying Pan—Into the Firing Line, The Price of Victory.

Ring of Steel, Safeguarding Military Information, Salvage, The Spirit of '43, Tanks, Target for Tonight, The Thousand Days.

U. S. News Review (Issues Nos. 1, 2, and 3), Western Front, Winning Your Wings, The World at War.

Song Shorts—Anchors Aweigh, Caissons Go Rolling Along, Keep 'Em Rolling, Coast Guard Song, Marines' Hymn.

For descriptions of these films and a list of distributors, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, OWI, Washington.

Vital War Minerals Found in Alaska

Additional Deposits of Tin, Mercury, Magnesia Explored

Vital minerals have been added to the Nation's supply of war materials through the experiments and explorations of the Bureau of Mines, the Department of the Interior announced last week. Tin, mercury, and magnesia have already been made available through the Bureau's operations and it is expected that in the near future new stores of tungsten, chromite, copper, and nickel will be found.

The Bureau's exploration of the Lost River tin mine on the Seward Peninsula has indicated a substantial tonnage of low-grade tin ore. Near Sleimut, on the Koskokwim River, a considerable quantity of commercial-grade mercury ore has been found.

Dolomite Deposit Utilized

Magnesia has been made available as a result of the experiments carried on by the Bureau in an effort to develop a process whereby a 400,000,000-ton dolomite deposit near Las Vegas, Nev., in the Boulder Dam area, could be utilized to produce many million tons of magnesia, which is the raw material of magnesium, the highly important light-weight metal which is used extensively in airplane construction. In describing its successful quest for a method of extracting magnesia from the dolomite, the Bureau at the same time disclosed that it had also developed a new electrolytic process for turning this magnesia into metallic magnesium.

Second War Loan

(*Continued from page 377*)

lion dollars sought in the Second War Loan, plus current monthly bond purchases, taxes, and other revenue, will finance the war for about 3 months. The size of the whole April loan is emphasized by the fact that the U. S. total of monthly wages is about 7 billion dollars.

The Secretary said organized labor was indispensable to the job, and will always have "a front row seat" in the Treasury's financial councils. He noted that Presidents William Green of AFL and Philip Murray of CIO were invited to open the drive April 12 in a coast-to-coast broadcast with Governor Dewey of New York and himself.

Civil Service Jobs . . .

Apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for positions listed below. War workers should not file unless they may use higher skills in these positions. War Manpower Commission restrictions are posted in first- or second-class post offices. *Salaries quoted are annual and include added overtime compensation allowed for the present 48-hour week.*

Urgently Needed

Technical and Scientific Aid, $1,970 to $3,163.—Women who have had at least 1 year of college study that included a course in mathematics, chemistry, physics, geology, metallurgy, meteorology, geophysics, or radio are especially urged to apply. Those in schools now may file at once and, if qualified, enter on duty after completion of the required courses.

Trainee, Scientific and Technical Aid, $1,752.—Positions in Washington, D. C., are available for women who have had at least 1 unit of high school physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, or general science. A written test is required.

Junior Engineers, $2,433.—There is an urgent need for college graduates who possess either (*a*) a bachelor's degree in engineering; or (*b*) a major in mathematics or one of the physical sciences with at least 6 semester hours in engineering; or (c) a major in *any* field supplemented by a special, free, Government-sponsored, 10-week ESMWT course.

Engineers, $3,163 to $8,000.—Men from all branches of engineering, including naval architecture and marine engineering, are sought for Civilian War Service positions here and abroad.

Traffic and Transportation Specialists, $3,163 to $6,500.—Men are needed who have had responsible experience either in railroad (including street railway), highway (including local bus), water (inland and ocean), or air traffic and transportation. They will assist in prevention of traffic bottlenecks, expedite traffic, and conserve equipment.

Training Specialists, $3,163 to $5,600.—Men or women, qualified by previous experience, are sought to train Government personnel for technical, professional, trade, or industrial positions.

Inspectors Defense Protective Service, $3,163 to $5,600.—Men qualified to make inspections, reports, recommendations that will prevent avoidable delays in production and delivery of war materials are sought.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, March 28, through Saturday, April 3. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Federal Security Agency

250,000 WAR WORKERS GIVEN X-RAY EXAMS FOR TB. Federal Security Agency. U. S. Public Health Service examined over 160,000 war workers in 9 States and some 40,000 Federal employees in D. C. OWI–1540.

Defense Health and Welfare

SOCIAL DISEASE CONFERENCE MEETS. Defense Health and Welfare Services. Law enforcement problems discussed. OWI–1562.

Federal Works Agency

STATE AID BIGGEST FACTOR IN CUTTING ROAD SPEEDS. Federal Works Agency. State support of 35-mile limit reduces speeds on rural roads. OWI–1549.

Department of Interior

THIRTY-FOUR FISHING VESSELS TO REVERT TO OWNERS. Department of Interior. Vessels had been taken over by Navy early in the war. OWI–1565.

WAY TO DETECT PERILOUS WAR PLANT GAS FOUND. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines chemists assemble methods detecting toxic oxides in atmospheres of gas plants. OWI–1552.

HUGE MAGNESIA DEPOSIT "FIND" ANNOUNCED. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines developed process to utilize dolomite deposit. OWI–1551.

RAIL-COAL TO EAST HITS ALL-TIME HIGH. Department of the Interior. Weekly shipments into New England reached highest point week ended March 20. OWI–1532.

Lend-Lease Administration

LEND-LEASE FOOD EXPORTS IN '43 TOLD. Office of Lend-Lease Administration. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., reports. OWI–1512.

Martime Commission

SHIPBUILDERS BREAK ALL WORLD RECORDS. Maritime Commission. Every record for volume shipbuilding broken. OWI–1530.

REAR ADMIRAL RANDALL TO HEAD MARITIME SERVICE. Maritime Commission. Admiral Randall, USNR, succeeds Captain Thomas Blau. OWI–1542.

OREGON SHIP FIRM GETS GOLD EAGLE AWARD. Maritime Commission. Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Oreg., continued excellent record in construction of ships. OWI–1547.

THREE REPAIR YARDS, SEVEN PLANTS GET "M" AWARDS. Maritime Commission. OWI–1548.

SHIPYARDS SET NEW RECORD IN MARCH. Maritime Commission. March output corresponded to rate of more than 18,000,000 tons a year. OWI–1573.

National Housing Agency

G. W. CARVER RESIDENCE HALL TO OPEN. National Housing Agency. Resident hotel in Washington, D. C., for Negro men in Government war work opens April 1. OWI–1533.

FEDERAL WAR HOUSING INSURANCE EXTENDED. National Housing Agency. Financing under title I extended to July 1, 1944. OWI–1538.

Petroleum Administration

MIDWEST ALLOTTED 40,500 BARRELS CRUDE OIL DAILY. Petroleum Administration. Allocation designed for maximum operation of Middle Western refineries. OWI–1560.

MIDWEST OIL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REARRANGED. Petroleum Administration. Rearrangement called for by Administrator Ickes. OWI–1561.

CRAIG NAMED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLY. Petroleum Administration. OWI–1587.

RUMOR SPIKED RE NO OIL RATIONING IN WINTER. Petroleum Administration. Administrator Ickes' letter to Congressman Snyder. OWI–1570.

OIL MOVING THROUGH NEW PIPE LINE TO VIRGINIA. Petroleum Administration. Additional 30,000 barrels a day of gasoline, kerosene, and light fuel oil moving through new extension of Plantation Pipeline. OWI–1571.

HOCHULI NAMED MARKETING DIRECTOR. Petroleum Administration. Walter Hochuli, is Middle Western Oil Co. executive. OWI–1550.

SECOND PIPE LINE BRANCH TO EAST APPROVED BY WPB. Petroleum Administration. OWI–1575.

NEW ENGLAND HEATING OIL SALES 74 PERCENT NORMAL. Petroleum Administration. OWI–1563.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 11 ISSUED. Petroleum Administration. Order 11 replaces War Production Board M–68. OWI–1535.

NORTHWEST OIL RESTRICTIONS CONTINUED. Petroleum Administration. OWI–1556.

EAST COAST OIL DEMANDS STILL HIGH. Petroleum Administration. Demands continue to exceed increasing flow of supplies. OWI–1558.

"BIG INCH" PIPELINE 200 MILES COMPLETED. Petroleum Administration 24-inch War Emergency Pipeline will be 809 miles long. OWI–1536.

ROBINSON RESIGNS AS PETROLEUM OFFICIAL. Petroleum Administration. OWI–2989.

War Shipping Administration

RUSSIAN PORT ADVENTURES TOLD. War Shipping Administration. Report of Captain Axel W. Pearson. OWI–1448.

Office of War Information

NAZIS SET UP SLAVE LABOR SOCIETY. (OWI report). OWI–1465.

U. S. MEDICAL SCENE SURVEYED to determine effect on civilian population of depletion of number of physicians and surgeons in private practice. OWI–1488.

OWI REPORTS ON WOMEN IN WAR WORK. OWI–1494.

COAL STOCKS DROP from an average of 46 to 43 days during February. OWI–1515.

RATIONING DATES WITH OUR GOVERNMENT. OWI–1520.

BYRNES' LETTER ON HANDBOOK, "Battle Stations For All." OWI–1537.

"BATTLE STATIONS FOR ALL" ISSUED. OWI–1411.

DAVIS DISCUSSES MEAT SHORTAGES, causes and probable solution. OWI–1546.

OPERA BROADCAST FEATURES VICTORY GARDENS. Intermission period of Metropolitan Opera broadcast devoted to food rally. OWI–1564.

AGENCIES ADOPT UNIFORM PRICE POLICY. Price Adjustment Boards of the War, Navy, Treasury Departments and Maritime Commission issue joint statement. OWI–1574.

Office of Defense Transportation

THREE NEW YORK COMPANIES AFFECTED BY ODT ORDER. Companies supplied special bus service to apartment houses. ODT–174.

ALASKA SURVEY ORDER BY ODT. Ralph A. L. Bogan named Special Consultant to conduct survey. ODT–175.

ODT DENIES RUMORS to effect that ODT intends to apply priorities to civilian travel. ODT–176.

COAL PERMITS REQUIREMENT ENDED IN EAST until further notice. ODT–177.

BALL LEAGUE SPECIAL BUSES BANNED. ODT–178.

TEMPORARY TRANSPORT RATIONS ENDED for commercial operators. ODT–179.

SCHOOL BUS OPERATORS TO GET GAS to assure continued attendance for remainder of current term. ODT–180.

T GAS COUPONS NO LONGER VALID. Commercial operators having unused ones should turn them in. ODT–182.

RAIL-WATER ROUTE HELD INADVISABLE for iron ore from northern Minnesota to Southern Illinois. ODT–181.

"CARRY PACKAGES" CAMPAIGN SUCCESS. Reductions in delivery mileage and savings in gasoline and tires have resulted. ODT–172.

MOTOR FREIGHT VOLUME directed by Joint Information Offices surged upward in the past four months. ODT–183.

MORE TANK CAR FACILITIES PLANNED to speed turn-around of cars carrying oil to Atlantic Seaboard. ODT–185.

War Manpower Commission

MORE COLLEGES APPROVED for war training programs by the Army and Navy. PM–4348.

SIX MORE COMMUNITIES UNDER 48-HOUR RULE. PM–4349.

REPORT SAYS 600 DOCTORS HAVE MOVED PRACTICES in the last few months. PM–4350.

MILLIONS TRAINED IN WAR WORK by public vocational schools and NYA. PM–4346.

MANPOWER UTILIZATION PLANS COMPLETE—McNUTT. PM–4353.

SELECTIVE SERVICE TO RECLASS "NONDEFERABLES." WMC's order designating certain occupations as "nondeferable" effective April 1. PM–4351.

STATE SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADS TO CONFER. PM–4352.

War Production Board

157 WORKERS WIN HONORS for suggestions on production. WPB–2954.

NEW STEEL DRUM PURCHASE AUTHORIZATION FORM. WPB–2962.

GENERAL STEEL PRODUCTS UNDER SEPARATE ORDER for deliveries to warehouses and dealers. WPB–2994.

MANUAL FOR STEEL EXPORTS BEING READIED. Specifications for packaging shipments developed by the American Iron and Steel Institute. WPB–2986.

THE ARSENALS OF AMERICA. (Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Arkansas.) WPB–2889.

MEN'S WORK CLOTHING ORDER AMENDED as to number of buttons, definition of work shirts, and packaging. WPB–2987.

JEFFERS FIRM ON RACE TRACK OPERATION. WPB–2992.

OFFICE OF OPERATIONS VICE CHAIRMAN ORGANIZED, appointments to key positions. WPB–2993.

CONVEYOR INDUSTRY GROUPS DISCUSS NEW SCHEDULING for critical common components. WPB–2989.

WPB FORMS LABOR-MANAGEMENT COUNCIL. WPB–2990.

TIGHTEN AIR CONDITIONING MATERIAL CONSERVATION in Order L–126. WPB–2991.

Q. AND A. ON CONSUMER GOODS INVENTORY ISSUED. WPB–2994.

COAL TAR USE RESTRICTED. Order applies to coal-tar oil containing total tar acid content of less than five percent. WPB–2995.

QUOTAS SET FOR 250,000 ICE BOXES IN 2D QUARTER. A total of about 250,000 ice boxes may be produced during the second quarter of this year, under the provisions of Order L–7–c as amended yesterday by WPB. WPB–2996.

(*Continued on page 398*)

Official War Releases

(Continued from page 397)

INDUSTRY COMMITTEE REPORTS TRUCK TRAILER SHORTAGE to handle farm produce. WPB-2997.

SHIPPING BAG LIMITATIONS EASED for some commodities. WPB-2998.

RESTRICTIONS ON CONSTRUCTION STILL IN FORCE although Regional Offices may authorize construction costing less than $10,000. WPB-2999.

CONSERVATION ORDER M-119 IS REVOKED. WPB-3000.

STEEL PRODUCTION DIRECTION CLARIFIED relative to steel mills. WPB-3001.

10 PERCENT INCREASE IN 1943 COTTON OUTPUT ASKED by Director Walton of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division. WPB-3003.

LIGHTWEIGHT BURLAPS UNDER TIGHT CONTROL. WPB-3004.

60-INCH POULTRY NETTING FREED. A wide style netting not previously permitted. WPB-3006.

CRITICAL COMPONENTS TIME LIMIT EXTENDED to May 1. WPB-3007.

MORE EVEN RADIO TUBE DISTRIBUTION URGED to keep home sets in repair. WPB-3008.

INCANDESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURES LIMITED to defense housing and other essential uses. WPB-3009.

HOUSEHOLDERS ASSURED FAIR SHARE OF LIGHT BULBS. WPB-3011.

ELECTRIC AIRCRAFT MOTORS SUPPLY DISCUSSED by Fractional Horsepower Electric Motor Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3014.

NATIONAL LEAD MADE TYPE METAL PURCHASE AGENT. To bring into war use approximately 1500 tons of idle tin, National Lead Co. will purchase and treat metal. WPB-3015.

RIBOFLAVIN UNDER ALLOCATION CONTROL. Riboflavin is used in enrichment of flour. WPB-3018.

1,696 TRUCKS, ETC., FREED IN WEEK ended March 27. WPB-3017.

ASSIGNMENT PROCEDURE FOR HOUSING RATINGS SET UP for construction under Controlled Materials Plan. WPB-3018.

PRP UNIT PURCHASE REGULATION AMENDED for users who purchase only fabricated items. WPB-3034.

PAPER TRANSPORTATION SITUATION STILL TIGHT. WPB-3035.

MERCHANT TRADE STEEL DELIVERY PROCEDURES SET. WPB-3036.

TUNGSTEN MAY BE USED IN LIGHT BULBS. WPB-3037.

RAYON FABRIC SIMPLIFICATION discussed by Rayon Weavers Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3038.

REPLACEMENT STEEL ORDERS GET TOP PREFERENCE when order has been rejected because of failure to meet specifications. WPB-3039.

TELEPHONE FIRMS UNDER U-3 INVENTORY RULES exempted from 60-day inventory restrictions. WPB-3040.

NEW TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH MATERIAL ORDERS issued, U-3, U-4, and U-5. WPB-3041.

HEAVY TRUCK MANUFACTURE FOR CIVILIANS CUT TO 3,017. WPB-3042.

400,000 REFRIGERATORS AVAILABLE THIS SPRING to general public. WPB-3020.

DEALERS' FURNACE FANS AND BLOWERS RELEASED in householder sizes. WPB-3021.

SECOND QUARTER PRINT PAPER ADMINISTRATION OUTLINED for newspapers. WPB-302.

TIN BLACK MARKET WILL BE STOPPED, DIRECTOR SAYS in releasing report of Tin Products Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3023.

1943 TOTAL LUMBER REQUIREMENTS ANNOUNCED, will total approximately 31,500,000,000 board feet. WPB-3027.

CANADA MICA PRICE RECOMMENDATIONS ANNOUNCED for stocks of Metals Reserve Co. WPB-3028.

CALCIUM METAL UNDER ALLOCATION CONTROL. WPB-3010.

IRON, STEEL DELIVERIES UNDER CMP CHANGED to eliminate confusion. WPB-3013.

UTILITIES CONNECTION RULES REVISED for industrial and domestic consumers. WPB-3031.

KNIT UNDERWEAR RESTRICTION EFFECTIVE MAY 1 to allow change-over of production facilities. WPB-3032.

MANILA CORDAGE SALES LIMITATIONS CONTINUED during next three months. WPB-3033.

SHORT LINE WATER EXTENSIONS ALLOWED FOR GARDENS to augment Department of Agriculture's victory garden program. WPB-2968.

BROWN RESIGNS AS WPB STEEL DIVISIONS DEPUTY. WPB-3005.

JANUARY POWER CRANE SHIPMENTS SET AT $14,000,000, a slight decrease from the 6-month's average July through December 1942. WPB-3043.

1943 CEMENT NEEDS ESTIMATED AT 107,000,000 BBLS, a decrease of 39 percent from the 1942 figure. WPB-3044.

WPB HALTS EIGHT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. WPB-3045.

VOLKHARDT NAMED FACILITIES BUREAU DIRECTOR. Charles E. Volkhardt was executive vice president of Harvey Hubbell, Inc. WPB-3047.

CMP REGULATION CLARIFIED as to date of original rating. WPB-3060.

LABORATORIES TO GET ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS for radio problems for Army or Navy. WPB-3061.

BURLAP DISTRIBUTION PLAN DISCUSSED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3062.

NECKWEAR PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT MEETING by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3063.

HEALTH SUPPLIES ORDER P-29 REVOKED since adequate priorities are now assigned by other means. WPB-3068.

WPB RELEASE 3058 CORRECTED as to film for newsreels. WPB-3069.

NEW ORDER ON FISH NETTING Devotes facilities of all manufacturers to domestic (commercial) fishing and Lend-Lease purposes. WPB-3070.

KRIEGER NAMED DIRECTOR, Farm Machinery and Equipment Division. WPB-3071.

METAL PLASTERING BASE RESTRICTIONS EASED for highly essential war uses. WPB-3012.

BAN ON WASTE MANILA ROPE IN PAPER AMENDED for any grade or type manufactured prior to March 19, 1943. WPB-3019.

QUININE SUBSTITUTE UNDER ALLOCATION. Quinacrine is synthetic chemical having antimalarial properties. WPB-3025.

18,000,000 PAIRS SILK AND NYLON HOSE TURNED IN during first 4 months of Stocking Salvage Campaign. WPB-3026.

HOSIERY CONSERVATION PROGRAM to eliminate poorer quality, effect savings. WPB-3029.

MORE PRODUCTS ADDED TO IMPORTS CONTROL LIST M-63. WPB-3030.

NELSON STATEMENT to Senate Small Business Committee released. WPB-3046.

AVIATION STUDENTS CAN GET AIRCRAFT. WPB-3049.

OPERATING ROOM FURNITURE SIMPLIFYING DISCUSSED. WPB-3050.

LETTERS ON SMALL PLANTS PROBLEM MADE PUBLIC. WPB-3052.

1½ BILLION DOLLARS IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS STOPPED during past 5 months. WPB-3053.

OFFICE MACHINE REPAIR PARTS OBTAINABLE. WPB-3064.

FLOW METER, CONTROL VALVE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3065.

WOOD PULP SHORTAGE BRINGS RECOMMENDATIONS for use of waste papers. WPB-3056.

SECOND QUARTER FILM ALLOCATIONS ANNOUNCED. WPB-3058.

Q. & A. BOOKLET ON CMP PUBLISHED. WPB-3024.

ELEVEN NEW INDUSTRY COMMITTEES FORMED. WPB-3057.

Department of Agriculture

TYRO POULTRYMEN ADVISED ON FEEDING, ETC. AG-232.

GUAYULE PROGRAM CURTAILED. AG-235.

CANNED FRUITS TO BE RELEASED to augment civilian supplies. AG-240.

FOOD'S IMPORTANCE IN WAR EMPHASIZED by the WMC and Department of Agriculture. AG-241.

MEAT SLAUGHTER ORDER SUSPENDED 2 WEEKS. AG-233.

INDICT THREE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BLACK MARKET MEAT CHARGE. AG-234.

WICKARD MESSAGE TO AGRICULTURE EMPLOYEES on Chester Davis' return to the Department. AG-238.

TAPP NAMED ASSOCIATE FOOD ADMINISTRATOR. AG-239.

FOOD RETAILERS GET INVITATION to membership on the National Retail Food Industry Advisory Committee. AG-244.

BLACK PEPPER QUOTAS REDUCED for distribution in civilian channels. AG-245.

PARENTS ASKED TO PREVENT EGG WASTE during Easter season. AG-246.

FOOD ORDER DEFINES ARMY NEEDS for quotas on fats and oils. AG-247.

TROPICAL OILS ORDER TRANSFERRED from WPB. AG-248.

BASIC FOOD GROUPS FOR DAILY DIET LISTED in program to improve wartime diets and nutrition. OWI-1555.

AGRICULTURE TO ENFORCE MEAT ORDER instead of OPA. AG-252.

1942 COTTON LOANS ANNOUNCED by Commodity Credit Corporation through March 27, 1943. AG-253.

FARMERS TO VOTE ON MILK REGULATION in Omaha-Council Bluffs. AG-254.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE SITUATION DISCUSSED. AG-255.

WICKARD ENDORSES ARBOR DAY OBSERVANCE. AG-228.

TEXT OF CHESTER C. DAVIS' SPEECH at Metropolitan Opera performance. AG-264.

WOOL PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM ANNOUNCED. AG-265.

VICTORY GARDEN PLANTING TIME AT HAND. AG-243.

31,000 TONS DRIED FRUITS RELEASED BY FDA. AG-256.

PHENOTHIAZINE USE FOR WORMING SHEEP TOLD. AG-258.

WICKARD'S FARM-HOME HOUR TALK ISSUED. AG-259.

FDA CONTINUES WPB CONTROLS for importers of coconut, babassu, and palm kernel oils. AG-260.

MORE CANNED FISH AVAILABLE FROM 1943 PACK. AG-261.

35-60 PERCENT OF DRIED BEAN, PEA SUPPLY RESERVED. AG-262.

SLAUGHTER PERMIT ORDER AMENDED. AG-263.

MILK PRICE INCREASE APPROVED in Washington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. AG-249.

IOWA FARMERS VOTE ON MILK ORDER. AG-250.

TOLEDO MILK ORDER SUSPENDED. AG-251.

Office of Price Administration

CEILINGS SET ON 12 FINE CHEMICALS essential in production of medicines, confectioneries and candies, tobacco products, carbonated beverages, cosmetics, soaps, and flavoring extracts. OPA-2026.

LAKE STATE JACK PINE PRICES REDUCED. OPA-2039.

IRON STEEL EXPORT PRICES CLARIFIED and consolidated. OPA-2048.

SULPHURIC ACID PRICING AMENDED for sales or deliveries contracted for before March 1942. OPA–2063.

38,000 CARS NEW RATION QUOTA for April. OPA–2087.

GAMES PRICES PROTECTED. Manufacturers may not discontinue customary allowances, discounts. OPA–2090.

TANKWAGON OIL INCREASE CLARIFIED. Increase of 0.3 cents per gallon in fuel oil rationed area does not apply to any prior phase of distribution process. OPA–2104.

WESTERN PINE CEILINGS EXTENDED. OPA–2064.

OPTIONAL WASTE PAPER PRICING ALLOWED for two grades. OPA–T–704.

LEAD INGOT MAXIMUMS RESTORED to former level of $10 per ton over maximum price for pig lead. OPA–T–709.

STEEL CASTINGS PRICE RULES EASED. OPA–T–710.

NATION-WIDE CEILING ON COPPER SULPHATE will save users approximately $250,000 per year. OPA–T–711.

FLOUR FREIGHT CHARGE RULES CLARIFIED for farina or semolina flour. OPA–T–722.

POINT PAYMENTS by CHAIN STORES simplified. OPA–2150.

MEAT CARRIERS ALLOWED INCREASE. OPA–2151.

NEW PRICES FOR TEA BAG PACKERS. OPA–T–712.

SOME HYDROCARBON FRACTIONS EXEMPT from price controls. OPT–T–715.

SHOE INVENTORY FORM READY APRIL 5 for all members of trade. OPA–T–730.

25 CENTS RESIDUAL FUEL OIL INCREASE GRANTED. OPA–2164.

HOUSEHOLD GREASE CEILINGS UP 1 CENT when sold by collectors to renderers. OPA–T–719.

TYPE 61 TOBACCO CEILINGS FAIR, SAYS OPA. OPA–T–736.

SEED POTATO SALES BY FARMERS need not be tagged unless sold directly to commercial, industrial, or institutional users. OPA–T–737.

DEFENSE PLANT MACHINE LEASES EXEMPTED from price control. OPA–T–700.

HONEY MAXIMUM PRICES ESTABLISHED. OPA–T–703.

CEMETERY SERVICE CHARGES EXEMPTED from price control. OPA–2066.

REDWOOD SALES PRICES MAY BE AVERAGED on cooling tower stock. OPA–2067.

RUBBER GOODS CONTROL TRANSFERRED on mechanical goods whose rubber content is more than 50 percent of balata. OPA–2068.

BLACKSTRAP L-C-L PRICING CLARIFIED. OPA–2071.

GREY INSULATION TUBING MAXIMUMS SET for four manufacturers. OPA–2072.

5 AND 10 COSMETICS REGULATIONS EASED. OPA–2081.

EMERGENCY PURCHASES OF SAFETY SHOES permitted for workers who need to buy on short notice. OPA–2094.

FREQUENT CAR CHECKUPS ADVISED to keep cars in good running condition. OPA–2102.

CHART SHOWS FOOD POINT COMPARISONS of new values. OPA–2113.

CRUDE RUBBER ORDER AMENDED for commodities made in whole or in part of crude rubber. OPA–T–747.

STEEL INDUSTRY MEMBERS CONFER WITH OPA on establishment of prices for their products. OPA–T–750.

STEEL WAREHOUSEMEN TO MEET IN BOSTON on establishment of ceilings. OPA–T–745.

TWO SUPERVISORY PRICE ANALYSTS NAMED. (George S. Ujlaki and William Ehrlich.) OPA–T–746.

CRUDE RUBBER FREED FROM GMPR CONTROL. OPA–2131.

ARMY FIELD RATION EXEMPTION from price control extended. OPA–2134.

MILK CEILINGS IN THREE AREAS CONTINUED. (New York, Chicago, and Duluth-Superior.) OPA–2135.

PLAN FOR RATION INVENTORY GIVEN. Retailer will multiply total number of ration points received during March by the number 3. OPA–2139.

KRAFT PAPER PRICE ADVANCED five dollars per ton. OPA–2143.

NEW CEILINGS ON KRAFT PAPERBOARD. The new base price of $63 per ton is effective April 1. OPA–2144.

PAPER PRODUCTS ORDER AMENDED for manufacturers of toilet tissue and paper towels who reduce basis weights at WPB request. OPA–T–713.

NEW RULING GIVEN ON BUILDING MATERIALS. Person making the first sale of specified building materials is considered the "manufacturer." OPA–T–714.

AMENDMENT AFFECTS OLEUM PRICE for sales to Government ordnance plants. OPA–T–716.

MIXED FEEDS ORDER AMENDED. Sellers who do not have necessary records must take maximum prices of their closest competitor. OPA–T–717.

USED COMMERCIAL VEHICLES UNDER MPR. OPA–1887.

VEAL MAXIMUMS ESTABLISHED at packer and wholesale levels. OPA–2055.

SECOND-HAND MACHINE TOOL PRICING SET for sales by Defense Plant Corp. OPA–2070.

EXPORT PRICE REGULATION REVISED. OPA–2062.

MEAT RATION ORDER AMENDED. Gelatins, glues, sausage casings made from animal viscera, exempted. OPA–2165.

RULES GOVERNING DRY BEANS, PEAS REVISED. OPA–2176.

BUTTER PRICES REGULATION CHANGED but no fundamental change in prices. OPA–2178.

CHEESE PRICE ORDER AMENDED. OPA–2183.

NEW MAXIMUM FIXED FOR FISH FLAKES at $1.90 per dozen cans, f. o. b. seller's shipping point for 7½-ounce cans. OPA–2195.

MACHINERY ITEMS STATUS CHANGED. OPA–T–727.

SALAD OILS REGULATION AMENDED for processors' branch houses and car routes. OPA–T–728.

CEILINGS SET FOR EDIBLE LARD OIL. OPA–T–729.

PLANTS WARNED OF PRICE DEADLINE for logs and bolts. OPA–T–744.

CERTAIN SHOE REPLACEMENT FREED. Consumers may replace defective shoes without loss of ration coupon. OPA–2078.

OPA LISTS CAN SIZES showing point values. OPA–2105.

RATIONING HITS EATING PLACES. Will be required to give up points to get items rationed. OPA–2115.

OPA RULES ON RATION BANKS. Retailers will not be eligible to open ration accounts unless sales of foods last December or any month thereafter amounted to $2,500. OPA–2116.

WARNER NAMED OPA PERSONNEL DIRECTOR. OPA–2110.

BROWN CITES RESTAURANTS' COOPERATION in eliminating unusually large meat portions. OPA–2112.

BUTTER, CHEESE POINT PREPAYING OKAYED for home deliveries on regular route. OPA–2117.

PROVISIONS FOR EXTRA SHOE RATIONS for persons whose occupations require them to be away from available supply of shoes for long periods. OPA–2119.

DEALERS' POINT LOSS RULES AMENDED. Are not required to report gains or losses. OPA–2121.

AGENCIES COOPERATE ON MEAT SHORTAGES. Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease Administration confer. OPA–2125.

HOSIERY MEN CONFER ON RAYON RULES. OPA–2126.

GOV'T RUBBER SALE PRICES CHANGED. Sales to be made for prices higher than maximums. OPA–2127.

WOMEN'S FALL CLOTHES PRICING to be announced April 12. OPA–2172.

BROWN CLARIFIES MAXON'S AUTHORITY. OPA–2177.

LIABILITY NOT VOIDED BY PRICE REPEAL. Modification of regulation does not release person from penalties incurred before it had been changed. OPA–2181.

MEAT ORDER DEFIANCE WILL BE PUNISHED. OPA–2185.

ROPE SALES of new substitute ropes to U. S. Government subject to ceiling prices. OPA–T–721.

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PRINTERS' PRICE RULES EASED under two conditions. OPA–2085.

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COAL BARGE WEIGHT LIMIT EXTENDED by 100 tons. OPA–2100.

War Production . . .

Shipbuilding Records Broken, Maritime Commission Says

Construction of New Tonnage in Excess Of Volume Set by President Roosevelt

All shipbuilding records were broken by the American shipbuilding industry during the past year, according to the annual report issued by the Maritime Commission last week. The industry exceeded by a considerable amount the 8,000,000 tons asked for by President Roosevelt in his mandate to the industry, the Commission declared.

At the same time the Commission warned that this record production did not justify a completely optimistic view of the shipping picture. The report points out that there never has been and never can be, in the absolute sense, sufficient shipping to meet all military and civilian requirements in time of war.

Five-Ocean Supply Line

The Commission declared that the job of the American shipbuilding industry at the present time is not only to supply vessels to complement a two-ocean Navy but also to serve the armed forces of the United States with a five-ocean supply line. The report adds that protection of this supply line constitutes a major problem today.

According to the Commission, American shipbuilding gives promise that it will be able to more than double, before the end of 1943, its record of more than 8,000,000 dead-weight tons during the fiscal year of 1942 and up to December 31, 1942. Subsequent to the report, the Maritime Commission announced that the shipbuilding goal for 1943 has been currently set at nearly 19,000,000 dead-weight tons, and adds that this can be stepped up to 20,000,000 dead-weight tons, the present shipyard capacity, if materials and supplies are available.

Various Activities Covered

The report covers the various activities of the Commission for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1942. It also includes a statement of shipbuilding activities from June 30 to December 31, 1942.

Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Commission, disclosed that a total of 8,090,800 deadweight tons of merchant shipping were placed in service in 1942. But this total did not include some 800 smaller craft and other vessels delivered to the armed services. He revealed that 746 Victory Fleet ships were delivered by December 31, 1942.

The extent to which production was stepped up, once the American shipbuilding industry got into its war stride, is made evident in the report. Under a war pressure tempo, monthly production is shown to have been stepped up to 713,900 tons in June 1942 and further to 1,200,000 deadweight tons in December 1942. This production peak beat all previous ship construction records. The former top record was made in September 1919 when 618,886 tons were delivered by American shipyards. The 1942 12-month record also topped the last war's 12-month record of 5,500,000 tons by almost 3,000,000 deadweight tons. Moreover complete delivery of this tonnage was not made until after the 1918 Armistice had been signed.

The Commission asserted that its ability to handle the job of meeting America's global shipping needs was the result of the foresight of Congress in passing the Merchant Marine Act in 1936. This Act, says the Commission's report, provided the instrument of policy whereby the Commission was enabled to lay the groundwork for an unprecedented volume of ship construction.

PLANE GOAL STANDS

After his first meeting with WPB's new labor-management council last week, Chairman Nelson disclosed that airplane production was the major subject of their planning, and that there was no thought of reducing the Government's goal of approximately 100,000 warplanes in 1943. This goal has been described as twice as many airplanes as produced in 1942, with about four times the total tonnage, representing a greatly increased number of heavy bombers.

OCD Announces Plans To Guard War Plants

Program to Protect Vital Industries Is Completed

A program for protecting war production plants against fire, accident, sabotage, and air raid was announced this week by Director of Civilan Defense Landis. OCD is responsible for development of protection programs for all plants and facilities not owned or operated by the Government or assigned to the responsibility of the War or Navy Departments.

Landis Statement

In announcing the plant protection program, Director Landis said:

"This Council represents a united effort on the part of Management and Labor to assist the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense in securing the protection of production, personnel, property, materials, and products. It is estimated that during 1942 the loss sustained from industrial fires, directly and indirectly, was in excess of 1 billion dollars; the loss from industrial accidents was approximately 500 million man-hours of production; the loss from sabotage is, of course, not known."

Responsibility of Management

"Management has the primary responsibility for industrial protection," Director Landis declared. "This responsibility is the same in nature as that which management has for determining the production schedules and other matters of plant expenditure. Workers and their unions should contribute to the perfection of such plans by volunteering for defense duty within the plants.

"The various organizations represented can provide the impetus necessary to further the program already under way. These organizations are as follows: National Associaton of Manufacturers, National Fire Protection Association, the Railroad Brotherhoods, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Safety Council, and the National Bureau for Industrial Protection."

The industrial protection program of the OCD is under the direction of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, 3d.

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VICTORY BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

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The War Last Week . . .

Allies Occupy Port of Sousse, Continue Drive on Northward

More Than 20,000 Axis Prisoners Taken In 12 Days of Heavy Fighting

The Battle of Tunisia appears to be entering its final phase. Occupation of Sousse by the British Eighth Army and capture of Kairouan by the Americans has clamped Axis forces into the tight northeast pocket of Tunis-Bizerte.

Sousse, last Axis-held supply port on the Tunisian east coast, was taken on Monday morning by a victorious Eighth Army that had covered 46 miles in 24 hours. Rear-guard opposition was light, and heavy mine fields were penetrated successfully.

The capture of Kairouan, about 50 miles west of Sousse, was announced Monday morning by Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters, along with other important advances made in the mountains west of Sousse and west of the Tunis-Bizerte triangle. It is north of Sousse, at Enfidaville, that Rommel is expected to make his stand, if he makes a stand at all before joining Von Arnim.

Two Ports Left

The capture by the Allies of Gabes, Sfax, and Sousse leaves the Axis forces in Tunisia with only two supply ports—Tunis and Bizerte. This, of course, gives the Axis the advantage of fighting on short, interior lines. But the advantage to the Allies is also considerable, as there are now only two supply ports to be watched. Allied planes, in their systematic destruction of the enemy's supply lines, can concentrate on these two ports as never before.

Obviously, Rommel was really moving. Mahares, Sfax, and Sousse were abandoned with little attempt made to hold them; in some sectors, Rommel's flight has been so fast that he has not even had time to plant the usual mine fields to cover his retreat. But the British Eighth Army has been moving almost as fast in pursuit, forward elements pushing hard to maintain a fierce and harassing contact with the Afrika Korps' rear guard of tanks and infantry. Since April 6, when the great drive up the coast was started, the British Eighth Army alone has taken more than 10,000 prisoners.

The overall total of Axis prisoners taken has been estimated by headquarters at better than 20,000. These 20,000, captured in the twelve days of fighting preceding the fall of Sfax, have included both Italians and Germans. In announcing the capture of Italian General Alberto Mannerini and his entire staff, the Allied Command said Mannerini's motor transport had been commandeered by the Germans in their retreat and he had been left immobilized. When Allied troops on Thursday reached his field headquarters, he and his staff were waiting to be taken prisoner. Mannerini was formerly head of the Axis Sahara Command and was one of Italy's most prominent colonial fighters.

Americans, British Join

The battlefronts and battle objectives in North Africa are much clearer than they were a few weeks ago. Ever since the junction of the U. S. Second Army Corps and the British Eighth Army, the Allies have been able to work together, smashing at Rommel from the north, south, and center.

The junction was effected during the

(*Continued on page 409*)

"Who Would Have Thought This Stuff Would Ever Be Useful To Us."

—Two-column mats are available.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is prepared from releases of OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in this Bulletin may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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Norwegian Accomplishments Cited On Anniversary of Nazi Invasion

OWI Points to Part Played by Free Norwegians In United Nations Fight Against Axis

In testimony to the part 20,000 Free Norwegians and 1,000,000 Americans of Norwegian descent are playing in the fight against the Axis, the Office of War Information last week called attention to three major Norwegian accomplishments. The OWI statement was issued on April 9, the third anniversary of the invasion of Norway.

The first accomplishment to which the OWI pointed was the rescue of the Norwegian merchant marine from the Nazis. With the exception of those vessels captured by the Nazis in their surprise attack on Norway, the entire merchant marine of that country went over to the United Nations immediately after the Nazi invasion in 1940. Not a single vessel complied with the order broadcast by the Nazis directing Norwegian ships at sea to proceed to Axis ports.

Carry United Nations Cargo

This fleet included some of the most modern vessels afloat. Under the direction of the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission it has been carrying cargoes for the United Nations. During 1941 and 1942 England supplied Norway with 13 new ships and 6 old ones to replace in part torpedoed Norwegian vessels. Under a Lend-Lease agreement with the United States last July, arrangements were made to further replace Norwegian shipping losses. Two American ships have been chartered for operation under the Norwegian flag for the duration. Three more are being chartered this month and in May another three ships will also be turned over to the Norwegians.

At the time Norway fell to the Nazis, there were 24,000 Norwegian seamen on the high seas. Every one of these seamen joined the United Nations at war. Since then 4,500 have transferred to the Norwegian armed forces and 2,000 have gone down with ships torpedoed by the Axis.

Air Force School Set Up

The second Norwegian accomplishment cited by the OWI was the establishment of the Royal Norwegian Air Force Training School at Little Norway, Canada. The school accommodates 1,000 trainees and it is supported by income from the Norwegian merchant marine. Many graduates of the school are now serving at Norwegian bases in Iceland and Great Britain. Norwegian fliers in Great Britain participate in the daily raids over Axis-held territory.

The OWI also pointed to the accomplishments of Norwegian-Americans on the home front. One Norwegian-American organization, the Sons of Norway, alone accounted for the purchase of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of War Bonds up to February 1943. In addition, Norwegian-Americans have been especially active in Red Cross and OCD work.

Within 10 days after the fall of Norway, Norwegian-Americans had organized Norwegian Relief. In 3 years this organization with a staff of three paid workers in Chicago, has collected over a million dollars in cash and clothing. In Brooklyn, the home of 34,000 Norwegian-Americans, Norwegian Relief chapters have raised $304,000 to take care of seamen on leave in America.

New Drive Begins

Norwegian Relief began a drive last week in Norwegian Lutheran Churches in America to bring the total collections up to $3,000,000. Another drive will be launched on May 17, Norway's Independence Day. Among the directors of Norwegian Relief are J. A. Aasgaard, Bishop of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America; Henry Holt, Lieutenant Governor of North Dakota, and former Governor A. C. Preus of Minnesota.

President Roosevelt, presenting a 173-foot sub chaser to the Royal Norwegian Navy, summed up American appreciation of Norwegian and Norwegian-American valor and value in this war, in the following words:

"The story of Norway since the conquest shows that though a free democracy may be slow to realize its danger, it can be heroic when aroused. At home, the Norwegian people have silently resisted the invaders' will with grim endurance. Abroad, Norwegian ships and Norwegian men have rallied to the cause of the United Nations. And their assistance to that cause has been out of all proportion to their small numbers."

New War Loan Drive Must Enlist Support of General Public

Campaign Calls for More Bond Buyers As Well as Increased Purchases

Responsibility for the success of the Second War Loan Drive which began on April 12 rests largely with the general public, the Office of War Information declared this week. The drive cannot be considered a success unless the American people put aside for future use a very considerable proportion of the increased spending power which they will have during 1943. The OWI pointed out that since the national income is expected to be approximately 135 billion dollars, the public can easily meet its part of the quota of 13 billion dollars by greater participation in system savings plans. Both the number of bond buyers and the amount of bonds purchased must be increased during the coming months, the OWI said.

Yardstick Presented

As a yardstick to measure individual ability to purchase War Bonds, the OWI pointed to the warning voiced by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress April 27, 1942.

"Every dime and dollar not vitally needed for absolute necessities should go into War Bonds and Stamps to add to the striking power of our armed forces," the President declared. "If these purchases are to have a material effect in restraining price increases they must be made out of current income. In almost every individual case they should be big enough to mean rigid self denial, a substantial reduction for most of us in the scale of expenditure that is comfortable and easy for us. We cannot fight this war, we cannot exert our maximum effort on a spend-as-usual basis. We cannot have all we want, if our soldiers and sailors are to have all they need."

The OWI pointed out that every dollar invested in War Bonds is a dollar of potential spending transferred from the present, when it is not needed, to the future when it can be used to help stimulate business and to create jobs. The 8 billion dollars invested in bonds between January 1 and November 30, 1942, represents a post-war purchasing power of perhaps 9 billion dollars. Held to maturity these bonds will be worth 10 billion dollars.

In regard to the offering of Government securities to the general public, Secretary Morgenthau recently summed up the Treasury's attitude with these pertinent remarks: "We could borrow all the money from the bank; our credit is excellent. But for a variety of reasons, economic and social, this is also undesirable. One reason is that we would then sacrifice what we believe to be our greatest dam against inflation. Another is that this is a people's war, and the people should finance it. Our experience in the past has proved that the people want to finance it. The sales of Savings Bonds have mounted constantly since Pearl Harbor.

"The redemption of bonds, about which there have been many rumors, has been relatively small. In March, because taxes had to be paid, redemptions were at a peak of 131 million dollars; but during this same month the sale of 954 million dollars in Savings Bonds established a record which has been surpassed in only 3 months since Pearl Harbor."

Accelerate Pay-Roll Drive

To increase the number of bond buyers the Treasury has accelerated its Pay-Roll Savings Plan Drive. By March 1943 more than 175,000 firms and Government agencies had adopted the Pay-Roll Savings Plan. More than 25 million workers in these firms were buying bonds. Their total investment was nearly 9 percent of their monthly earnings and more than 6 percent of the gross pay roll of these firms. The Treasury envisions a goal of 90 percent of the workers participating in the purchase of at least 10 percent of the gross pay roll.

To increase the number of bond buyers in rural areas, the County War Boards of the Department of Agriculture are being used to reach every farmer. These War Boards have adopted the slogan "Make Every Market Day Your Bond Day." The object of the campaign is to have farmers put part of their income into bonds as they receive it. In Wisconsin in a single week, the County War Boards reached 95,000 farmers and signed two-thirds of this number to pledges totalling more than $4,000,000 in bonds.

Mr. Morgenthau created in March the United States Treasury War Finance Committee to integrate the activities of the Victory Fund Committee and the War Savings Staff during the April drive. The Presidents of the 12 Federal Reserve banks serve as chairmen of a War Finance Committee in their respective districts, with full authority to direct the April drive. Both the Victory Fund Committee and the War Savings organization are represented on this committee, and the forces of each are integrated in the Treasury financing program.

In this Second War Loan the Treasury will borrow during the month of April 13 billion dollars. Of this, 8 billion dollars will come from nonbank investors, and the balance from banking sources, including increased weekly offerings of Treasury bills. This money which is needed to back up our armed forces will be raised through the continuing sale of War Savings Bonds, tax savings notes, Treasury bills, and the offering of a number of new Treasury issues designed for every class and type of investor.

THEY GIVE THEIR LIVES—
YOU LEND YOUR MONEY

This is the slogan of the Second War Loan Drive in which an attempt will be made to outdo the good results achieved last December. In December the public was asked initially to invest 9 billion dollars in Victory and freedom. The final returns topped 12.9 billion dollars. Now the goal is 13 billion dollars—with the objective that of reaching every American citizen who has funds available for investment in the best securities in the world, the obligations of the United States of America.

FEBRUARY INCOME OVER 10 BILLION

Income payments to individuals in February aggregated 10,428 million dollars, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones reported last week. This represented an increase of 29 percent over the 8,094 million dollars paid out in the same month of last year and was 96 percent above the February total for pre-war 1939.

February 1943 income payments were below the January figure of 10,725 million dollars, but the decline was of less than usual seasonal proportions. After allowance for seasonal influences, the Commerce Department's index of total income payments advanced sharply from 196.2 in January (revised) to 200.8 in February.

The President Last Week . . .

Executive Order Sets Steps For Economic Stabilization

President Tells Agencies to "Hold the Line" Against Upward Spiral of Prices

The President's "hold-the-line" Executive Order, issued late last Thursday, set down clearly and specifically the steps that must be taken to maintain the basis of our economic stabilization.

Increases in wages, salaries, prices and profits—no matter how justifiable when viewed apart from their effect on the Nation's economy—tend to undermine this basis of stabilization, the President said. But in spite of the pressure of certain economic groups, the "upward spiral of prices" must not be allowed to continue. Inflation, which was slowed up by the Economic Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, must be stopped, he said.

"The only way to hold the line," the President stated, "is to stop trying to find justifications for not holding it here or not holding it there."

Specific Directions Given

On the price front, the order read, "all items affecting the cost of living are to be brought under control," and those prices that are found to be excessively high, inequitable or unfair are to be reduced. No further price increases are to be sanctioned unless imperatively required by law, and adjustments in the price relationships between different commodities will be permitted only if such adjustments can be made without increasing the general cost of living.

On the wage front, there are to be no further increases in wage rates or salary scales beyond the Little Steel formula, except where clearly necessary to correct substandards of living. The Chairman of the War Manpower Commission is authorized to forbid employees' moving from one job to another for higher pay, unless such moves would actually aid in the prosecution of the war.

The order also asked railroads and public utilities to hold or reduce their rates to agree with the Economic Stabilization Act, asked Congress to consider new tax legislation to siphon off the Nation's excess purchasing power, and asked all Americans "to tax ourselves more, to spend less, and save more." The powers and authorities of Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes were redefined, to provide for the consistent administration of the order. Mr Byrnes is authorized and directed to take such action and to issue such directives under the authority of the Stabilization Act as he deems necessary to stabilize the national economy, to maintain and increase production and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

The President said that last week's action had been indicated for some time because of the "continued pressure for increased wages and increased prices," but that he had waited because of the congressional controversy over whether he had the authority to place ceiling prices on certain commodities at existing levels and because of the Bankhead bill controversy over whether subsidy payments to farmers could legally be included in deciding whether a price had reached the parity level.

In vetoing the Bankhead bill last week, the President had expressed his views on this question. But since the bill has in the meantime been sent back to committee—and since it might be weeks or even months before it is reported out again—the President said he could not wait. Waiting might have permitted a continuance of the upward swing of prices, he said.

POST-WAR BUILDING PLANS ASKED

Post-war public construction is being projected here and there but "taking the country as a whole, very little has been done to translate paper proposals into steel, stone, concrete—and jobs," Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, declared last week.

"This is the next step that must be taken," General Fleming told representatives of labor, business, and Government at a dinner meeting at St. Paul, Minn. "Whether it is to be directed by the Federal Government, or by the States and municipalities, is less important than that it should be done, and done now.

President Opens War Bond Drive

Sells First of Bonds To Raise $13,000,000,000

President Roosevelt last week opened the $13,000,000,000 Second War Loan Drive by personally selling bonds to the White House staff and calling upon the public to follow the slogan "They give their lives—we lend our money."

The drive formally opened this Monday. The President and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, however, got together with the White House staff to do a little advance selling.

"This is just a small cross-section of the White House staff," the President said of the group gathered around him, "but this is like a great many other American houses throughout the country—most of us have got some members of the family in the fighting forces, and we back home are trying to do our bit, too. We subscribe."

Messenger Buys First Bond

While news reel cameras stood by, the President sold the first bond for $18.75 to John Pye, an elderly Negro messenger who was Mr. Roosevelt's chauffeur when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and who has been in the White House since 1933.

Last week the President also:

Said he had no plans for nominating Mayor LaGuardia of New York for a commission in the Army;

Accepted "with regret" the resignation of Thomas Kennedy, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers, from the War Labor Board;

Set up a committee to attack problems resulting from over-population due to war activities in certain areas;

Asked Congress to appropriate $5,949,550 for the Office of Civilian Defense during fiscal 1944.

PARK SERVICE TO AID ALCAN SETTLEMENT

President Roosevelt has authorized the National Park Service to assist the War Department in making a study to insure orderly development along the Alaska portion of the new Canadian-Alaskan Military Highway, Secretary of Interior Ickes announced last week. It is expected that the Canadian Government will make a similar study along the Canadian portion.

War Wages and Labor . . .

War Labor Board Strengthens Wage Stabilization Program

Agency Begins Reorganization Necessitated By President's "Hold-the-Line" Order

Within two hours after the President had issued his "Hold-the-Line" Executive Order last week, the National War Labor Board strengthened its defense of the anti-inflation front by wiring its Regional Boards to approve no wage increases except those warranted under the Little Steel formula.

The President had said: "There are to be no further increases in wage rates or salary scales beyond the Little Steel formula, except where clearly necessary to correct substandards of living." Regional Boards had already been asked to determine substandard wages on an area basis.

The NWLB met less than an hour after the issuance of the Executive Order on the night of April 8. It immediately began the reorganization made necessary by the changes wrought in the wage stabilization program. It notified all its regional boards, commissions and agencies that all decisions involving wages reached prior to 7:30 p. m. that night were valid but that all pending and future cases would be subject to the more stringent regulations.

Regulations Stringent

Just how stringent the new regulations are was made clear at a press conference the following day after the full Board returned from a White House conference with Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes.

At this conference Chairman William H. Davis said that it is "very clear" that the Board no longer has authority to grant increases to eliminate inequalities or gross inequities.

A high percentage of the more than 15,000 cases now pending before the Board will be affected by this change. Accordingly, the Board issued instructions to its Regional Boards to return applications immediately to all employers and unions who have requested approval of wage and salary increases on the basis of inequalities and gross inequities. The authority to grant increases in such cases had been given the Board under Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942.

Mr. Davis agreed with a statement by Dean Morse that the War Labor Board "will remain the closest agency to the whole labor and wage problems of the country. As it becomes familiar with those problems, there will, of course, be a responsibility resting upon it to inform the Director of those problems, leaving it up to him to decide . . . by issuing Directives for the working out of such problem cases."

Exemptions Clarified

Employers with fewer than nine workers will be exempt under the new order, Mr. Davis told the press conference. Employers can also continue to make wage adjustments in the rates of individual employees for promotions, reclassifications, or for merit within established rate ranges as provided in the Board's General Order No. 5, which was issued following the October 3 Executive Order. Mr. Davis announced that these matters had been taken up by the full Board with Mr. Byrnes and been approved by him.

The text of the telegram, signed by Mr. Davis and approved unanimously by the Board, which was sent on April 8 to the twelve Regional Boards, to industry commissions, and to other agencies to which the NWLB had delegated authority, follows:

"First, continue to prepare as heretofore all your cases. Secondly, approve no further wage increases whatever except those that clearly come within the 15 percent limitation of the Little Steel formula. Thirdly, all final wage decisions or rulings which you have made up to seven thirty p. m. Eastern War Time, April 8th, and which do not require pre-review may be validly issued to the parties and those which require pre-review should be sent to us as heretofore. Further directions will come in a few days." NWLB "pre-review" is required for Regional Board decisions which are not unanimous. Such decisions are sent to the National Board and are released to the parties ten days later, if the NWLB takes no action.

The Wage and Hour Division, at the request of the Board, instructed its offices not to issue any rulings pending further instructions.

Formula Explained

The "Little Steel" formula set a ceiling of 15 percent over the wage levels prevailing on January 1, 1941. From that date to May 1942, shortly after the President's "cost of living" message to Congress, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' national cost-of-living index had risen 15 percent.

Under the Little Steel formula, the WLB grants general wage increases only to groups of employees who have not received a 15 percent increase in their straight-time rates since January 1, 1941. It is not applicable to individual workers.

In computing the 15 percent, the Board does not include certain types of adjustments, such as pay in lieu of vacations, merit increases or promotions, or the increase in average earnings that result from the hiring of a greater proportion of higher paid employees.

Analysis of Wage Cases

Informed that the Senate had adopted a resolution introduced by Senator Byrd of Virginia directing the WLB to submit to the Senate an analysis of wage increases granted by the Board since its organization, Chairman Davis said:

"The Board has issued a public release on every decision made since it was established by the President 15 months ago. It welcomes, however, this opportunity to disclose the effect of its policies in more condensed form to the Senate."

HOUSING OCCUPANCY RULES BROADENED

Eligibility requirements for occupancy of war housing have been broadened by the National Housing Agency to include otherwise qualified war workers who have moved into critical housing areas since July 1, 1941, and whose efficiency is impaired by temporary or makeshift living conditions, NHA Administrator Blandford announced this week.

Previously, eligibility had been limited to those workers in this category who had moved into the locality within 12 months of the date of their lease or purchase of war housing facilities. The NHA's present action therefore extends eligibility to workers whose in-migration occurred between July 1, 1941, and April 1942, and who are not now adequately housed.

War Agriculture

Reporting Board Estimates Winter Wheat Crop

Millers Asked to Produce More Flour To Meet 1943 Requirements

The Agriculture Department's estimate of 1943 winter wheat production is 558,551,000 bushels, compared to the 1942 production of 703,253,000 bushels. Since there is a surplus of wheat, the smaller crop is not expected to have an adverse effect on the food situation.

The first crop production estimate of the year said the condition of the winter wheat crop on April 1 indicated an average yield this year of 14.9 bushels per acre, compared with 18.3 bushels an acre on the seeded average last year. The Crop Reporting Board pointed out that crop prospects in general have been impaired by unfavorable weather conditions during March.

Production Plans Told

According to a Farm Security Administration survey FSA borrowers are planning this year to surpass their 1942 record increases in the production of war-essential crops.

There are 463,941 family-size farmers who are FSA borrowers, constituting 7.6 percent of the country's farmers. And these farmers believe that with the aid of FSA loans and the assistance of FSA supervisors, they can top last year's production by 20 to 72 percent.

Last year these farmers increased their 1942 output from 20 to 106 percent over 1941, and accounted for a substantial proportion of the Nation's total increases in five major crops—milk, dry beans, eggs, chickens, and peanuts.

More Flour Asked

The Nation's wheat flour milling industry has been asked by the War Food Administration to increase its 1943 production 25 percent over 1942 to meet greater nutritional requirements, the Department of Agriculture announced.

The request was made at a meeting of the Administration's milling industry food advisory committee, at which Government officials pointed to the Nation's increasing dependency upon wheat flour as a major nutrition source, and a special committee was appointed to tackle the problem of increasing the use of flour in view of the wartime limitations on such ingredients as shortening. Committees also will be named to study the industry's needs for critical repair, maintenance and replacement equipment, materials and ingredients necessary for packaging and processing, and for additional manpower.

Farm Machinery Exports

Provisions applying to the export of farm machinery and equipment were changed last week by the War Production Board.

Quotas of farm machinery and equipment that may be shipped to North Africa to meet immediate needs in French Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia are now established. This action, taken on the recommendation of the armed forces, bases the quotas on a percentage of one-half the total net shipping weight of the 1939 and 1940 shipments to the countries mentioned. Approximately 80 percent of the quotas will be repair parts.

Canadian quota percentages for certain items are increased on the basis of the number of units exported to that country in 1940.

The amount of farm machinery and equipment and repair parts saved by this reduction will be held by the Board of Economic Warfare in a reserve pool to meet emergency needs in other countries.

Seed for Allies

Deliveries of agricultural commodities for shipment to the Allied Nations during February included more than 12 million pounds of seed for use in replanting and restoring Allied farmland liberated from Axis domination, the Department of Agriculture said.

Though purchases for Allied and other uses declined about 30 percent in February, improvement in shipping conditions permitted an increase of 47 percent in deliveries for shipment. The largest food requirements of the Allies, as reflected by deliveries by the Food Distribution Administration, continued to be for pork, dairy products, eggs, fats, and oils.

Workers Recruited From Jamaica

Women, Young People Needed for Farms

Continuing its attack on the problem of farm labor, the Department of Agriculture announced that an agreement has been signed with the government of Jamaica providing for the importation into the United States of up to 10,000 Jamaican agricultural workers. Recruitment of the workers is expected to start in Jamaica next week.

The Jamaican workers are being brought in, the announcement said, not to displace U. S. farm workers or to reduce previously established wage rates, but to relieve farm labor shortages in critical areas. They will be available for work in the West, Middle West, and East, and housed in farm labor supply centers. When their work contracts expire, they will be returned to Jamaica.

The conditions under which the Jamaicans will be recruited, transported and employed here are similar to the conditions governing the same kind of agreement recently negotiated with Mexico and the Bahamas.

After-School Workers

How to use young people successfully in farm work is told in a free booklet just issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor—"Guides to Successful Employment of Non-Farm Youth in Wartime Agriculture."

Women's Land Army

Plans for recruiting and placing a Women's Land Army of about 60,000 city and town women were announced by the Agriculture Departments War Food Administration. These women will become part of the U. S. Crop Corps. The total enrollment job for the Crop Corps is an additional 3,500,000 workers this season, including transported farm workers, businessmen and high school youth of the Victory Farm Volunteers.

In all, it is expected that about 360,000 women will be enrolled for farm work as soon as arrangements are completed for placing them. The plans call for recruiting about 300,000 women for short-time emergency jobs on farms—women who can spare weekends, a few days or a few weeks for the job of producing and harvesting food. Of the 60,000 women in the Women's Land Army, about 10,000 are expected to enroll for year-round farm work and about 50,000 for seasonal work for one month or more.

Seed Potato Rules Revised by OPA

War Boards to Help Farmers Secure Necessary Supplies

Instructions which will enable USDA War Boards to aid farmers in securing adequate supplies of seed potatoes and at the same time protect consumer supplies of table-stock potatoes were released last week by the Department of Agriculture.

Department officials urge any farmer or dealer having difficulty in purchasing stocks of seed potatoes for planting purposes to contact his County War Board immediately. If the potatoes are needed for planting purposes, the War Board will issue a certificate permitting the farmer or dealer to pay up to a 75-cent premium for the potatoes.

The instructions were issued to supplement recent measures taken by the Office of Price Administration to regulate the purchase and use of selected seed potatoes.

One of these measures was the relaxing of the limitation on selling seed potatoes in lots of less than 50 pounds. The 50-pound limitation, originally established in one of a series of moves designed to smash a black market of seed potatoes sold out of price control for human consumption, was withdrawn to permit retailers to sell the potatoes in any quantity as long as they are to be used for planting purposes only.

Premium Eliminated

To prevent such illegal diversion of selected seed potatoes to food the OPA eliminated—except in four named cases—the 75-cents-per-hundredweight premium which selected seed potatoes previously had been permitted over the table-stock potato ceilings. Also relaxed was a ruling on sales of seed potatoes by country shippers—with these shippers now permitted 24 hours, after receipt of an inspection certificate, to mail to OPA's district or State office a copy of their invoice or other written evidence of sale.

The Army, Navy, Marines, and Lend-Lease Administration—in order to obtain much needed supplies of edible potatoes—temporarily may pay a 10-cent-per-hundredweight premium over table stock. This premium may be paid until May 1, provided that such table-stock potatoes are shipped prior to that date.

Glass Containers Standardized For Commercial Canning

Over 600 Million Glass-Top Seals To Be Produced in 1943

Standardized and simplified glass containers have been prescribed by the WPB for the commercial packaging of 21 additional food products. Previously, containers were standardized for only three commercial food products.

Approximately 90 standard glass containers are provided—a reduction of several thousand designs—and many sizes, particularly small ones, are eliminated. The common 70 millimeter (about 2.75 inches) deep screw cap is generally replaced with a 63 millimeter (about 2.58 inches) shallow cap, thereby reducing by about 30 percent the amount of steel, tin, liner and lacquer formerly used annually. It is estimated that as a result of such standardization about 860 million glass food containers—20 percent more than were made in 1941—can be made on existing equipment.

The prescribed containers are small, plain, round glass jars; plain, round quart jars, one-half to one-gallon jars, wide-mouth pails, fruit and vegetable jars, juice jars, olive bottles, cherry bottles, shortening jars, tumblers, narrow-neck round bottles, jugs, chili sauce bottles, and catsup bottles. The amendment also indirectly standardized the size of closures for standard glass containers. Home canning jars are not affected.

The food products for which such containers are standardized include: Salad dressings (including products using salad dressing as a base), olive oil, shortenings, chocolate syrup, maple syrup, tomato catsup, chili sauce and cocktail sauce, tomato paste, tomato pulp, vinegar, fruits and vegetables and mixtures, honey, pickles and relishes, peanut butter, fruit and vegetable juices and mixtures, olives, maraschino cherries, cranberry sauce.

New Glass Lid

Roswell C. Mower, Chief of the WPB Containers Division, asked home canners to get acquainted with a steel-saving glass-top closure now being produced in quantity for the first time in the United States.

Production of 634,000,000 of these glass-top seals this year is an important part of Government's and industry's efforts to assure adequate supplies of jars and tops for the anticipated record home canning program and at the same time to save as much steel as possible for military and industrial needs.

The closure is 70 mm. (about 2¾ inches) in diameter and will fit any standard home canning jar as well as all commercial pack screw-top jars with the same thread and mouth size. It has long been the most popular type of sealing device among Canadian home canners.

No Stamps for Sugar

Sugar for home canning of 1943 fruit crops will be available to housewives on approximately the same basis as last season, Price Administrator Brown announced—that is, no blue (processed foods) point stamps will be deducted from War Ration Book Two for sugar obtained for this purpose.

In the 1942 season, housewives applied to their local boards for allotments of sugar on the basis of one pound for each four quarts of fruit that they planned to can, and, in addition, one pound for each member of the family. Roughly the same pattern will be used for home-canning sugar allotments this year, although there will be some refinements in procedure. Formal amendments giving the details of the program will be issued within the next few days.

Pressure Canner Approved

The Department of Agriculture said that the steam pressure canner is the only method it can recommend for the canning of certain non-acid types of vegetables. In response to numerous requests by individuals and agencies interested in the canning of Victory Garden products, the Department made it clear that it can recommend only methods considered universally safe, since its published material is used in all parts of the United States.

The nonacid foods include such vegetables as beans, peas, corn, spinach, other greens, and asparagus, as well as meats. It is for these products that the Department recommends the use of a steam pressure canner. Acid products such as fruits and tomatoes, rhubarb, and pickled beets, on the other hand, can be safely canned by the boiling water-bath method.

War Prices and Rents . . .

Price Regulations to Cover All Cost-of-Living Items

OPA Acting on President's Order With Broader Retail Control

To carry out the President's Executive Order limiting further increases in prices or wages, OPA is now working on a plan to put specific dollar and cents retail price ceilings on all commodities entering into the cost of living.

This was revealed by the President and by Director of Economic Stabilization Byrnes at Mr. Roosevelt's regular Friday morning press conference. So far most commodities have been under only general price ceilings established last spring, but when the OPA plan is ready, specific ceilings will be placed on many commodities, food items and others, and in a number of cases an effort will be made to reduce prices.

The basis for determining whether a specific ceiling should be placed on any commodity will be whether the price of the commodity affects the cost of living.

Regulations Being Prepared

In line with the President's Order, OPA Administrator Brown announced that regulations are now being made ready to bring under control the prices of wheat, cotton, fresh fish, fresh fruits (as they come into season), certain oil-bearing seeds, milk for manufacturing purposes, and certain other products not now under control.

No ceiling will be ordered, he said, for those farm commodities that have not yet reached parity. Specific ceilings for fresh vegetables will be up to Food Administrator Chester Davis.

Foods, Beverages Set

As one of the first acts under the President's mandate to extend ceilings to all cost-of-living commodities, Price Administrator Brown authorized OPA regional offices to set maximum prices for food and beverages served by restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, and other eating and drinking establishments.

Simultaneously, Mr. Brown established the week from Sunday, April 4, through Saturday, April 10, as the base price period for restaurants and directed every eating and drinking place in the country to file with its local War Price and Rationing Board a copy of each menu or price list it used during the base period. The final date for filing is May 1.

The restaurant ceilings may take the form of a "freeze," holding charges at levels in effect last week, or they may be expressed in dollars and cents prices, establishing the maximum price which a restaurant may charge for meals or for individual dishes or beverages. If prices during the base period were "abnormally high," ceilings may be reduced below levels of that period.

"This action is the first step to bring under price control the cost of 'eating out'—one of the few items not yet subject to ceilings," Mr. Brown said.

Since Americans will spend about six billion dollars in restaurants this year—double the amount spent in 1939—the increase must be halted and unwarranted prices reduced. Price ceilings now cover 97 percent of all foods. The extension of ceilings to all cost-of-living commodities, as directed by the President, together with the stabilization of wages, now makes restaurant ceilings practical.

Increases Slight

To encourage shipments into areas where there are critical shortages of meat, OPA will authorize temporary regional adjustments in wholesale ceiling prices for beef, veal, pork, and lamb. The increases, OPA said, will cover only the cost of shipment from surplus producing areas to areas of shortage, and are not expected to be large enough or in effect long enough to require any adjustment in retail prices.

Processed Foods

Several OPA regulations were revised last week. Changes were made in the regulation covering burley tobacco prices; maximum prices for all finished rice were brought under one order, and new price adjustment methods were set up for producers and suppliers of machinery and machinery services whose products or services are essential to the war program.

A simple formula was given manufacturers of new processed food commodities, so that they can determine their maximum prices without having to apply to the OPA in Washington. This action, a part of OPA's over-all program of simplification of regulations, is expected to eliminate uncertainties and delays and thus contribute to the effectiveness of price control.

Furniture Designs

Under a companion action, OPA provided a "group pricing" arrangement for new designs of furniture having similar changes in cost of production. If the manufacturer so desires, he may now use the new method as an alternative to the old unit-pricing method. This change also is designed to speed pricing procedure and eliminate cumbersome reports.

Wooden Matches

Last week's OPA match order followed the recent WPB order requiring a reduction in the length of matches. Two main features of the order, expected to save the American public $2,000,000 a year, are the new cents-per-box retail ceilings set on household or "strike anywhere" matches, and the ruling that manufacturers of these matches must pack into each box about 10 percent more matches of the shorter length.

NEW PROGRAM SET UP TO BALANCE PRICES

Food Administrator Davis announced a program designed to bring about a "more equitable relationship" between livestock, meat, and feed prices without increasing present meat prices to consumers.

The program provides for an immediate 5-cents-a-bushel increase in corn ceiling prices in surplus producing areas, an increase in the Government's hog support prices from $13.25 to $13.75 per hundred pounds (hog prices recently hit $16), and the importation of feed from Canada and Australia.

Meat Price Squeeze

Mr. Davis said the new policy, determined with the "full concurrence" of the OPA, is intended to assure a better balance between livestock and feed prices but without changing consumer prices. By eliminating the "squeeze" between live animal and wholesale meat prices, it is expected to combat black markets.

No immediate ceiling price on live hogs is contemplated, Mr. Davis said.

Agency Completes Pricing Of 1943 Vegetable Packs

Support Prices for War Foods Increased; Truck Crop Payments Announced

Completing its pricing of the major 1943 vegetable packs, OPA has established specific dollars and cents maximum prices per dozen cans for canned snap beans. The price levels are approximately even with those of 1942.

Since both wholesale and retail prices for canned snap beans are figured on a fixed mark-up basis, there should be no increase in retail prices, OPA said. A Department of Agriculture program which absorbed an increase in the farmer's price for beans made it possible to maintain 1942 prices at the packer level and still meet the requirements of Congress in respect to the return to the farmer.

Onions, Potatoes Up

Maximum prices on dry onions and white potatoes of the late 1942 crop will be 10 cents higher for sales during May and June than they were during April, OPA announced. This move is designed to spread available supplies evenly over the next 3 months, as in the absence of such adjustment the higher April price would have encouraged growers to sell as much as possible of their supply in April.

Vegetables Exempted

The seven fresh vegetables on which prices recently were frozen have been exempted from OPA price control in sales by farmers to country shippers and to domestic consumers, but only in cases where the farmer's sale of all foods in a month does not exceed $75. This is in line with established OPA policy, and the amendments specifically provide that when the farmer performs the functions of the country shipper, he remains under price control.

Specific Ceilings Set

Brought under specific price control last week were several items which had formerly been exempt, or had been covered by other pricing methods.

Packaged skim milk sold for human consumption has been put under specific dollars and cents maximum prices—to assure the housewife that she will be able to purchase package skim milk (used primarily in southern States for bread and biscuits) at levels generally no higher than she had been paying previously. Specific maximums were also set for manufacturers of paperboard plates and dishes, wood dishes, spoons and forks, and liquid-tight containers, and, in another action, edible gelatin sold in containers of 25 pounds or more was given specific maximums. Bland apple syrup, a new product developed by the Agriculture Department's Research Laboratory, has been removed from all price control, as there is no standardization of operations on which to base costs. This syrup was not commercially manufactured until the last year.

Support Prices Set

Increased support prices for dry beans, dry peas, peanuts, soybeans and flaxseed were announced by the War Food Administration, and payments for Irish potatoes and truck crops were announced for that part of the production between 90 and 110 percent of farm goals.

No change is being made in the support prices for sweet potatoes and grain sorghums because prices for these crops were announced after the proposal for incentive payments was questioned. Prices at the new levels will be supported through Government commodity loan and purchase programs.

Frozen Asparagus

In another move to obtain the maximum harvest of asparagus this year, the OPA and the Department of Agriculture announced that processor price ceilings for quick-frozen asparagus will be raised to make it possible for growers to receive prices in line with production costs. A similar action was announced recently for canning asparagus.

The OPA will allow an increase of 1 cent a pound in the price paid to growers by processors, in all States except Washington, Oregon and California where the increase allowed will be 1½ cents per pound.

Department of Agriculture officials say the increase will adjust processor ceiling prices so that a fair price may be expected by the grower for asparagus, a vegetable high in production labor costs.

The War Last Week . . .

ALLIES TAKE SOUSSE, DRIVE NORTH

(*Continued from page 401*)

afternoon of April 7 (Wednesday), after the decisive defeat of Rommel's counter-attacks in the Wadi Akarit area. Contact between the two Allied armies was made about 15 miles east of El Guettar on the Gafsa–Gabes road, which indicates that the British swung inland some distance in order to meet the American force.

Early Wednesday morning, when it became evident that the enemy could not maintain any position in the Wadi Akarit area north of Oudref, Allied mobile forces began moving forward. Wadi Akarit is a deep, natural tank barrier (Wadi means dried-up river bed) which afforded Rommel an excellent defensive position, but the Allied forces pushed their drive relentlessly, and by afternoon the British and American forces had made contact.

Aerial Tactics

Returning from an inspection tour, Brig. Gen. Aubry C. Strickland, commander of advanced USAAF headquarters, said that our Ninth Air Force units in the Tunisian front lines had helped "break the back" of German resistance.

The combat efficiency of our air fleet has certainly been a great factor in the Allied success. Saturday's catch (April 10) was 26 enemy planes, including 18 of the big German air transports, shot down by U. S. Lightnings over the waters between Tunisia and Sicily. Opening the week (Monday, April 5), Lightnings shot down 18 other Axis transports, planes similar to those bagged on Saturday; and reconnaissance photos taken later in the week revealed that Monday's total was even larger than at first supposed: more than 150 Axis planes destroyed or damaged in raids on three airfields in Sicily and four airfields in Tunisia.

From March 19, when the Mareth offensive started, until April 7, when the juncture was made between American forces and the British Eighth Army, Allied air forces in North Africa dropped more than 4 million pounds of bombs on the Axis' most valuable bases and roads. This period covered 20 days and nights. Thus, the average daily load dumped on the Axis in this theater was 100 tons—and all this is in addition to the activity of the British desert air forces.

War Rationing

OPA Presents Specific Answers To Consumer Questions

Various Food, Shoe Rationing Problems Cleared up by Agency Statements

Detailed answers to a number of consumer questions were given out last week by the Office of Price Administration. At the same time, the OPA declared that an adequate supply of rationed foods would be made available to food research laboratories, experimental kitchens and food demonstration groups. The OPA also assured retail milk dealers that they would get replacements for worn tires on their delivery vehicles.

In answer to inquiries the OPA pointed out that soldiers who eat 10 meals or more away from Army posts, are eligible for Ration Book 2. The OPA also made it clear that shoe rationing applies only to continental United States. Consumers who wish to obtain shoes in the United States for use outside the country may apply to the district Office of the OPA or at local War Price and Rationing Boards for shoe rationing coupons. Only people leaving the United States on war assignments or persons already on war assignments living in the possessions or territories or in a foreign country are eligible for these coupons, the OWI said. An individual who wishes to purchase shoes for someone living outside the United States must present a written request from the person who is to receive the shoes.

Urge Fats Savings

The OPA advised housewives that ration stamps for the purchase of butter from milkmen must be surrendered to the milkman in person and at the approximate time of delivery. The stamps may not be left with notes nor can they be surrendered at the end of the month when the bill is paid. Housewives were also urged to continue turning in their waste fats to butchers. The OPA made it clear that butchers do not receive ration coupons for the waste fats they collect.

In the announcement covering allotments of food for experimental purposes, the OPA pointed out that many food research laboratories, experimental kitchens, food demonstration groups, and others engaged in similar work are conducting experiments that are directly related to the Government's food conservation program or are carrying on long-time research experiments which, it is felt, must not be interrupted at this time.

Persons or groups who require processed foods for any of these purposes may apply to their local War Price and Rationing Board for ration points, and will be given allotments according to amounts used in 1942, on the same basis as allotments are now made to industrial users. Applications to local Boards are made on OPA Form R-1308.

Milk Deliveries

The OPA declared that the inability of retail milk dealers to get replacements for worn tires on delivery vehicles has interrupted necessary milk deliveries. In the past retail milk dealers have been eligible only for recapping services and they could not get replacements for worn tires. Their trucks have now been transferred from the "B" eligibility list to the "A" list. The latter list includes vehicles which perform the most essential services.

The OPA also issued two statements on ration points. The first of these was directed to industrial users of processed foods whose point certificates for the first allotment period were reduced in value because of their inventories of dried fruit. The OPA explained that these points will be adjusted for the second allotment period. Dried fruits, it was explained, now have no point value, and in figuring point allowances for the second allotment period, no point deductions will be made for stocks of dried fruit on hand.

In the second statement rules requiring surrender of ration points in liquidating an excess inventory of processed foods held by a wholesaler or retailer were modified.

The change was made to permit a merchant, while liquidating an excess-point inventory, to retain a point working capital, needed to help keep his assortment of processed foods balanced.

Rural Road Traffic Continues Decline

Mileage in East Falls, FWA Survey Shows

Traffic on rural roads in the eastern rationed area showed a greater decline from normal in February than in any other month since rationing began, Public Roads Administration of Federal Works Agency reported last week.

February travel in the East was off 52 percent compared with traffic in February 1941. The February decline in the remainder of the country where rationing began December 1, 1942, was 35 percent.

"The greater reduction in the East than in the rest of the country was due to the lower value of gasoline coupons and the pleasure-driving ban," Public Roads officials pointed out. "To cut travel 52 percent in February, much traffic normally considered essential as well as pleasure driving had to be eliminated. February is normally the month of least traffic and, therefore, the month with the largest percentage of essential travel.

Nation-Wide Decline Registered

On a Nation-wide basis, traffic had declined about 42 percent on rural roads in February compared with the volume in February 1941. It had decreased about 8 percent in February 1942.

The downward trend in traffic on rural roads began in January 1942, Public Roads Administration states. During the preceding five years, the trend had been upward. According to records of several hundred permanently installed automatic traffic recorders, the volume of traffic increased 19 percent from 1939 to 1941, inclusive.

February motor-fuel tax collections of $30,766,000 in 32 States were 31 percent less than in February 1941 Public Roads Administration also announced. The decline in the eastern rationed States amounted to about 32 percent, and in the remaining States about 30 percent.

AUTO LIST PRICE SETS ELIGIBILITY

The manufacturer's list price, not the local retail price, is the measure which must be used in sorting out the hard-topped cars that are available under rationing to drivers eligible for cars priced over $1,500, the Office of Price Administration said last week.

Rationing Reminders

FOODS

Meat, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—During the first four weekly periods, red stamps from War Ration Book Two become valid as follows: A stamps, *March 29;* B stamps, *April 4;* C stamps, *April 11;* D stamps, *April 18.* Each set is worth 16 points. Validity runs to *April 30.*

Poultry, game, and fresh fish are not rationed. 250 varieties of rare or perishable cheese are excluded from rationing.

Sugar.—Stamp No. 12 from Book One is valid for five pounds through the end of May. Sugar for home-canning of 1943 fruit crops will be available to housewives. (Formal details will be announced this week.)

Coffee.—Stamp No. 26 is valid for one pound through *April 25.*

Canned goods and related food items are covered by blue coupons lettered D, E, and F, a total of 48 points for the month of April.

Dry beans, peas or lentils are point-free for use as seed.

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons are valid in all zones. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, No. 5 coupons are worth 10 gallons for Class I users; 100 gallons for Class II users. In 13 Midwestern States Class I No. 5 coupons are worth 11 gallons; Class II are worth 110 gallons, except in Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and all of Kentucky where Class I coupons are worth 10 gallons and Class II 100 gallons. The value of coupons in Washington and Oregon remains at 10 gallons for Class I users; at 100 gallons for Class II users.

Zone A: Period 4 coupon expires *April 17.*

Zone B: Period 4 coupon expired *April 12.*

Zones C and D: Period 4 coupon expired *April 6.*

Householders are cautioned to preserve the identity stub of their heating ration as it will be required when next winter's rations are issued.

GASOLINE

"B" and "C" coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books.

A-5 coupons are good for three gallons. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia validity runs to *July 21;* in the rest of the country, validity runs to *May 21.* The extension of the valid period on the East Coast will have the effect of limiting motorists who have no occupational use for their cars to 90 miles a month. Car owners in the East will be eligible for supplemental rations for necessary driving to and from work, or in connection with work. However, they must first form a car club to carry three or more persons to work regularly.

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months. Virtually all types of installation, maintenance, and repair service on essential nonportable goods are eligible for "C" rations.

TIRES

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20, may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates.

A driver with a mileage ration of more than 240 miles monthly may get new casings of the lower qualities—Grade II—when he needs replacements. Previously only those with monthly mileages over 560 could get new tires. Motorists with mileage rations between 560 and 1,000 monthly—who until now have been eligible for new casings in the lower quality bracket only—will be able to get the Grade I tires which previously were reserved for cars with a ration of 1,000 miles or more a month.

Certificates for tires and tubes may be used at any convenient time.

Farm tractor and implement tires will be recapped only with a material made almost entirely of reclaimed rubber, and replacements will not be issued for tires that are recappable. Tire dealers or persons selling or servicing farm equipment who need rear-wheel tractor tires to serve their customers will be able to get stocks for this purpose. Retail milk delivery vehicles are eligible for replacement tires when their present casings are not recappable.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through *June 15.* Certain types of shoes are not rationed.

Black Market Hit By Indictments

Brown Calls Court Actions Hammer Blows to Chiselers

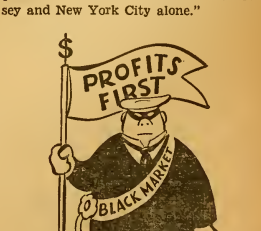
Indictment of a ring of seven meat packing concerns and their principal officers on charges of conspiracy and over-the-ceiling trafficking in meat was hailed last week by Price Administrator Brown as "the biggest hammer blow we have dealt yet to the black markets."

Six of the seven firms indicted are owned or controlled by Peter Golas, of Chicago, Illinois, one of the defendants, who only a short time ago was a little-known liver peddler, with a modest business in livers and hearts. The seventh indicted firm served as his agent. All seven are located in the East or Middle West.

The amazing expansion of his volume of business and operations since the enactment of restrictions on beef slaughter for civilian use and the establishment of beef price ceilings last Autumn, coupled with complaints heard among competitors as to his trade methods, led to the investigation by OPA which culminated in the court actions.

"The indictment of the firms operated by or acting as agent for Golas should go a long way toward eliminating the black market in the territories in which their meat was sold," Price Administrator Brown said. "The string of firms he controlled ranked among the first twenty independent packers in size.

"Between December 16 and February 1 last, the firms shipped 10,000,000 pounds of beef into Northern New Jersey and New York City alone."



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—*Mats available.*

War Manpower

Labor Turnover Threatens Ship Goal This Year

Industry Lacks Thousands of Workers; 200,000 Needed for Replacements

High rates of labor turnover in the Nation's shipyards are now threatening the goal of 18,000,000 tons of ships set for this year, the Maritime Commission reported last week. This vital industry lacked 70,000 workers during the first quarter of this year, and the turnover rate on a national basis amounts to 11.2 percent of the total working force, the Commission said. Of this turnover, two percent represents withdrawal of men to enter the armed forces.

During the first quarter of this year, Maritime Commission contract shipbuilding yards required more than 200,000 workers to replace those who were separated from their payrolls. Replacement needs were greatest on the Pacific Coast, the total there being 122,378, according to the Commission.

Replacement needs in other areas were: Atlantic seaboard, 41,337; Gulf Coast, 36,568; Great Lakes, 1,713. This replacement total swelled the estimated intake requirements of the shipyards to 333,695 for the first quarter of this year. Actually 262,617 workers were hired leaving a deficit of 71,078 workers from the total desired by the ship builders. The deficit was 60,854 on the Pacific Coast.

Hiring facilities of the United States Employment Service are being used to overcome the deficit, which now threatens the goal of 18,000,000 tons of ships set for this year.

Problem Worse in West

In many ship building communities, serious housing shortages have made it impossible for these areas to provide homes for as many workers as the yards could use, the War Manpower Commission reported.

The serious aspect of the turnover rates is brought into stark relief by the tabulation indicating that replacements to meet turnover alone required the employment of 201,000 new workers during the quarter in Maritime Commission contract shipbuilding yards employing 2,500 or more workers.

Here again the Pacific Coast problem was much more aggravated than the Atlantic Coast with a monthly turnover rate of 14.8 percent prevailing in West Coast yards for the quarter as compared with a 7.1 percent rate on the Atlantic Coast. The Gulf average was 10.3 percent, and the Great Lakes was 6.2 percent. Numerical preponderance of shipyard workers on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts made the comparatively good showing of the Great Lakes of little weight in striking the national average.

To reach the increased tonnage construction goal of 1943, it was estimated that 132,799 additional workers would be required in the Maritime Commission contract yards during the first quarter. This estimate provided for expansion of personnel only and did not include the needs for replacement of those separated from payrolls. The total of the two—replacements and expansion—brought the intake requirements up to 333,695. The total intake actually was about 263,000.

More Manhours Per Unit

Not only are more men needed in shipyards, but Department of Commerce experts say that a much larger number of manhours per unit of raw material is entering into the manufacture of durable goods in wartime than in peacetime, because a greater degree of fabrication is required to produce war goods. This means that more men are needed to do the same job in the same time than before the war. And since a goal of a given number of ships in a given time has been set, the answer is more manpower.

The industries which in the war emergency are major processors of steel, for example, are those making iron and steel and their products, the machinery industries and the transportation and equipment industries, excluding from the latter the aircraft and parts industry. These industries last year utilized, on the average, 133 manhours to fabricate a ton of steel into guns, tanks, machine tools and other steel products. This represents an increase of almost 60 percent over the 85 manhours required per ton of steel fabricated in 1939.

Procedure for Army Transfers Announced

Must Have Essential Job, Be 38, Write Request

In order to be transferred to an inactive status in the Enlisted Reserve Corps so that they may take essential jobs, enlisted men must have been 38 on or before last February 28, have enlisted or have been inducted on or before that date, and must request release in writing before July 1, the War Department announced last week.

The request must be submitted to the immediate commanding officer, and attached to it must be evidence in the form of a letter or statement from the prospective employer or other responsible person to the effect that the petitioner will be employed in essential industry, including agriculture, if he is released from active service in the Army.

The War Department emphasized that acceptance by the commanding officer of the application for release and evidence of employment will not be considered as a promise to release an individual. It means that the man's request will receive prompt consideration. Before the release and transfer are effected, the commanding officer forwards this letter or statement, together with the enlisted man's request for release, to the State Director of Selective Service of the State in which he proposes to become employed.

Final Decision

The State Director of Selective Service will return the request for release and offer of employment to the commanding officer concerned, with his recommendation as to the applicant's release from active service. If the recommendation is favorable, the State Director of Selective Service will also indicate the designation and address of the local board to which the enlisted man will report in the area in which he is to be employed. If the recommendation is unfavorable, the State Director of Selective Service will indicate his reasons on the correspondence which he returns to the commanding officer.

If the recommendation is favorable, the enlisted man will be released immediately from active service and transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps, unless such action will seriously affect the efficiency of the organization to which he is assigned.

Landis Enlists OCD In Manpower Battle

Tells Councils How They Can Help

The Nation's great network of 13,000 local defense councils can aid in campaigns to recruit essential workers for agriculture or industry, either for part-time or full-time employment, James M. Landis, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, points out in "OCD and the War Labor Supply," an article in the latest issue of the Manpower Review, publication of the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. Landis outlined the following four ways in which defense councils and their volunteer offices can be of service to the War Manpower Commission:

Registration of persons available for farm work, and reference of these to the USES office. Volunteers already registered may be checked and reconsidered for availability in this field.

Recruitment and training of volunteers for clerical assistance, survey or canvass, where conditions warrant an intensive campaign.

Recruitment of volunteers for supervision of temporary young workers in agriculture.

Development of plans with local agencies for transportation, housing and feeding of farm workers.

Cites Examples

Mr. Landis described farm labor activities carried on by a number of councils. Through efforts of the defense council of Modesto, Calif., for example, a Sunday was designated as "Peach Picking Day" and the town of 17,000 turned out en masse to pick nearly 400 tons of peaches. More fruit remained on the trees and the council declared an emergency. For the next two days Modesto stores remained closed until 1 p. m., so that all residents could help gather in the rest of the peach crop.

In another instance he cited, the defense council of Garden City, Kans., "in a house-to-house registration signed up every able-bodied man and woman—more than 1,000—who went out in Finney County and helped harvest the overripe wheat crop."

Commending labor union participation, the OCD Director declared, "Civilian defense has found in organized labor some of its best volunteer workers. If properly appealed to, they will work on near-by farms on weekends or in the late afternoon and early evening."

"WATCH THOSE CHICKENS, PAL"

—Two-column mats are available.

RAILROADS EMPLOY 60% MORE WOMEN

Employment of women on Class 1 railroads increased almost 60 percent in the four-month period from mid-September to mid-January, Otto S. Beyer, director of the division of transport personnel, Office of Defense Transportation, announced last week.

Mr. Beyer's statement was based on a survey conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on railroad employment in January. Last September, the American Association of Railroads reported that 39,590 women were employed in 49 types of jobs on the Nation's railroads. By January, the number had risen to 63,187 and the types of jobs to 74, the ICC survey shows.

For the first time in railroad history, women employees have been reported in train service. The January survey shows that four women are listed as road passenger brakemen and flagmen, all of them serving on suburban runs. The ICC report also shows that small groups of women are working on some railroads as extra gang laborers, section hands, bridge and building painters, pumping equipment operators, and as bridge and building carpenters.

Selective Service . . .

New Draft Order Changes System Of Dependency Deferments

Collateral Dependents, Wives No Longer Sufficient Cause in Themselves for Delaying Calls

Elimination of dependency as a cause for deferment for men with collateral dependents and wives only, except in the case of men necessary to and regularly engaged in agriculture or in cases where extreme hardship and privation would result, was announced this week by War Manpower Chairman McNutt.

Major points in the new program, as outlined in memoranda to State directors by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, included:

No Class III–B

(1) Elimination of Class III–B, the class heretofore used for classification of men with bona fide dependents who were also engaged in activities essential to the support of the war effort. No registrant will be placed in this class hereafter.

(2) Revision of Class III–A, heretofore for men who had dependents but who were not engaged in an activity essential to the support of the war effort. Henceforth this class will be used for any registrant who maintains a bona fide family relationship with his child or children provided his status with regard to them was acquired prior to December 8, 1941, with two exceptions. Registrants necessary to and regularly engaged in agriculture who have bona fide dependents will continue to be placed in Class III–C. Registrants who are in nondeferrable activities or occupations designated as such by the War Manpower Commission will be reclassified without reference to the fact that they have children.

(3) Creation of Class III–D, a new class in which shall be placed any registrant not otherwise deferred if it is determined that his induction into the land or naval forces would result in extreme hardship and privation to a wife, child, or parent with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in his home and if, by reason of such determination, it is considered advisable that he be deferred.

(4) Elimination of the "imminence of selection" rule. However, as has been the rule, dependents acquired on or after December 8, 1941, will not be considered as a basis for deferment and any child born on or after September 15, 1942, will be considered as having been conceived on or after December 8, 1941, and thus will not be considered as cause for deferment unless there is affirmative evidence of a medical character which clearly establishes that birth was delayed.

(5) Stabilization in Class III–A, for any registrant with a child or children with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, so that such registrants, placed in this class, shall not be considered for reclassification into a class available for military service or, if a conscientious objector, for work of national importance until such reclassification is ordered by the Director of Selective Service or a change in the registrant's status occurs.

Order of Calls

(6) Reiteration of previous orders on filling calls so that men who are finally classified in Class I–A, available for military service; Class I–A–O, available for noncombatant military service; or Class IV–E, conscientious objectors available for work of national importance, should be called for induction into military service or asigned to work of national importance insofar as possible, in the following order: Single men with no dependents, single men with collateral dependents, married men with wives only, and finally, men with children.

The new orders are contained in amendments to Selective Service Regulations and in a Local Board Memorandum (No. 123) which is being distributed to local boards.

War Damage Rates Stand

Secretary of Commerce Jones last week announced that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the War Damage Corporation it was determined that there would be no change in its presently established premium rates.

Appointments, Resignations

Fitzgerald Joins OWI Domestic Branch

STEPHEN FITZGERALD has resigned as WPB's chief information officer to become deputy director of OWI's Domestic Branch. He will serve as liaison officer between OWI and a group of Government agencies, including WPB and WMC. He will be replaced in the WPB post by BRUCE CATTON, who has been serving as Mr. Fitzgerald's assistant.

DAN W. TURNER, former Governor of Iowa, has resigned as chief of the WPB Prison Industries Branch.

Dr. EDWARD C. ELLIOTT has resigned as chief of the WMC Professional and Technical Service, Bureau of Training, because of increased pressure of duties as President of Purdue University. He will continue temporarily as chairman of the Joint Committee for the Selection of Non-Federal Educational Institutions.

HARRY N. SCHOOLER has resigned as director of the North Central Division of AAA. He had succeeded Secretary Wickard in that post in February 1940.

THOMAS E. MANWARRING, of San Francisco, has succeeded ROBERT DILLMAN as technical consultant of the WPB Containers Division. Mr. Dillman will return to private industry.

W. N. WESTERLUND, president of the Maritime Transport Line and Marine Operating Company, has been named assistant deputy administrator in charge of ship operations of the War Shipping Administration. He succeeds JOHN E. CUSHING, who is going to San Francisco as assistant deputy administrator of WSA services in the Pacific area.

FRANK HAAS, of St. Paul, Minn., will act as field officer for the WPB Labor Production Division. He will coordinate the activities of regional labor representatives.

THREE COLLEGES ADDED TO PROGRAM

Three educational institutions have been added to the list of colleges and universities declared eligible for the placement of war training programs by the Army and Navy, the Joint Committee for the Selection of Non-Federal Educational Institutions announced this week.

Red Cross Sets Up Volunteer Corps

Dietitians' Aide Group To Alleviate Shortage

Creation of a new Red Cross volunteer corps through which American women can serve the war effort by helping alleviate the Nation's acute shortage of hospital dietitians was announced this week by Mrs. Dwight Davis, national director, American Red Cross Volunteer Special Services.

The new group, officially designated as the Red Cross Volunteer Dietitians' Aide Corps, is being established in response to demands from hospitals throughout the country and will be organized in cooperation with the American Dietetic Association and the Red Cross Nutrition Service.

The Volunteer Dietitians' Aide Corps is the third Red Cross volunteer group to enter hospital service. It was preceded by the Volunteer Nurse's Aide Corps and the Hospital and Recreation Corps, more familiarly known as the "Gray Ladies."

Only Where Needed

The corps will be organized for the duration of the war and only in communities where hospitals request such service, Mrs. Davis said. She explained that the demand arose because of the shortage of hospital dietitians, many of whom have entered the services of the Army and Navy and war industries.

To be eligible as dietitians' aides, volunteers will be required to take a 60-hour training course, broken down into 20 hours of standard nutrition studies and 40 hours of special training, including 15 hours of supervised, practical hospital work. Throughout the training period, they will work under the supervision of graduate dietitians.

Requirements Listed

Other requirements are that applicants agree to serve a minimum of 150 hours without remuneration, preferably within a three-month period, and that they are over 18 years of age and have a high school education, or its equivalent.

Duties of dietitians' aides, which are extensive, include the preparation and checking of diets and menus, serving food to patients and hospital personnel, and clerical work.

The Congress Last Week

Congress Considers Action On Manpower, Wage Issues

Senate Passes Legislation to Recruit, Transport, House Farm Workers

Both houses of Congress were occupied with labor and manpower problems last week. The House passed and sent to the Senate the Hobbs amendment to the anti-racketeering act, permitting prosecutions for "interference with interstate commerce by robbery and extortion" and carrying broad definitions of the terms. The bill would also prevent interference with wartime transportation of troops, war materials, or mail. An amendment to the bill provides that nothing in it is to be construed as repealing or modifying the Clayton Act, Norris-LaGuardia Act, Railway Labor Act, or National Labor Relations Act.

Senate Asks WLB Report

In the Senate, a resolution was unanimously approved calling on the War Labor Board to submit by May 10 a complete report on wage increases authorized since January 12, 1942. Also approved was a resolution authorizing investigation, by a subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee, of labor and transportation difficulties on the West Coast.

To alleviate the farm labor shortage, the Senate passed and sent to conference a bill providing $40,000,000 to recruit, transport, and house farm labor. Food Administrator Davis was given full authority for the program which would, in effect, create a mobile land army of domestic and Mexican farm workers.

The House adopted a resolution providing for congressional investigation of OPA's standardization program, including grade labeling. The resolution also authorizes the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to study the "true facts" of the newsprint situation in Canada and the United States.

A bill changing loss of citizenship provisions regarding Army deserters was passed by the House. Under present law, a soldier convicted for desertion automatically loses his citizenship, whether or not he subsequently returns to the ranks. The House action removes the automatic penalty save in extreme cases.

Funds for U. S. Agencies

The House approved appropriations of $189,629,000 to the State, Justice and Commerce Departments for fiscal 1944. The amount represented decreases from the 1943 budgets of State and Commerce, but the appropriation for the FBI in the Justice Department was greatly increased in line with the pressure of anti-sabotage activity. Also passed was an appropriation of $40,659,000 for fiscal 1944 expenses of the legislative and judiciary branches.

Both Houses passed legislation to provide overtime pay for Civil Service employees. The Senate's bill extends overtime privileges to employees making $5,000 or more, while the House version would prohibit these persons from receiving payments. The legislation was sent to conference.

Other Actions

To help "hold the line" against inflation, the House Banking and Currency Committee approved legislation suspending for the duration of the war assessments paid by banks on certain Government securities. An amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, the bill was requested by the Treasury to encourage the buying of war bonds. The House Naval Affairs Committee approved unanimously a bill designed to curb excessive profits by commission agents engaged in procuring war contracts.

Action on foreign affairs included: approval by the House of a resolution calling for continuation indefinitely of U. S. representation on the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, and the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense; a bill passed by the Senate authorizing deportation of aliens of Axis-occupied countries to nations where their governments are in exile; and a House Bill permitting the Secretary of War to convey to Puerto Rico certain real estate now under U. S. jurisdiction (already passed by the Senate).

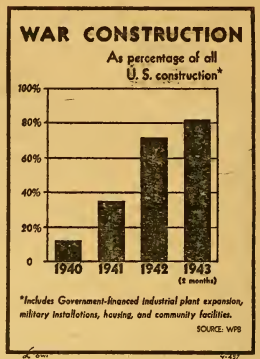
WAR FACTS

PRODUCTION DATA

INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRAM PROGRESS[1]

	Munitions production[2]	War construction[3]	Total war output[4]
November 1941	100	100	100
Average first quarter, 1942	178	119	150
April	233	168	202
May	265	193	229
June	293	225	251
July	321	265	280
August	350	280	300
September	365	275	310
October	386	254	316
November	436	242	338
December	496	215	363
January 1943	457	[r] 206	[r] 344
February	[r] 483	[p] 205	[p] 358

[1] The 1942 index numbers have been revised for each of the three series.
[2] Munitions production represented by the index includes planes, ships, tanks, guns, ammunition, and all campaign equipment produced during the month. Fixed dollar values are assigned to items to adjust for the differences in sizes and costs.
[3] Includes all Government-financed war construction.
[4] Total war output represented by the index includes war construction and all current war production of goods and services for expenditure from Government funds.
[p] Preliminary. [r] Revised.



EXPANSION OF WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Cumulations are from June 1940

	Commitments as of Feb. 28, 1943	Completions as of Feb. 28, 1943	Value completed during Feb. 1943	Value completed during Jan. 1943
	(Millions of dollars)			
Total Government-financed	[1] $14,225	$10,060	$562	[r] $576
Construction	6,833	5,576	252	[r] 253
Machinery and equipment	7,392	4,484	310	[r] 323

Commitments for privately financed expansions as measured by estimated cost of 12,927 Certificates of Necessity approved as of Feb. 28, 1943 ..... $4,043,000,000

[1] Total as of Jan. 31, 1943, revised to $14,052,000,000; construction revised to $6,744,000,000, and machinery and equipment revised to $7,338,000,000.
[r] Revised.

NON-INDUSTRIAL WAR CONSTRUCTION

Cumulations are from June 1940

	Commitments as of Feb. 28, 1943	Completions as of Feb. 28, 1943	Value completed during Feb. 1943	Value completed during Jan. 1943
	(Millions of dollars)			
Total Government-financed	[1] $16,488	$11,998	$608	[r] $601
Military	14,580	10,922	546	[r] 536
Housing and community facilities	1,908	1,076	62	68
Privately-financed war housing	1,350	990	35	45

[1] Total as of Jan. 31, 1943, revised to $15,922,000,000, and military revised to $14,114,000,000.
[r] Revised.

MERCHANT VESSELS DELIVERED

	Mar. 1943	Feb. 1943	Cumulative April 1942–Mar. 1943[1]
Number of ships	184	107	988
Tonnage (deadweight tons)	1,491,000	1,186,000	10,901,000

[1] In addition, the Maritime Commission delivered during the period 67 special-type vessels.

War Facts Are Assembled by Special Offices Branch, Division of Information, WPB

Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts.

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

	Feb. 28, 1943	Jan. 31, 1943
	(Billions of dollars)	
War program	[p] $239.0	[r] $238.4
Commitments	(1)	[p] 190.1
Expenditures	80.5	74.5

War Expenditures—Monthly and Daily

	Feb. 1943	Jan. 1943
	(Millions of dollars)	
Expenditures	$6,081	$6,254
Number of days	24	26
Daily rate	253.4	240.5

MANPOWER

	Feb. 1943	Feb. 1942
	(Millions of persons)	
Labor force	52.3	53.4
Employed	50.9	49.4
Unemployed	1.4	4.0

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

	Percentage of increase Feb. 1943 to Feb. 1943
Combined index	7.1
Selected components:	
Food	14.4
Clothing	5.8
Rent	−0.6
House furnishings	3.5

1 Not available. [p] Preliminary.

For additional information on Program-Commitments-Expenditures, see VICTORY, March 24, 1943, p. 358; for Manpower, see issue of March 31, 1943, p. 362; for Cost of Living, see issue of April 7, 1943, p. 390.

War Production

This Year's Steel Production Estimated at 92 Million Tons

Prospective Output Set at 6 Million Tons Above Record Production of Last Year

Estimates of the production of steel this year were revised downward last week by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, but output was placed at an all-time record of 92 million net tons of ingots and castings, a gain of 6 million tons or 7 percent over the record production of last year.

Earlier estimates of 93 million tons were based on the expansion of total steel capacity of 97.1 million tons by the middle of this year. However, because competing demands of other essential war programs for materials and equipment have delayed the completion of scheduled additional steel capacity, the expectation now is that new facilities may be completed by that time to bring total annual capacity up to 95 million tons. The estimate of a total output of 92 million tons this year is based on that expectation.

Quarterly Figures

Production during the first quarter of this year is estimated at 21.9 million tons, or an annual rate of 88.8 million tons. In order to achieve a total production for the year of 92 million tons, therefore, the output in the next nine months must be at an average annual rate of 93.1 million tons. A steel output of 93 million tons would require production at an average annual rate of 94.4 million tons during the coming nine months.

While the quantity of materials required to attain this goal is tremendous, the outlook for raw materials required for steel making in 1943 is relatively favorable.

Great Lakes Ore Movement

Confidence that the iron ore industry, the lake vessel industry and the railroad servicing industry will do all possible to meet the tentatively set quota of 95,000,000 tons for the 1943 Great Lakes iron ore movement was expressed by War Production Board Chairman Nelson.

The 1943 goal is 3,000,000 tons more than the record set in 1942, and 15,000,000 tons more than were moved in 1941. Prior to 1941, the record was 66,000,000 tons, set in 1916.

The size of the task before the industry may be seed from the fact that an average of about 400,000 tons of ore must be loaded and shipped daily from the upper Great Lakes ports in an average season of 240 days to meet the quota. Aiding in the effort to meet the 1943 goal will be the addition of 16 new carriers to last year's 306-boat fleet. Half of the new ships are scheduled to be in operation by the end of this month, and the others after the season's mid-way mark is reached.

These new 14,000-ton vessels, which will make about 4 trips a month, probably will offset the fact that the season will open some 3 weeks later than it did last year. On the other hand, increases in the movement of other essential commodities also are called for this season and will require greater tonnages of Lake equipment.

Dependence on Lake Ores

Dependence of the United States steel industry on the Lake Superior ores is indicated by recent production figures of the iron mining industry. Of the output during the years 1941 and 1942, the Lake Superior District—embracing Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin—accounted for 86.5 percent. The balance comes principally from two southern States, with smaller tonnages originating in the East and West.

The Lake ores supply virtually all of the blast furnaces in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, some in Pennsylvania and New York, and those in the Lake Superior District itself. The ores must be transported distances ranging from 300 to 1,000 miles. Most of it goes first by rail to an upper Lake port, where it is loaded on the boats for the trip southward or eastward to lower Lake ports. It then moves by rail to the steel plants.

Mines in other areas are expected to bring the total of iron ore available this year to 125 million tons. Furthermore, the steel industry began the year with iron ore stocks on hand one-sixth larger than at the start of 1942.

Record Plate Production

Steel plate production in March reached an all-time high. Total shipments by all types of mills last month were 1,167,679 net tons, compared with the previous record of 1,135,413 net tons shipped in January. The March figure compares with shipments of 1,072,001 net tons in February, and 878,726 net tons in March 1942.

Shipments to Maritime Commission yards totaled approximately a half million tons. Other war agencies shared heavily in March shipments of plate, which, in taking a fifth of ingot output, is now the steel industry's largest tonnage product. More than 400,000 tons were produced for the Army and Navy to meet requirements for tanks, other mobile equipment and ordnance, aircraft carriers, destroyers, escort and other war vessels.

1942 Woolen, Worsted Output Sets Record

Five Percent Increase Over Previous Year

Production of woolen and worsted woven fabrics last year reached a new all-time high of 525,000,000 linear yards. The output represented a 5 percent gain over the former record of 501,000,000 linear yards produced in 1941, and was almost twice as great as 1939 production.

All military requirements were met on schedule, with yardages required for military purposes representing approximately half of the total industry output.

Production of essential civilian fabrics was maintained at relatively high levels, compared with 1939, with the exception of fabrics made primarily for men's civilian apparel. A lowered output of these latter types of fabrics reflected primarily the large numbers of men going into the armed services and the resultant reduction in demand.

However, it was pointed out that substantial inventories together with new stocks were sufficient to meet all requirements. Current reports on the supply picture indicate that manufacturers and distributors continue to carry adequate stocks of men's clothing.

In the case of woolen and worsted fabrics for women's clothing and general use, the tabulations show that production last year attained 98 percent of the output in 1939.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

[Issued to April 8. Compiled especially for Victory Bulletin by Field Contact Branch of the War Production Board]

[Inquiries concerning these listings should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Field Service Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7500, Extension 3940]

Order No.	Modification	Title	Abstract of priorities action	P D forms	Issued—Effective	Expires	Federa Register citation	Division	Administrator Tel. ext.
L-103	Amended	Glass container, and closure simplification.	Permits issuance of simplification schedules; freezes designs; permits finishes interchange with provisions.		4-5-43		8 F. R. 4298	Containers	C. P. Kolstedt, 4981.
L-103	Schedule A Amended.	Distilled spirits	Redefines "standard glass container"		4-5-43		8 F. R. 4304	Containers	
L-103	Schedule B Amended.	Malt beverages	Redefines "standard glass container"; restricts use of Exhibits 12 and 13 to pack to be shipped outside U. S.		4-5-43		8 F. R. 4305	Containers	
L-103	Schedule C Amended.	Glass containers for certain food products.	Prohibits use for packing for sale of specified products except in standard containers, subject to certain exceptions.		4-5-43		8 F. R. 4308	Containers	
L-103	Schedule D Amended.	Glass containers for wines.	Redefines "standard glass container"		4-5-43		8 F. R. 4309	Containers	
L-103	Schedule E Amended.	Glass containers for protective coatings.	Amends definitions of standard container; permits use of non-standard with certain provisions.		4-5-43		8 F. R. 4311	Containers	
L-170	Amended	Farm machinery and equipment, etc.	Increases certain export quotas; adds French Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia		4-3-43		8 F. R. 4406	Farm Machinery Equipment.	G. Krieger, 72843.
L-176	Amended	Domestic and commercial electric fans.	Restricts manufacture, assembly and transfer to specified types of orders or as authorized; restricts manufacture of repair or replacement parts.	500, 556, 655.	4-6-43		8 F. R. 4419	Consumer's Durable Goods.	H. L. Stiles, 3953.
L-193	Amended	Conveying machinery, mechanical power transmission equipment.	Amends Schedule A		4-5-43		8 F. R. 4313	General Industrial Equipment.	C. R. Heller, 72336.
L-217	Schedule IX	Tank car heaters and pumping boosters or circulators.	Limits production to specified sizes and types; permits repair parts production	697	4-5-43, 4-30-43		8 F. R. 4316	Construction Machinery.	H. J. Adams, 3832.
L-217	Schedule X	Bituminous paving finishers.	Restricts production to one model of 10-foot size; permits repair parts production.	697	4-5-43, 4-30-43		8 F. R. 4316	Construction Machinery.	
L-217	Schedule XI	Bituminous distributors and bituminous distributors pumps.	Limits production to specified sizes and types; permits repair parts production.	697	4-5-43, 4-30-43		8 F. R. 4317	Construction Machinery.	
L-217	Schedule XII.	Bituminous heating kettles.	Limits production to specified sizes; permits repair parts production	697	4-5-43, 4-30-43		8 F. R. 4317	Construction Machinery.	
L-217	Schedule XIII.	Bituminous materials maintenance units.	Limits production to specified sizes and types; permits repair parts production	697	4-5-43, 4-33-434		8 F. R. 4317	Construction Machinery.	
L-217	Schedule XIV.	Bituminous patch plants	Limits production to specified sizes and types; permits repair parts production	697	4-5-43, 4-30-43		8 F. R. 4318	Construction Machinery	
L-217	Schedule XV.	Asphalt surface heaters	Limits production to model 4' x 6'; permits repair parts production	697	4-5-43, 4-30-43		8 F. R. 4318	Construction Machinery.	
L-253	Amended	Motor truck and trailer bodies.	Amends Schedule A		4-5-43		8 F. R. 4319	Automotive	J. E. Graham, 2706.
L-270		Automotive maintenance equipment.	Prohibits production or assembly of Schedule A products after 4-30-43; restricts production or assembly of Schedule B and C and maintenance and repair products to percentage of 1941; restricts producer's sales to orders rated AA-5 or higher, subject to exceptions.	500	4-5-43		8 F. R. 4320	Automotive	J. J. Donovan, 2755.
L-282		Fish netting	Restricts production and sales to military orders and for fish netting; assigns A-2 rating to deliveries of yarn; effective 4-5-43.		4-3-43		8 F. R. 4296	Textile, Clothing and Leather.	Henry Martin, 71695.
M-9-c	Amended	Copper	Amends List A-2, Military Exemption List and Combined List		4-6-43		8 F. R. 4400	Copper	E. W. Roath, 74520.
M-45	Amended	Sheet steel	Eliminates reference to P-76, which is revoked		4-8-43		8 F. R. 4646	Containers	M. R. Sprague, 73800.
M-106	Amended	Shellac	Revises definitions; amends existing stocks exemptions	617	4-8-43		8 F. R. 4646	Chemicals	K. A. Dillard, 3670.
M-126	Amended	Iron and steel conservation.	Revises order to eliminate conflict with other orders since issued	500	4-8-43		8 F. R. 4648	Steel	G. Leslie, 2630.
M-170-a		Polystyrene	Establishes allocation control, subject to small order exemption; effective 5-1-43.	600, 601	4-5-43		8 F. R. 4312	Chemicals	L. P. Hohlfelder, 71700.
M-227	Amended	Copper chemicals	Prohibits use for plating where M-9-c prohibits use of copper		4-6-43		8 F. R. 4420	Chemicals	M. Goldberg, 72813.
M-241-a	Amended	Paper and paperboard	Amends use restrictions and revises List A		4-7-43			Pulp and Paper	C. E. Snow, 4991
M-304		Adipic acid and derivatives.	Restricts use and delivery; establishes allocation control	600	4-5-43		8 F. R. 4324	Chemicals	G. W. Smith, 75846.
P-58	Amended	South American copper producers.	Establishes procedure to obtain maintenance, repair, operating supplies; CMP Reg. No. 5 not applicable.	803	4-5-43			Mining Equipment	A. S. Knoizen, 2458.
P-142	Supersedes P-88, L-229.	Transportation system; maintenance, repair, operating supplies.	Establishes procedure for assignment of preference ratings to orders for controlled and other materials; restricts use, and conservation of materials; permits resale of materials with provisions.	844	4-5-43		8 F. R. 4322	Transportation Equipment.	G. M. Cornell, 2869.
U-5	Amended	Communications	Changes assigned preference rating from AA-4 to AA-5		4-9-43		8 F. R. 4422	Communications	L. H. Peebles, 5638.

War Transportation

Antitrust Immunity For Joint Operation

Plans To Be Reviewed More Quickly

Common carriers by motor truck are granted immunity from prosecution under the antitrust laws when operating on a joint basis in accordance with special ODT conservation orders, the Office of Defense Transportation said last week.

A new procedure, worked out cooperatively by the War Production Board, the Department of Justice and the ODT, is expected, moreover, to reduce materially the time required to review the joint action plans upon which such orders are based.

Under a certificate issued by the WPB Chairman at the request of the ODT, the ODT is authorized to determine whether a joint action plan conforms to a specific program for conservation of common carrier equipment and, if so, to order the plan put into effect.

The WPB certificate was issued under authority of a provision of the Small Business Concerns Act, and in effect grants immunity from prosecution under the antitrust laws to carriers operating under special ODT orders as long as they comply fully with the provisions of the orders.

In another legal matter, ODT said that certificates of war necessity and T ration gasoline coupons may not be transferred along with titles to trucks or other commercial vehicles. The action directly violates General Order ODT 21, the ODT pointed out, and may be punished by suspension or revocation of certificates.

New operators receiving a motor vehicle through transfer must file an application for CWN immediately upon the transfer. Operators who already hold certificates must apply for revised certificates, using Form CWN-5-S if a single unit operator or Form 5-F if a fleet operator. Failure to file such applications may also result in suspension of the operator's CWN, the ODT said.

Single unit operators (operators of one or two vehicles) must return certificates to their ODT District Offices and must surrender unused "T" coupons to their local War Price and Rationing Boards upon transfer. Fleet operators must advise the nearest ODT District Office of their action and return the appropriate subcertificate.

SUBCOMMITTEES AID MAINTENANCE GROUPS

In furtherance of its Nation-wide vehicle maintenance program, the Office of Defense Transportation has provided for the establishment of subcommittees to assist and advise the District Maintenance Advisory Committees.

At the same time, the ODT announced that 41 more District Advisory Committees have been approved, bringing the total, thus far, to 89.

A subcommittee is to be formed for each of the 11 automotive groups represented on the District Maintenance Advisory Committee. The representative from that branch of the automotive industry on the District Committee will serve as chairman of the subcommittee as well as select its members, whose number shall be determined by the District Committee.

These 11 subcommittees represent for-hire and private carriers, heavy duty trucks, light truck and automobile dealers, garages, parts jobbers, bus lines, tire distributors, oil companies, and trailer distributors.

Subcommittees representing nine additional automotive and related activities also are to be established including truck rental, taxicabs, body manufacturers, used parts and salvage, safety, driver training, mechanic and shop personnel training, U. S. Truck Conservation Corps, and machine shops engaged in rebuilding parts and performing repair services.

MANY WOMEN WORK IN TRANSPORTATION

American transportation services are employing large numbers of women in a constantly growing variety of occupations, Miss Dorothy Sells of the Office of Defense Transportation, said last week.

"The latest available figures indicate that at least 160,000 women are engaged in the various transportation branches, and the variety of jobs for which women are wanted increases daily," Miss Sells declared.

"There are openings for women in every branch of transportation, air, rail, motor, and in some cases, even in pipeline transportation. Owing to the demand for womanpower in wartime, the standard training period for many occupations has been reduced. It now varies according to the job, to the previous education and experience of the applicant and her individual capability.

Inland Waterways Use Increases

More Coal, Steel Moved On Nation's Rivers

A marked increase in the use of the Nation's inland waterways was noted last week by Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

"Domestic carriers by water," said Mr. Eastman, "are moving a very large volume of freight and are making an important contribution to the national war effort."

The increases in traffic on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers have been largely in northbound traffic and in the movement of materials requiring gondola, or open-top, barges. A heavier volume of such commodities as coal and steel—particularly structural steel—combined with the withdrawal of 116 barges for conversion to petroleum carriage, has brought into use virtually all the available open-top barges.

The movement on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers remains unbalanced, largely for the same reason parallel rail movement is unbalanced—the lack of balance in the traffic itself, which moves in greater volume north and east.

Movements Begun

Movements on the upper Mississippi to the Twin Cities, Minn., region already have begun, but only preliminary operations have started on the upper Great Lakes, three weeks later than the 1942 opening. Movements on the lower Lakes already have started. Operations on the New York Barge Canal probably will not be under way for a few days.

Coal, well suited to water transport, is moving in great volume on virtually all the inland waterways—down the Monongahela, Allegheny and Kanawha Rivers to the steel mills at Pittsburgh; on the Ohio from Huntington, W. Va., to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and from Kentucky mines downstream to Memphis. More than 600,000 tons a year moves up the Mississippi from the coal mines of lower Illinois to the Twin Cities, and a considerable volume is hauled from La Salle to Chicago on the Illinois River.

Mobile, Ala., is supplied with coal barged down the Warrior River from the Alabama fields, while New England receives a heavy volume of coal moved by waterway and ocean barges from New York harbor piers and direct from Norfolk, Va.

OCD Requests Aid To Prevent Fires

Eastern Coast Residents Asked to Assist

Civilian Defense Director Landis last week appealed to residents of the Eastern Seaboard States to assist the Civilian Defense Forest Fire Fighters Service and State and local authorities in preventing additional serious fires such as those which had swept large areas in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and other Eastern States within the week.

The most urgent need, Mr. Landis said, is for additional recruits to volunteer for service with the Civilian Defense Forest Fire Fighters Service. Volunteers will be trained under the direction of State foresters, who are also State Coordinators of the FFFS, and assigned to duty in their own communities.

Recruits Needed

Although there are now an estimated 47,500 members of the Civilian Defense FFFS in the Eastern States, Mr. Landis said, the number is still inadequate and State Coordinators need all the recruits they can get.

Older high school boys in rural areas and small cities are particularly welcomed by the FFFS, Mr. Landis said. In Maryland, where 2,000 high school boys are full members of FFFS and 1,000 others are in training, credit for conquering several of the stubborn blazes of the past few days went to the young crews.

The job of protecting the Nation's forest resources from fire—made the responsibility of OCD by Executive order of the President—is more important, and at the same time more difficult this year, Mr. Landis said.

In previous recent years, he pointed out, there have been labor reserves in the rural areas who are always available to fight fires, while CCC camps throughout the country not only worked constantly to remove fire hazards in forest land but provided trained companies for fire fighters who could be called upon in an emergency.

No Labor Reserves

This year there are no reserves of labor in rural areas and CCC camps are no longer in existence. This means that the only fire fighters normally available are farmers who must stop the work of plowing and planting, soldiers from military training areas, or workers from the many war plants which have been located in the country.

The season of high danger from forest fires will exist in most of the Eastern States for at least another three or four weeks, Mr. Landis said. In order that soldiers will not have to be taken from training, war workers from their jobs, or farmers from behind the plow, he urged everyone in the rural areas of those States who can do so to volunteer for the Forest Fire Fighter Service.

At the same time he urged other Civilian Defense organizations to assist the FFFS in recruiting volunteers and fighting fires. Civilian Defense Volunteer Offices, he said, should take the lead in the recruiting program.

U. S. PLANTS INCREASE POWER FOR THE WEST

Bureau of Reclamation power plants provided 70 percent of the generating capacity added last year to speed war production in the 11 far western States. The greater part of the power capacity was installed at Grand Coulee Dam in Washington and at Boulder and Parker dams in the Pacific Southwest.

The Bureau installed 393,500 of the 557,000 kilowatts added in the west last year. This year the agency will contribute 500,000 of the 825,000 new kilowatts scheduled for installation. Bureau power is generated as a byproduct of multiple-purpose projects having as their primary function the conversion through irrigation of arid lands into productive farms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

OCD announces a new pamphlet, the "War Emergency Radio Service Fact Sheet," which explains the new emergency two-way radio communication system. OCD Director Landis has advised every community to take steps immediately to avail itself of this important protection, the War Emergency Radio Service, so that in case of enemy attack or local catastrophe its defense forces and its communications may be both effective and flexible. Copies of the Fact Sheet are available from the Editorial Section, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.

The National Committee on the Housing Emergency, Inc., 512 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has a new publication, "Tomorrow's Town." The new monthly will serve, issue by issue, as a medium for discussion of the many varied aspects of the problem of housing and construction.

Civil Service Jobs

Apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for positions listed below. Persons now using their highest skills in war work should not apply. Appointments in Federal positions are made in accordance with War Manpower Commission policy and directives and employment stabilization plans.

Obtain information and application forms at first- or second-class post offices, or from the Commission's Regional or Washington offices.

Urgently Needed

Stenographers, $1,752 and $1,970.

Typists, $1,532 and $1,752.—In Washington, D. C., especially, opportunities exist for those with and without previous experience who pass the required test.

Engineering Draftsmen, $1,752 to $3,163.—Qualified engineering draftsmen in any field are urged to apply. Persons having some drafting experience or training in commercial art will be considered.

Graduate Nurses, $2,190.—Registered nurses who are graduates of accredited schools of nursing are needed for general staff duty in Federal hospitals treating veterans, injured seamen, servicemen, and others returned from the war theatres.

Blueprint, Photostat, Multilith Press Operators, $1,752.—War agencies in Washington, D. C., need men or women who have had at least 3 months appropriate experience or 80 hours suitable training on any one of these machines.

Multilith Cameramen - Platemakers, $1,970.—Applicants are sought who have had at least 1 year of multilith experience, 6 months of which were in the photographic and platemaking phases.

Radio Mechanic-Technicians, $1,752 to $3,163.—Research connected with the war program has created an urgent need for persons competent to construct, assemble, maintain, overhaul, repair, or operate a variety of modern radio equipment.

Teletype Operators, $1,752 to $1,970.—Operators are required who have had at least 2 weeks training or experience and who type accurately by touch at least 35 words a minute on a multiplex, simplex, or teletype machine.

Office Appliance Repairman, $2,262.—Typewriter repairmen are especially needed. One year or more of appropriate experience is required.

Official War Releases

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, April 4, through Saturday, April 10. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Department of the Interior

PARK-WALTON MINE REOPENING. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines clears way for exploration and development. OWI-1587.

SALMON PACKERS CONCENTRATED. Department of the Interior. Industry may increase pack over last year. OWI-1568.

PUERTO RICO ADVISORS NAMED. Department of the Interior. Five merchants to become members of Trade Advisory Committee for Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. OWI-1576.

ALASKA HIGHWAY STUDIED. Department of the Interior. National Park Service to assist War Department. OWI-1589.

RECLAMATION ADDS 70 PERCENT OF NEW POWER. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Reclamation plants speed war production. OWI-1590.

MONAZITE SAND DISCUSSED. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines report. OWI-1597.

GOOD WATER YEAR INDICATED. Department of the Interior. Good year for irrigation projects in West. OWI-1602.

National Housing Agency

NHA CONVERSIONS HOUSE 4,000. National Housing Agency. 5,000 family units expected to be leased in April. OWI-1578.

Solid Fuels Coordinator

COAL SHIPMENT EAST HEAVY. Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War. Shipments in week ended March 27 comprised fourth largest movement. OWI-1580.

Petroleum Administration

PIPE-LINE PROJECT UNDER STUDY. Petroleum Administration. Line to provide middle western refineries with West Texas crude oil. OWI-1601.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY. Petroleum Administration. 912,919 barrels moved during week ended April 3. OWI-1603.

Coordinator of Fisheries

NAVY RETURNS FIVE SARDINE VESSELS. Coordinator of Fisheries. Return to California sardine fleet arranged through War Shipping Administration. OWI-1615.

SHRIMP INDUSTRY MEETINGS SET. Coordinator of Fisheries. Problems of Gulf Coast shrimp industry to be studied. OWI-1616.

War Shipping Administration

CERTAIN SHIP CEILINGS DELAYED. War Shipping Administration has suspended conditionally maximum freight ceilings to vessels of less than 1,000 gross tons. OWI-1581.

WESTERLUND HEADS SHIPPING. War Shipping Administration. W. N. Westerlund is president of Maritime Transport Line and Marine Operating Co. OWI-1583.

SHIP MANNING PROGRAM PLANNED. War Shipping Administration. Labor, management, and officials of WSA Recruitment and Manning Organization outline program. OWI-1604.

Maritime Commission

MANPOWER PROBLEM IN SHIPBUILDING. Maritime Commission. "Deficit" of 70,000 workers during first quarter of 1943. OWI-1592.

4 PAN-AMERICAN DAY LAUNCHINGS. Maritime Commission. Ships to be christened by women representing Pan-American diplomatic corps. OWI-1608.

Lend-Lease Administration

PACIFIC ALLIES HELP FEED U. S. FORCES. Lend-Lease Administration. Forces in Southwest Pacific receive vegetables, meat, from Australia and New Zealand. OWI-1593.

Department of Labor

YOUTH ON FARMS. Department of Labor. "Guides to Successful Employment of Non-Farm Youth in Wartime Agriculture" issued. OWI-1531.

Federal Works Agency

PUERTO RICO POWER UNIT RELEASED. Federal Works Agency. Economies release power unit for war service elsewhere. OWI-1579.

EAST'S FEBRUARY TRAFFIC HALVED. Federal Works Agency. Travel off 52 percent compared with traffic in February 1941. OWI-1588.

Office of Civilian Defense

U. S. PROTECTED BY tremendous network of volunteer workers, armed forces experts, and telephone and radio connections. OCD-5.

PROTECTIVE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED for war production plants against fire, accident, sabotage and air raid. OCD-6.

OCD ALERT to meet threat of rising Missouri River to Iowa and Nebraska communities. OCD-8.

DEFENSE AGAINST FIRES URGED for residents of Eastern Seaboard. OCD-7.

OCD FORCES PREPARE FOR FLOOD along the Missouri River. OCD-10.

Office of Defense Transportation

CHECKS DELIVERED TO T., P. & W. HEAD total $162,005.63. ODT-187.

WOMEN IN RAILROADING. Employment on class 1 roads increased almost 60 percent from mid-September to mid-January. ODT-188.

"T" COUPONS NOT TRANSFERABLE with titles to trucks, other commercial vehicles. ODT-190.

STATE LABOR LAWS ADMIT WOMEN in transportation industrials. ODT-194.

TRUCK REPORTS DUE MAY 1 from operators of three or more commercial vehicles. ODT-186.

CAR SERVICE MANUAL ISSUED to get top service at bottom cost. ODT-159.

ODT EXPANDS COMMITTEES. 41 more District Committees approved. ODT-189.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION IN ILLINOIS CANCELLED to avoid interference with essential travel. ODT-192.

AMUSEMENT TRANSPORTATION LIMITED. ODT-191.

INTERCITY BUSES RECRUITING WOMEN to check critical manpower shortages. ODT-193.

TANK BARGES MOVING OIL to reach Minneapolis, Minn. ODT-195.

WOMEN KEEPING WHEELS ROLLING on transportation services. ODT-196.

MORE CARS READY FOR conversion to petroleum carriers. ODT-197.

TRUCK POOLING PROTECTED from prosecution under anti-trust laws. ODT-198.

POOL SAVES 44,895,000 CAR MILES for refrigerator cars. ODT-200.

War Manpower Commission

DR. ELLIOTT LEAVES WMC because of increased duties as President of Purdue University. PM-4355.

EXPEDITE "BACK TO FARM" MOVEMENT, Selective Service advises local boards. PM-4554.

WOMEN'S WAR WORK DISCUSSED at Academy of Political Science, Columbia University. PM-4356.

Office of War Information

FOREST SERVICE AIDS ARMY with technical contributions. OWI-1460.

U. S.-BRITAIN MUNITIONS POOL DESCRIBED in survey of Munitions Assignments Board. OWI-1504.

BUREAU OF MINES CREWS COMMENDED for quest for war minerals in Alaska. OWI-1545.

NAZIS FAIL TO "MOBILIZE" EUROPE despite all-out propaganda campaign. OWI-1554.

COAL PRODUCTION TOPS REGORD for week ending March 27. OWI-1569.

RATION DATES WITH OUR GOVERNMENT. OWI-1572.

FIVE YANKS JOIN INDIAN ARMY to get into immediate action. OWI-1589.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 66). A summary of the week. OWI-1566.

NORWAY'S BUSINESS NAZIFIED, OWI reports. OWI-1553.

OWI-1586 CORRECTED. (Story on war work of Free Norwegians.) OWI-1606.

CLEARANCE FORMS ISSUED for war contractors by Price Adjustment Boards of War, Navy, and Treasury Departments, and Maritime Commission. OWI-1595.

JEFFERSON CEREMONIES ANNOUNCED for observance of two-hundredth anniversary of birth of Thomas Jefferson. OWI-1596.

WAR LOAN RELEASE CORRECTED. OWI-1594.

ARMY CONSERVING RUBBER. OWI-1501.

OWI SHOWS BLACK MARKET MENACE. Selling in illegal markets involves items ranging from steel to watches. OWI-1539.

"TOWN AND FARM IN WARTIME," Weekly News Digest prepared by Rural Press Section, OWI News Bureau. OWI-1559.

NORWEGIAN WAR EFFORT REVIEWED on third anniversary of Nazi invasion. OWI-1586.

War Production Board

COPPER PLATING RESTRICTED. WPB-3081.

MILITARY TRUCK LIST REVISED as to types exempt from L-253. WPB-3083.

MACHINE TOOL SHIPMENTS OFF 2.6% from January figure. WPB-3085.

PIGMENT TRANSPORTATION STUDIED by industry advisory committees. WPB-3086.

"AUTO" REPAIR ITEMS RESTRICTED. WPB-3087.

COPPER RESTRICTIONS AMENDED as to use in fans and in air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment. WPB-3089.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY SPOTLIGHTED by Donald M. Nelson in statement before Senate Banking and Currency Committee. WPB-3091.

EXPERIMENTAL STEELS EXEMPT from preference ratings or controlled material orders. WPB-3092.

BRAZIL RUBBER HARVEST SPEEDED, reports Douglas H. Allen, president of Rubber Development Corporation. WPB-3093.

CMP EXPORT FACILITATED for resellers of controlled materials. WPB-3094.

EXPORT PROCEDURE CHANGED for four major South American mining producers. WPB-3096.

SHELLAC ORDER CLARIFIED as to definitions and existing stocks. WPB-3097.

$1,886,198 IN CONSTRUCTION HALTED during week ended April 2. WPB-3099.

(*Continued on page 422*)

Official War Releases

(*Continued from page 421*)

NEWHALL CPRB EXECUTIVE to supervise work of Board's combined staff. WPB-8059.

GLASS CONTAINERS SIMPLIFIED for commercial packaging of 21 food products. WPB-3064.

TRANSPORTATION PRIORITIES FIXED. WPB-3065.

POLYSTYRENE UNDER ALLOCATION. Polystyrene is used for high frequency insulation. WPB-3067.

BATT DISCUSSES PEACE PLANNING in broadcast. WPB-3072.

FORTY-THREE REPORTS ELIMINATED from Priorities Regulation 8. WPB-3073.

REPAIR SUPPLIES UNDER CMP, preference Rating Order P-100 revoked. WPB-3074.

BREWERS DISCUSS TRANSPORTATION at meeting of Brewers Industry Committee and WPB officials. WPB-3075.

ALCOHOL STORAGE TANKS AVAILABLE for 25 million gallons. WPB-3076.

ROAD-BUILDING MACHINERY SIMPLIFIED, measures effect 85 percent reduction in number of models. WPB-3077.

CONDUIT CONVEYOR STEEL LIMITED. WPB-3078.

OFFICE SUPPLIES PROCEDURE SET as to preference ratings. WPB-3080.

ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN ITEMS STUDIED. WPB-3082.

RUBBER MISSION BACK FROM USSR after studying Russian technique in production. WPB-3084.

CERTAIN STEEL STOCKS FREED for civilian products. WPB-3090.

COTTONSEED MEN TO MEET on new season's cotton linters program. WPB-3110.

FARM MACHINERY EXPORT MODIFIED. WBP-5113.

SOIL PIPE RESTRICTIONS STAY, says Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fitting Industry Committee. WPB-3117.

STEEL DRUM RATING A-4 REVOKED. WPB-3118.

MARCH SETS STEEL PLATE RECORD with shipments of 1,167,679 net tons. WPB-3119.

KITCHEN FATS COLLECTIONS GAIN 15% over January. WPB-3120.

PRIORITIES ORDERS PROTECTED with aid to dealers, distributors, and jobbers. WPB-3122.

TACKLE BLOCK ORDER REVOKED, now under CMP control. WPB-3123.

"COMMAND CONSTRUCTION" DEFINED to include remodeling of buildings ordered by Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, or Chief of Naval Operations, U. S. Navy. WPB-3124.

CHINAWARE MEETS ARMED FORCES NEEDS. WPB-3111.

ELECTRIC FAN PARTS AVAILABLE. WPB-3112.

ADIPIC ACID UNDER ALLOCATION, used chiefly in production of Nylon. WPB-3056.

CERTAIN PAPER PRODUCTS EASED to permit manufacture of tablecovers, etc. WPB-3088.

IDLE MATERIALS CONTROL TIGHTENED for persons not regularly engaged in selling such materials. WPB-3095.

BRAND NAMES CONTINUED for radio tubes. WPB-3098.

Q. AND A. ON WATER COOLERS. WPB-8100.

WPB FORMS INDUSTRY ADVISORY BODIES. WPB-3103.

UTILITIES ORDER U-5 CORRECTED. WPB-3105.

FILE RECONDITIONING URGED to conserve 500 tons of high carbon steel. WPB-8106.

LEATHER PROBLEMS DISCUSSED by Industry Advisory Committees. WPB-3107.

GRAND COULEE STOP-ORDER PARTLY LIFTED to permit construction of road. WPB-3108.

ORDER L-1-h CORRECTED. WPB-3109.

CAR PARTS PROCUREMENT EQUALIZED, removed from items under CMP Regulations 5 and 5A. WPB-3125.

SEVEN UTILITIES PROJECTS HALTED. WPB-3127.

MINERS' PICKS RULE CHANGED to permit change in manufacture. WPB-3116.

HAAS MADE FIELD OFFICER, WPB Labor Production Division. WPB-3121.

FEDERAL AGENCY MATERIAL SALVAGE EFFECTIVE. WPB-3126.

PLATE SALVAGE ASKED of owners of obsolete printing plates. WPB-3128.

ROAD MACHINERY POOLING URGED for Highway Commissions. WPB-3130.

CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY PROHIBITED as to production and sale of certain types. WPB-3132.

CERTAIN SHOE LEATHERS RELEASED for manufacture. WPB-3133.

RAYON PROBLEMS CONSIDERED by Rayon Producers Advisory Committee. WPB-3134.

OFFICE MACHINERY PLAN OFFERED to control production in accordance with actual needs. WPB-3135.

2,787 VEHICLES RELEASED under truck rationing program. WPB-3136.

WPB STRENGTHENS FIELD, permits field officials to sign orders. WPB-3137.

RECORD ORE MOVEMENT EXPECTED. WPB-3141.

FIVE HIGHWAY PROJECTS HALTED in Montana, Missouri, Texas, and New Jersey. WPB-3142.

HEAVY FLOWMETER ORDERS IN PROSPECT for use in industrial processing to measure flow rate of fluids. WPB-3144.

CHARCOAL ESSENTIAL PRODUCT. Appeal to woodsmen supplying charcoal industry. WPB-3115.

SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD CONTROL TIGHTENED. WPB-3129.

MARINE PAINTS FACILITATED for repair demand of ships of Army, Navy, Maritime Commission. WPB-3131.

FARM MACHINERY PROBLEMS STUDIED by Industry Advisory Committees. WPB-3143.

FOUR ADVISORY COMMITTEES NAMED. WPB-3145.

GILA PROJECT TO BE CONTINUED by Bureau of Reclamation. WPB-3146.

RULES ON SCHEDULED ORDERS to copper wire mills and brass mills. WPB-3147.

FAIRLESS REPORTS on steps taken as result of Truman Committee inquiry. WPB-3148.

EARLY FINE WIRE ORDERS URGED for use in military radio. WPB-3149.

NATION'S IDLE MOTORS SOUGHT for active service. WPB-3151.

FREIGHT CAR MATERIALS AVAILABLE for military and civilian needs. WPB-3152.

WAR SPENDING AT NEW HIGH of $7,112,000,000 in month of March. WPB-3153.

FRUITS, JUICES ORDER AMENDED. More can be packed in glass for civilians during 1943. WPB-3154.

SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD PRODUCTION INCREASE NEEDED for Army Air Forces. WPB-3155.

FARM WIRING FACILITATED by simple certification. WPB-3156.

SOLUBLE GUMS LICENSES ASKED for second six months of 1943. WPB-3158.

ITEM COPAL IMPORTS DISCUSSED by Natural Resins Industry Committee. WPB-3160.

FORM REQUIRED FOR FURNITURE PREFERENCE RATING. WPB-3161.

Office of Price Administration

BINDER TWINE PRICES RAISED because of higher costs of substitute materials. OPA-2154.

PACKAGED SKIM MILK PRICED at packer level. OPA-2156.

MACHINERY PRICE ADJUSTMENT METHODS SET. OPA-2168.

COAL RULE TIGHTENED for dealer's business sold or transferred after April 1. OPA-2170.

FOOD RESEARCHERS will be granted allotments for experimental purposes. OPA-2182.

OPA FORMS SHOE COMMITTEE to aid in problems of prices and quality. OPA-2208.

MEAT INDICTMENTS PLEASE OPA, hailed by Price Administrator Brown as "biggest hammer blow we have dealt yet to the black markets." OPA-2210.

MILITARY CAPACITORS CONTROLLED under ceiling reflecting current price levels. OPA-2213.

INSULATION CAMBRIC PRICED at dollars and cents margins. OPA-T-731.

GASOLINE PRICES CLARIFIED. Maximum prices apply to any liquid fuel to which gasoline taxes apply with exception of aviation gasoline of 87 octane or higher. OPA-T-732.

FUEL OIL USE CUT 60 PERCENT in the 17 Eastern States and District of Columbia from October 1 to March 31. OPA-2190.

USED MACHINERY CEILING based on standard depreciation rates. OPA-2142.

COLOMBIA TO STUDY U. S. PRICE CONTROL. OPA-2162.

GARMENT LABOR COSTS AVERAGED. Manufacturers may estimate "week-work" costs. OPA-T-735.

KNIT UNDERWEAR PRICES EXTENDED for fall and winter wear. OPA-T-733.

GELATINE PRICING MODIFIED for containers of 25 pounds or more. OPA-T-738.

GREASE DELIVERIES GET PRICE AID to assure supply for war industries. OPA-T-739.

CEDAR SHINGLES PRICING MODIFIED to include adjustable provision. OPA-T-742.

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OPA RAISES MELTON CEILINGS, manufacturers enabled to produce better meltons than now possible. OPA-2205.

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HOTELS, RESTAURANTS are eligible for ration banking. OPA-2244.

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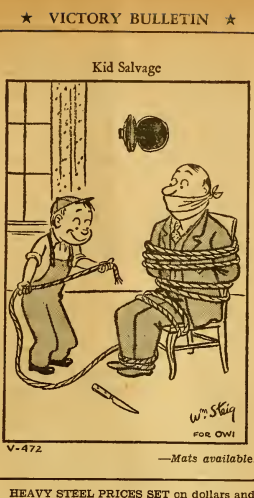
Kid Salvage



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HEAVY STEEL PRICES SET on dollars and cents basis for four eastern marketing areas. OPA-1977.

FARM CRATES, BOXES PRICED in six New England States. OPA-2196.

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Department of Agriculture

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WASHINGTON MILK ORDER ISSUED designed to provide adequate supply in Washington, D. C. AG-269.

LARGER RAISIN OUTPUT NEEDED to meet military, civilian, and lend-lease needs. AG-270.

MORE BURLEY FOR DISTRIBUTION, 10 million additional pounds now available. AG-271.

FDA TO ADMINISTER HONEY restrictions instead of WPB. AG-274.

MEAT "SET-ASIDE" ORDER SUSPENDED to facilitate more even flow of meat under rationing program. AG-277.

SELECTIVE TIMBER CUTTING URGED to increase output per unit. AG-278.

WFA NAMES CONSULTANTS from packing industry. AG-279.

HEAVY SEED SHIPMENTS for replanting and restoring Allied farmland liberated from Axis. AG-236.

BALE WRAPPERS' INDEMNITY RAISED to assure manufacture of enough wrappers for 1943 cotton crop. AG-280.

INCREASED SUPPORT PRICES FIXED for dry beans, dry peas, peanuts, soybeans and flaxseed. AG-281.

1,556,473 CCC LOANS REPORTED on 2,956,988 bales of 1942-crop cotton. AG-282.

SUGAR BEET WAGE RATES RAISED from $5.22 to $8.48 per acre, with average increase of $6.59 per acre. AG-283.

BORROWERS PLAN RECORD CROPS, Farm Security Administration announces. AG-272.

FDA INVITES 13 GROCERS to serve on National Wholesale Food Industry Committee. AG-273.

MILK PRICE RISE IN DUBUQUE. AG-285.

SIOUX CITY MILK RAISED. AG-286.

OMAHA MILK PRICES HIGHER. AG-287.

SEED POTATOES SUPPLY ASSURED to protect farmers and consumer supplies. AG-289.

FROZEN ASPARAGUS PRICES RAISED in line with production costs. AG-275.

PRESSURE CANNER UNIVERSALLY SAFE, only method for canning certain types of vegetables. AG-276.

$10 PEANUT PAYMENT FIXED for farmers who delivered "excess" to designated grower agencies. AG-290.

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WHEAT FLOUR STEP-UP URGED by War Food Administration. AG-292.

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GRAIN TRADING INCREASES in March compared with February. AG-295.

LAND ARMY PLANNED of 60,000 city and town women. AG-288.

CORN FERTILIZER MADE AVAILABLE in Corn Belt States. AG-294.

MILK MARKETING MODIFIED to effect economies. AG-297.

LIVESTOCK PLANS MADE by WFA. AG-298.

DAIRY PROBLEMS CONSIDERED by Ice Cream Industry Advisory Committee. AG-299.

FAT COLLECTIONS UP 15% IN FEBRUARY

National collections of waste household fats during February increased 960,107 pounds, or 15 percent, over January and reached another new high of 6,977,664 pounds for 41.8 percent of the national quota.

Fifteen States increased their collections by more than 25 percent in the shortest month of the year. Arkansas topped the list with a gain of 110 percent over January, slightly ahead of Mississippi which jumped 90 percent.

USO Shows Carry Entertainment To American Troops Abroad

OWI Review Reveals 266 Entertainers In 45 Units Work Overseas

Five American entertainers were killed and four were seriously injured during the past year while carrying entertainment to American troops stationed abroad, the Office of War Information reported this week in a review of the overseas work of USO-Camp Shows, Inc. Three of the travelling USO entertainers were killed in a Royal Canadian Air Force accident near Vancouver, B. C., and two were killed and five injured in the crash of the Yankee Clipper at Lisbon on February 22.

Maxine March, a tap dancer, Christine Street, a singer and accordionist, and Adelaide Joy, a singing comedienne, were killed at Vancouver. Tamara, a singer, and Roy Rogan, a singer and dancer, were killed in the Yankee Clipper crash. Those injured in the Clipper crash were Gypsy Markoff, a singer and accordionist, Grace Drysdale, a puppeteer, Jane Froman, a singer, and Jeanne Lorraine.

Survivors of the unit involved in the Lisbon accident are making plans to continue their tour of camps abroad, according to Lawrence Phillips, executive vice-president of USO-Camp Shows, Inc. According to Mr. Phillips, 266 entertainers in 45 units have been sent overseas.

"Some units have gone where no white woman had been seen before," Mr. Phillips said. "Three units spent the winter in Alaska. Others have entertained men stationed at jungle outposts and shared with American troops a bomb shelter previously built by the Germans. They have travelled by dog-sled, Army bomber, Naval transport and commercial plane. In Hawaii, USO-Camp Shows has given more than 4,000 shows in the past twelve months."

Obstacles Overcome

When the United States exchanged destroyers for British bases in the Atlantic and Caribbean, the question of sending entertainment to men stationed at the new outposts was discussed between USO and the Special Service Division of the War Department. For some time transportation difficulties were an obstacle, but in October 1941 the Army provided a B-18 transport plane. USO christened it the "Flying Showboat," filled it with Mitzi Mayfair, Jane Pickens, Ray Bolger, Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy, John Garfield, Chico Marx and the accordianist, Louis Polenski, and sent it out for a 13,000-mile, two-week tour of Army posts and Naval stations in the Caribbean—a hot, grinding circuit.

The overseas units are an outgrowth of the USO shows and entertainers constantly playing at over 1000 camps and bases in the United States. When USO began a few years ago to send out its camp shows they were purely domestic entertainment. As the Army and the Navy spread out around the world, the shows began to follow the boys.

"Give me one thousand soldiers who are occasionally entertained, rather than ten thousand who have no entertainment," General Pershing is supposed once to have said. What America has now is millions of soldiers—and sailors and marines too—who are entertained not only occasionally, but with ever-increasing regularity, wherever they are, at home or abroad.

Baggage Important

The question of baggage plays a considerable part in determining the choice of entertainers to be sent abroad. Acts requiring elaborate props are, of course, out. Only small musical instruments are allowed. The big difficulty is in finding entertainers who combine in themselves—without the aid of equipment—sufficient variety of appeal to be worth valuable transportation space. If an actor is sent abroad, it is because he is considered more valuable to the war effort than his weight in munitions or supplies.

Therefore, "Nothing but first-class talent for overseas" is a guiding principle at USO-Camp Shows. Only the best entertainers on the domestic circuits are picked for foreign assignments; overseas troops have priority on entertainment as on munitions.

An entertainer who has a varied routine of singing and dancing, or singing and comedy, or all three, is at a premium. Martha Raye, for example, who has had years of vaudeville experience, is known from the radio and the screen, and excels both in singing and in hilarious comedy, is generally considered the ideal type of entertainer for overseas work.

Copies of the OWI Survey on USO-Camp Shows, Inc., can be obtained by application to the OWI Division of Public Inquiries, Washington, D. C.

SINGER CARRIES ON

Yvette, a singer who was a member of the USO-Camp Shows, Inc. unit aboard the Yankee Clipper which crashed on the Tagus River near Lisbon on February 22, is planning to carry on with her end of the show. This was clearly indicated when the following telegram was received at the headquarters of USO-Camp Shows, Inc.

DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED TELEGRAM DATED MARCH 10 FROM AMERICAN LEGATION, LISBON, CONTAINING FOLLOWING MESSAGE FOR YOU FROM YVETTE HARRIS. QUOTE PLEASE HAVE MOTHER SEND 2 GOWNS, 1 PAIR EVENING SHOES, 1 TUBE GREASE PAINT DIRECT TO LONDON FONDLY UNQUOTE.

(Signed) CORDELL HULL,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

—*Mats available.*

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VICTORY BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 21, 1943 VOLUME 4, NUMBER 16

OWI Reports on Food Supplies, Predicts Inconveniences

Even Though Goals Are Reached Civilians Will Get Less Food

An understanding of the fact that civilians must expect inconveniences from time to time is most important in comprehending the food situation in this country, the Office of War Information declared in its report on the wartime food situation. The report which was issued last week pointed out that while the food situation is not entirely predictable, the kind of food troubles that will affect most Americans will not menace life and health.

The OWI predicted exasperations arising out of the feeling that the food supply is not being fairly shared. It pointed to the possibility of black market racketeering in the distributive trades and said some consumers, either deliberately or through negligence, will buy from black market dealers, getting more than their fair share of the total supply of some foods.

Rationing Inequities

Some rationing regulations will apply inequitably at times, the OWI said. The estimates of probable future supplies of food and the requirements for them will not always hit square in the center of the mark and there will have to be quick revisions in the amounts available to civilians, to the military services, and to our allies. This was attributed largely to probable transportation difficulties. Places closest to the centers of production are expected to get (per capita) more of some foods than the places farthest away.

Situation Serious

The basic facts about the prospective civilian food supply and the wartime program for managing its distribution fairly and economically were outlined by the OWI as follows:

"Like other wartime problems, the food situation is serious. This country broke all past records in food production in 1942, and is trying to break them again in 1943. Even if farmers and food processors succeed in this difficult task, the output won't be big enough to meet minimum military requirements and at the same time satisfy the extraordinary demands of American civilians, more of whom are making good money than ever before in history.

"The food management program calls for reserving for American civilians enough food for a healthful diet. The success of this program depends on the cooperation of many groups—large production by farmers and Victory gardeners, good planning and administration by the Government, careful buying and cooking by housewives, enlargement of the farm labor supply from many sources, and many other forms of cooperation. Assuming complete success for the program, there still will be more or less severe civilian shortages of certain foods from time to time, and we must be prepared to accept and face them.

Shortages Expected

"There will be more or less continuous shortages of some kinds of food—such as canned fruits and vegetables, dehydrated eggs and milk, meat products, etc.—which are especially adapted to military use and overseas shipment. There will be intermittent shortages locally of several different kinds of food resulting from transportation difficulties, unusual emergency demands of the armed forces, the initial dislocations resulting from institution of and changes in rationing and other programs, and, until they are suppressed, from black markets.

"Conservatively, and roughly estimated, and assuming average weather, civilians will have about 3 percent more food than in the pre-war years but about 6 percent less than in 1942. There will be little fancy food; but there will be enough if it is fairly shared and conserved. Food waste will be intolerable."

Supply and Demand

For the last 6 years American farmers have turned out and food processors have put into final usable form record volumes of food, the OWI report said. The total food production in 1942 was 28 percent greater than in the average year of the 5 pre-war years—1935 to 1939. Despite difficulties in the way of labor, equipment, supplies, and transportation, the farmers and the food processors are going after a new record in 1943. They have set their goal at 8 percent more than 1942.

The preliminary indications on April 1 were that they would make at least 3 percent more than 1942, and, if the weather were favorable and adequate labor and supplies were provided, could reach the 8 percent goal. Military and

(*Continued on page 439*)

—*Mats available.*

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

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EDITOR'S NOTE

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Germany Takes Food Supplies From Occupied Countries

Rationing Figures Released by OWI Show Malnutrition Prevalent

Germany is draining the occupied countries of most of their foods above the barest minimum, according to rationing figures released by the Office of War Information. These figures, the latest obtainable, reveal sharp differences between the condition of the conquered lands and the situation in the United Nations still free, but ration figures alone cannot give a complete picture of the food situation in every country or in all localities within these countries.

The extent of food exactions by Germany varies according to the severity of occupation measures taken against the civilian populations. While the French and Norwegians, for example, must suffer from malnutrition, the Poles, Greeks, and Czechs face actual starvation. The Danes, with a slight degree of nominal independence, fare better than the people in most of the occupied territories. In general, workers in heavy industries everywhere get larger rations because the Nazis, who need the products of forced labor, must maintain the workers' capacity to produce materials for the Axis war machine.

Rationing in Greece virtually does not exist for the simple reason that there is so little food to ration. Although Red Cross ships carry into Greece 3,300 tons of various foods in addition to 15,000 tons of Canadian wheat every month, the amounts are not enough to support a rationing program, except for bread, which was rationed at the rate of two ounces a day per person before the wheat arrived and is now slightly larger. These figures for bread may be compared with 20 ounces per week in Jugoslavia, 55 in Belgium, 62 in Czechoslovakia, 63 in the Netherlands, 70 in Luxembourg, 82 ounces for Denmark, and 60 for France.

Over-All Diet Rationing

A larger bread ration, however, is by no means indication of a good food supply, for in many of these countries to a great extent it takes the place of more nourishing diet items. The bread allowance, therefore, must be balanced against the rations of meat, butter and fats, milk, and vegetables.

Except for the small Red Cross shipments, none of these items are available in Greece, although small quantities of green vegetables and fruit are to be had intermittently in certain localities. As regards meat, it is rarely available in Norway, is rationed at 6 ounces in Belgium, and 6½ ounces in France—when available—and 10½ ounces in Luxembourg. In Czechoslovakia, the heavy worker gets 10½ ounces. The meat ration in the Netherlands is 4½ ounces, in Jugoslavia, 5½ ounces. Meat consumption in Denmark is restricted but not rationed.

Butter is so scarce in occupied Europe that its place is generally taken by other fats. The ration for all fats in Belgium is 3½ ounces; in Czechoslovakia, 5½ ounces; in the Netherlands, 6½ ounces; and in Norway, 8 ounces. The fat ration is 3 ounces in Jugoslavia (Croatia), when fats can be obtained; 2½ ounces in France, 7½ ounces in Luxembourg, and 10½ ounces in Denmark.

Little Milk Available

Throughout the great part of occupied Europe milk in any form is so scarce that it either is not rationed, or is given only to children as skimmed milk. In Norway, however, the ration of skimmed milk is 27 ounces a week for adults. Norway also has a fairly high ration of grains, cereals and other starches. In France a ration of 2½ ounces of legumes a week is allowed.

Small quantities of substitute coffee give the average consumer in occupied lands from 2 to 3 ounces a week, one of the lowest rations being in France, where 1¼ ounces are granted. Sugar rations range from 4½ ounces in France to 10½ ounces in Denmark.

Among the British Commonwealth of Nations, food rationing depends on the availability of supplies in particular countries. Only sugar, coffee, and tea are rationed in all of them. Australians may get 1⅔ ounces of tea a week, Britons and New Zealanders, 2 ounces. Canadians may choose between an ounce of tea or 4 ounces of coffee. In New Zealand, the sugar ration is 12 ounces; in Great Britain and Canada, 8 ounces, and in Australia, 16 ounces a week.

The War Last Week . . .

Battle for Tunisia Moves Toward Climactic Phase

Eisenhower Declares Allied Armies Ready For Final Action in Tunis-Bizerte Area

Since the occupation of Sousse by the British Eighth Army and the fall of Kairouan to a combined Allied force, the battle for Tunisia has moved out of the cat-and-mouse phase into a phase of siege. The race up the coast, which began on April 6 when the British drove Rommel out of his Mareth Line defenses, has ended, and Rommel and Von Arnim are now entrenched in the mountain-clad triangle of Tunis-Bizerte.

Storming these defenses is the immediate job facing the Allies in Tunisia, and it is not likely to be an easy one. The so-called Enfidaville Line, which runs, roughly, from Enfidaville on the east coast west to the mountain range (the Grand Dorsal) and then north to the Mediterranean coast, is a mountainous one, with natural defenses that Allied tanks and armored divisions will find hard to penetrate. Along this line the Allied armies are massing for a full-scale, concerted assault.

Already some very important hill positions have been taken from the Axis. Fighting has been particularly severe in the Mejez-el-Bab sector, where the enemy has lashed out with a series of counterattacks intended to cut the Allied threat to these mountain passes.

French forces have also been in for some bitter hill-fighting, holding, as they are, the west flank of the Enfidaville Line.

Allies Ready

At a press conference last week General Eisenhower said the Allied Armies were "ready" for the climactic final phase of the battle of Tunisia. The American Second Army Corps under General Patton has taken 4,680 prisoners and diverted 35,000 Axis troops from the coastal front. But in accomplishing this, General Eisenhower said, the Second Army has lost 5,372 killed, missing and wounded.

In the course of the campaign the Second Army has knocked out of battle 69 tanks (30 of these completely destroyed), captured 150 field pieces, 150 machine guns, and an enemy dump of 45,000 mines and bombs in the El Guettar and Maknassy sectors.

In Washington, the War Department announced that during the week ending April 9 the USAAF in North Africa shot down 89 German and Italian planes, and in addition got 23 probables and at least 100 other Axis planes destroyed on the ground. Our losses during the same period were 6 planes lost and 16 missing. The most recent over-all air score was given out the day Sousse fell (Monday, April 12). Allied headquarters at that time announced that over 1,250 Axis planes had been shot down during the campaign in this theater. This figure includes planes brought down by Allied antiaircraft gunners as well as those destroyed in combat by the air forces.

Campaign on Schedule

Summing up the air campaign, General Eisenhower said that 50 percent of Axis supplies en route to Tunisia by sea and air had been sunk and that the campaign was working out "according to schedule."

Another casualty score came this week from General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia. Allied casualties in New Guinea up to April 1 have totaled 10,531—4,319 of these Americans—while Japanese casualties are estimated at 38,000.

News of the despatch of a nine-ship Japanese convoy to the New Guinea port of Wewak, and the quick, effective smashing of this convoy by General MacArthur's airmen, was followed by a Navy report of another tremendous blow to Japanese naval power.

Unlike the New Guinea action, the Navy operations were carried out by submarines. But the total of Jap ships taken, as disclosed in both announcements, was gratifying. The Army planes destroyed three of the Wewak convoy's six supply and transport ships, and went back the next day for more. The submarines sank five Jap ships and damaged two. As of Saturday, the announced total of Japanese ships sent to the bottom of the sea since the outbreak of war is 148.

Hangars at Kiska

Kiska in the Aleutians has figured prominently in military news this week—the unhappy recipient of 43 American air attacks in five consecutive days. Major objectives of these raids were the land plane runways and hangars which the Japanese have been rushing toward completion.

Secretary of the Navy Knox said the American raids have been "raising a good deal of havoc," and indicated that the planes raising this havoc are operating from points quite close to Kiska itself.

"After all, we have gained territory today."
"Ja, Herr General, but not enough to bury our dead."

—Two-column mats are available.

War Bond Investments Help Check Inflation

Americans Paying Lower Taxes Than British and Canadians

Americans today are confronted with the choice of now laying aside their surplus spending power in taxes, war bond investments, and savings or else letting inflation destroy not only this surplus but a great deal more.

With this warning against unnecessary spending, the Office of War Information reviewed the home-front advantages of investing in war bonds and other government securities. There is no reason for economic defeatism, OWI stated, if Americans at large will only use their basic common sense and realize that the protection of their present high purchasing power lies in their own hands.

In 1940, OWI recalled, total income payments made to all American citizens amounted to about 76 billion dollars. Total personal taxes—including income, estate, gift, and property taxes on owner-occupied homes—paid by individuals, with State, Federal, and local added together, amounted to around 3 billion dollars.

Bonds Are Weapons

In 1942, total income payments to Americans were about 115 billion, an increase of 39 billion in this 2-year period. Total personal tax collections in 1942, however, drained off only between 6 and 7 billion dollars.

For 1943, OWI further warned, individual income payments are expected to reach 135 billion dollars (in current prices), but personal taxes to be paid to all taxing authorities are estimated at only 13 to 15 billion dollars. Dramatizing the drastic necessity for absorbing more of this surplus income through individual investment in war bonds and stamps, OWI highlighted this 3-year survey of income and taxes in this way: from 1940 to 1943, individual incomes in the United States increased by 59 billion dollars, yet personal taxes rose only about 10 to 12 billion.

Thus, after paying their expected taxes in 1943, the American people will still have nearly 50 billion dollars more income than they had left after paying their taxes in 1940.

In this battle against inflation on the home front, bond buying, OWI said, has a weapon value comparable in a great degree to its usefulness in financing actual war supplies for Americans fighting on war fronts all over the world. Too, inflation can prove a real saboteur of war production for, if the whole scale of costs rises, so, too, does the cost of war supplies.

Until recently, OWI continued, it could hardly be said that Americans had really begun to pay for the war. Higher taxes and living costs did not make themselves greatly felt because millions of people were earning more money. There was no cut in average living standards.

Money After Taxes

The even higher taxes of 1943 will be spread more widely than ever before, among about 45 million taxpayers. Yet, even counting in State and local taxes, American citizens still will be paying lower wartime taxes than the British and the Canadians. And, despite the fact that the Revenue Act of 1942 is "the biggest tax law in our history," it still will leave the American public with more spending money than it has ever had before.

The advantage of Government borrowing from the people rather than from banks, OWI further said, is that in this method no new money is created. Borrowing from banks would cost the Government less in interest, but it is worth the difference to keep living costs as well as war costs down.

Up to now, OWI said in conclusion, there have been two things wrong with public bond-buying. Despite the generous and typically American response to bond appeals, not enough persons are investing systematically in bonds. Second, not enough persons have bought bonds with money that they have saved by reducing their current spending.

The simplest way of overcoming this situation is for every American possibly able to do so to invest more of his current income in bonds and other Government securities, in the Second War Loan, "the greatest financial wartime drive in history."

Treasury Procurement To Recommend Plants

Will Examine 7,000 Firms For Army-Navy "E" Award

An arrangement whereby the Procurement Division of the Treasury will nominate war plants to receive the coveted Army-Navy "E" award has been completed. Henceforth Army and Navy officials will consider for the award eligible contractors recommended by the Procurement Division.

Clifton E. Mack, Director of Procurement for the Treasury Department, announced that the Division will examine the cream of approximately 7,000 firms, large and small, whose production includes manufacture of the "nondramatic" articles of war—articles such as hand tools, agricultural implements, trucks, and miscellaneous articles supplied to foreign nations under the lend-lease program.

"The philosophy of the plan is that thousands more manufacturing concerns of all sizes, whose splendid production records may heretofore have not been closely examined, will now gain a better opportunity to shoot for the country's highest production achievement," said Mr. Mack.

Under the plan, Procurement Division field inspectors will initiate recommendations from "on the spot" observation of plants making war goods. These will be forwarded to the Procurement Division "only after the most stringent and rigid examination of applicable plant factors."

Upon receipt in Washington, the recommendations will be reviewed by a committee of Division specialists whose activities cover the entire range of Government wartime procurement.

The Committee will review the inspectors' recommendations according to definite standards, including a determination of the plants' production against total possible maximum; its safety record and precautionary equipment and program; its absentee record, employee morale and numerous other factors.

"Only those plants passing an exceedingly rigid and careful check of the record will be voted on," said Mr. Mack. "Even then, a unanimous decision of the Committee will be necessary before the Procurement Division will indorse the plant to the Army-Navy Production Standards Board, where final approval must be given."

War Spending Rate Reaches New Peak

Retail Trade Levels Off As War Output Rises

War expenditures in March attained a new peak, approximating an annual rate of $84 billion, according to an article on the business situation appearing in the April issue of the Survey of Current Business, monthly publication of the Department of Commerce.

Continued gains in war output last month were accompanied by additional restrictions upon the civilian economy. Production indices generally continued to advance on a seasonally adjusted basis, with the Federal Reserve index climbing an apparent 2 points—due almost entirely to further advances in the durable manufacturing industries.

Controlled Prices Steady

Wholesale prices also continued their steady rise, advancing 0.8 point during March as prices of farm products and of foods, the elements in the price structure under less effective control, rose appreciably. Prices of industrial products, under more effective control, remained virtually steady.

Retail trade, following the heavy buying wave in February, returned to more normal levels in March but remained above the same period in 1942. Led by near panic buying of apparel, February retail sales exceeded $4.5 billion, an 18 percent gain over the same month last year and an all-time peak in terms of the seasonally adjusted index.

The index of apparel sales jumped more than 60 points—more than 20 percent—from January to February. Since supplies of consumer goods are already dwindling, it is pointed out that the effect of such a high level of sales is to bring nearer the date on which additional action to restrict consumption may have to be taken.

The outlook for food supplies was somewhat brightened by reports that acreages planted in certain crops this year were running well ahead of last year. This is indicative of the serious efforts farmers are making to meet 1943 farm output goals.

Tax Collections Up

March 15 saw income tax returns filed by an estimated 38 million individuals, about 19 million of whom were making returns for the first time. March collections, both of personal and corporate income taxes, were approximately 40 percent greater than in the same month of last year. This advance is declared to have been too small in dollar terms to contribute substantially to the alleviation of inflationary pressure.

With expenditures for munitions approaching the peak, the pressure on industries vital to the war effort naturally increases. The article discusses in detail how two such industries—steel and lumber—both close to the war program, have been affected by recent developments and how they are likely to fare during the remainder of 1943.

The Congress Last Week . . .

Senate Approves Land Army Of Domestic, Alien Workers

Committee Bill Would Abolish FSA, Also Crop Insurance Program

Congress continued its struggle with the many-headed farm problem last week. The Senate passed and sent to the White House a bill appropriating $26,100,000 for recruiting and transporting farm workers to harvest this year's crops. Under present terms of the measure, alien farm laborers would be admitted into the country and would be issued identification cards which would permit them to migrate through the country in search of farm work.

The Senate Agriculture Committee has directed its chairman to make a written request to the State Department that arrangements be made for Committee representation at the International Food Conference, to be held next month. The Committee wants its representatives to attend the Conference, although not as official participants. In another action, the Agriculture Committee reported favorably a bill permitting small growers of burley tobacco a minimum allotment of one-half acre on the 1943 crop. This bill was designed to give small growers a bigger cash income in hopes of encouraging farmers to turn to production of food and feed for war.

Agriculture Bill Reported

The House Appropriations Committee reported a $707,040,844 Agricultural Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. In its present form, the bill would: abolish the Farm Security Administration; abolish the Federal crop insurance program; prohibit Government loans to farmers where credit is obtainable from private lending agencies.

Fathers Go Last

The House passed and sent to the Senate the Kilday Bill, which determines the order in which men are to be drafted as follows: 1. Men without dependents; 2. Single men with dependents; 3. Married men without children, providing the relationship is bona fide and the marriage took place before December 8, 1941; 4. Men with wives and children or children alone, maintaining a bona fide relationship, whose marriage took place before December 8, 1941.

The Senate has passed a bill extending the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund for 2 years. The measure, which now goes to the House, was approved after it had been separated from the question of extending the President's authority to devaluate the dollar. The devaluation power expires June 30.

The Distaff Side

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment granting equal political and civil rights to women. The resolution was amended to give the States 5 years after ratification in which to adjust their laws to conform with the amendment. After congressional approval, ratification by the States must be effected in 9 years.

House actions last week included passing a bill which would release water and sewage systems in Colon and Panama City to the Republic of Panama, fulfilling obligations to Panama for its construction of war bases; approval by the Rules Committee of a bill authorizing construction of a million tons of auxiliary shipping for the Navy; and approval by the Rules Committee of a bill designed to curb excessive profits by commission agents who secure war contracts for independent plants.

War Agriculture

Plenty of Victory Garden Supplies

Animal Pest Control Advice Given

The 18 million American families who are expected to supplement their wartime food rations by planting Victory Gardens this year will be able to obtain the necessary tools, fertilizers, insecticides, and fungicides, according to a supply status roundup by the War Production Board. Production of most commercial fertilizers in 1943 will be greater than ever before. Although nitrogenous fertilizers will not be so readily available as in pre-war years, the stores are carrying a special Victory Garden fertilizer, packed in 5- to 100-pound bags.

Supply of hand tools will be adequate, but styles of individual implements will be fewer and less fancy. Garden hose is still being made. The quantity produced depends upon how much of their allotments of reclaimed rubber manufacturers wish to use in making garden hose as against industrial and other types of hose. Some spray guns made of iron and steel are still available. In addition, several types of spray guns made of noncritical materials instead of all-metal are now being introduced on the market.

There will be enough of various types of insecticides and fungicides to combat any pests likely to sabotage Victory Garden Crops.

Animal Pests

Victory Gardens can be protected from animal pests without the necessity of destroying the responsible animals, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Because so many Victory gardeners have sought information on methods of controlling cottontails and other animal pests, the Service has prepared a mimeographed leaflet entitled "Protecting Victory Gardens from Animal Pests," which is now available for free distribution. A copy may be obtained by writing to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago, Ill.

"Cottontails are easily trapped alive," says the leaflet, "and while this method of preventing damage to Victory Gardens may be slow, it is the best method to employ when the animals damage gardens near towns and cities." Moles, pocket gophers, woodchucks, and field mice, which also cause some damage in Victory Gardens, are discussed in the leaflet.

FARM LAND VALUES INCREASE SHARPLY

Farm real estate values on March 1 were sharply higher than a year ago, the Department of Agriculture said last week in giving the results of a Nationwide survey of land values by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Bureau's preliminary index of average per acre values (1912–14=100) for the country as a whole was 99 on March 1 of this year, compared with 91 a year earlier, 85 in 1941, and a low of 73 in 1933. This 9 percent increase in values in the last year is the most substantial that has occurred in any year since 1920. Most of this increase occurred during the last 4 months, as the comparable index for November 1 was 93. Land value increases during the past year were widespread, with some advance reported for each of the 48 States.

For the second successive year, sharp increases in values occurred in the East South Central and Mountain States. Increases somewhat under the substantial advances of a year ago were reported for the East North Central States, while the increases of the past year in the Middle Atlantic and West North Central groups of States materially exceeded the moderate increases of the previous year. Value increases during the past two years amounted to 29 percent in Kentucky and 27 percent in Indiana. Increases of 20 to 24 percent have occurred in 13 States; 15 to 19 percent in 16 States; 10 to 14 percent in 11 States; and less than 10 percent in 6 States.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED WITH FRUIT TRADE

A series of six meetings with representatives of the fresh fruit trade to discuss proposed price ceilings on these commodities were announced last week by the Office of Price Administration.

The meetings, to be held by OPA in conjunction with the War Food Administration, are scheduled as follows: Tuesday, April 27, Sacramento, Calif.; Wednesday, April 28, Medford, Oreg.; Friday, April 30, Yakima, Wash.; Tuesday, May 11, Charlotte, N. C.; Thursday, May 13, Albany, N. Y.; and Friday, May 14, Chicago, Ill.

The trade representatives have been asked by OPA to bring information on areas and seasons of production, grading and packing costs; variety, grade and size differentials, containers used, icing and other charges.

Establishing price ceilings on fresh fruit will be in line with OPA's announced policy of bringing all possible foodstuffs under price control. The conferences announced today are in line with the agency's established policy of conferring with industry representatives before issuing regulations.

Restrictions Removed From Farm Machines

Milking Machines, Blowers Freed From Quota Control

In four orders affecting the rationing of farm machinery and supplies, farm fencing and peanut pickers were removed from the group of rationed articles, pressure cookers were placed under rationing, and quota controls on milking machines, grain and forage blowers, and portable and stationary elevators were removed.

Fencing was dropped from the rationing program following the issuance of a WPB order which provides for the distribution of fencing. Present WPB regulations permit any person to purchase amounts of fencing not exceeding ten dollars in a single purchase, or 4,000 pounds in a quarter-year period.

Pressure Cookers Rationed

The 150,000 pressure cookers which will be produced in 1943 will be rationed by County Farm Rationing Committees or by subcommittees established for urban areas. Eligibility to purchase new pressure cookers will be based on obtaining the greatest possible volume of home-canned nonacid vegetables and meats. Community pools and organizations composed of several families who agree to use a pressure cooker jointly will have a better chance to obtain a pressure cooker than individual families who usually can little food, according to Department officials.

Peanut pickers, instead of being rationed, will be distributed by peanut growers' associations in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.

Manufacturers of milking machines may make immediate distribution of 90 percent of their authorized production but must reserve 10 percent to meet emergency requirements.

Manufacturers of grain and forage blowers and portable and stationary elevators may distribute all of their authorized production. No national reserve of any of these items is needed because their use is sectional rather than national.

Corn Fertilizer Directive Issued

Prevents Discrimination Against Competing Crops

The War Food Administration last week issued a directive giving the conditions by which farmers may obtain chemical fertilizer containing nitrogen for use on field corn in the Corn Belt States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The chief provisions of the directive prevent discrimination against other Group B crops competing for the same type of fertilizer. They are:

Before making deliveries of chemical fertilizer containing nitrogen for use on field corn, all dealers, manufacturers, and agents must first accept any applications for fertilizer for use on Group A crops. Before any eligible applicant can receive more than 50 percent of his requirements for such fertilizer for use on field corn, all other eligible applicants must have received at least 50 percent of their requirements. Deliveries above 50 percent of the requirements shall be made in equal percentage to all eligible persons, wherever practicable. Fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents shall make available as high a percentage of this fertilizer for other Group B crops as for corn.

Group A crops grown in the Corn Belt include: Field crops—cotton varieties normally stapling 1⅛ inches or longer, fiber and seed flax, fiber and seed hemp, hybrid corn for seed production only, peanuts and soybeans; vegetable crops—dried beans, snap and lima beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, kale, onions, peas, peppers, Irish and sweet potatoes, spinach, sweet corn, tomatoes, and vegetable seeds.

Group B crops include all crops except those in Group A and certain crops on which the use of fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen is prohibited by Food Production Order No. 5.

Citrus Fruits

Citrus fruit growers in some areas, particularly California, who have been accustomed to using such organic nitrogen materials as oilseed meals and tankage for fertilizer and are now unable to obtain them because of local shortages, will be permitted to obtain straight chemical nitrogen materials, the Department of Agriculture announced.

Higher Corn Price Ceilings To Alleviate Feed Shortage

Designed to Encourage Movement of Corn For Industrial Processing Plants

Maximum prices of corn were raised five cents last week by the Office of Price Administration following instructions from Stabilization Director Byrnes and Food Administrator Davis. The action was an abandonment of the "escalator" method of seasonal pricing, and the new prices will continue as the top prices for the remainder of the crop year ending September 30, 1943.

OPA's action lifts current ceiling prices for yellow corn produced in the central part of the United States, the maximum price levels at principal terminal marketing points and the peak quotations for corn futures on the Nation's grain exchanges. Designed to encourage the immediate movement of corn, the move should relieve the present acute market shortage of the yellow cereal for feeding livestock and industrial processing.

No increase will be permitted in corn prices on either east or west coasts. However, in order to "hold the line" on poultry and dairy feed prices in the New England area, Atlantic seaboard and Southeastern States, and yet continue the normal movement of corn to these points despite unchanged corn price ceilings there, Commodity Credit Corporation is making arrangements to sell corn in these areas at the old ceiling prices applicable there.

Such sales will be made either through regular trade channels or directly by CCC. Suppliers who normally sell corn into these areas may make purchases from CCC at the lower prices prevailing for the areas or they may sell corn to CCC at the prevailing market prices in the surplus area and repurchase an equivalent quantity of corn at a price basis comparable with the ceiling levels in the New England, Atlantic Seaboard, and Southeastern States.

Such corn may be sold and shipped to feed mixers, dealers, and feeders in these areas for feeding purposes only. The quantity of corn sold to any mixer, dealer, or feeder shall, together with the quantity on hand and the quantity purchased for delivery within 60 days, not exceed a 60 days' requirement. Maximums on corn raised on the east or west coast also will continue at the present levels with no price change.

CCC Will Buy No. 2 Beans

The CCC will also purchase from the 1943 crop No. 2 dry edible beans as well as No. 1 grade, the price for No. 2 grade to be 15 cents below the prices announced April 8 which applied to No. 1 grade.

The grower support price of 1943 crop No. 1 beans is $6.50 per hundred pounds, cleaned and bagged in carlots, f. o. b., carrier, at country shipping points, for the following classes: Pea, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pinto, Pink, Small Red and Cranberry; and $7.50 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. basis for the following classes: Lima, Baby Lima, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, and Western Red Kidney.

The temporary price control which has existed over onion sets, used by farmers for planting onion fields, was made permanent last week by the Office of Price Administration.

The action simply maintains prices at the level where they had been frozen, the individual seller's high for the period February 10 to 15, 1943.

Farm Group Pledge

A delegation of 18 comprising the National Agricultural Mobilization Committee and representing farmers who do not belong to any of the "big four" farm organizations, conferred with Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown last week and pledged their support to keeping farm prices stable.

The committee is headed by Ralph Brown of Hoyville, Ohio, and members come principally from the Mid-West. It was organized at a recent meeting at Des Moines.

Committee members informed Mr. Brown that while only a small percentage of farmers belong to the "big four" farm organizations (the National Grange, the National Farmers Union, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Cooperative Council) the committee represented the views of the majority of American farmers.

War Rationing . . .

Food Rationing Rules Revised To Simplify Work of Boards

Meat Certificates May be Used For Purchase of Sugar, Coffee

To further simplify the food rationing program the Office of Price Administration last week ruled that the food ration certificates now used for meats and fats may be used for sugar and coffee. Another step in the same direction was taken when the OPA revised the method of depositing points collected by retailers and other distributors. At the same time, OPA reminded druggists that they were required to collect ration stamps when they sell rationed foods, pointing out that they must register under Ration Order 13 if they continue to sell such rationed items as baby foods, grape fruit juice, and other processed foods.

The rule allowing consumers to use ration certificates in purchasing sugar and coffee is expected to simplify the work of local War and Price Rationing Boards in that a single form will now be used for all rationing programs. However, where copies of the old form are on hand, local Boards have been instructed to use them until supplies are exhausted. All certificates will remain the property of the Office of Price Administration.

Stamps Deposited

Until OPA revised the method for depositing ration points collected by retailers only stamps of the same validity period and the same point value could be enclosed in a single envelope in making a ration bank deposit. As a result of the change which became effective on April 12, stamps of the same expiration date but still of the same point value may be deposited in the same envelope.

Changing the time limits specified for depositing ration points does not affect the procedure used in depositing coffee and sugar stamps and the processed foods blue stamps, but it will facilitate the depositing of red stamps used in meat-fats rationing.

Unlike the other stamps, the red stamps become valid on different dates though they all expire on a specified date. Thus, as a result of the change, red stamps A, B, C, and D of the same point value, all expiring on April 30, may be deposited in the same deposit envelope. Previously, only A stamps of the same point value and each of the three other series could be included in a single deposit.

Reminder on Play Shoes

During the past week the OPA also reminded manufacturers of certain specified play shoes and other types not ordinarily used for street wear that all shoes in these classifications manufactured, packaged, or shipped after April 15, 1943, go back on the rationed list. Shoes of these types which leave a factory before April 15 remain nonrationed, even though they may not reach the consumer level for months to come. Such shoes now on dealers' shelves also remain nonrationed.

Any of these shoes shipped after April 15 must be stamped by the manufacturer with the month and year in which the shoe is packaged, and they may be sold only against ration currency.

Further Steps Promised

Additional steps in the simplification of the rationing program were promised by Price Administrator Brown.

In a letter addressed to the presidents of all banks participating in the OPA ration banking system Administrator Brown commended these institutions for taking on the task of handling the ration banking program cheerfully and willingly at a time when they are facing personnel and other problems. He outlined a program of simplification which will streamline ration banking.

"The Ration Banking plan has now reached maturity," the Price Administrator said. "We began with gasoline, sugar, and coffee, in order to gain brief experience for the incomparably more difficult job of handling processed foods and meat. Now that they too are under way, we believe we can iron out some of the difficulties which have inevitably arisen."

Explain Rationing Of Athletic Shoes

Baseball Shoes Classed As Working Equipment

With summer sports bringing on the customary increased demand for athletic shoes, the Office of Price Administration explained last week how to buy them under rationing.

Baseball shoes, worn by big league and minor league players, are considered work shoes, and when bought by the club itself, the shoes can be furnished members of the teams without the players having to surrender ration currency for them, as long as the club retains title to the shoes.

Provision was made in the original order to permit employers to purchase work shoes for their employees, and employers of professional ball players qualify. To get certificates for the purchase of these shoes, an employer applies to an OPA District office.

When the player himself buys the shoes, he must first spend his stamp 17, and any unspent stamps held by members of his family. However, after spending the stamps, a professional ball player upon application to his War Price and Rationing Board, can be given a shoe purchase certificate or stamp permitting him to buy a pair of spiked shoes, if he has less than two pairs which are wearable or repairable. This permits a ball player to have necessary ball shoes in addition to his shoes for street wear.

Shoes for Armed Forces

When a member of the armed forces needs athletic shoes, he applies to an authorized issuing officer, stating his necessity, just as he does when needing dress shoes. The authorized officer may issue a shoe purchase certificate which must bear his signature.

Members of semi-professional and company teams are not considered professional athletes, and baseball shoes worn by them are not considered work shoes. For such persons, athletic shoes can be acquired only in conformance with the shoe ration regulations as they apply to the average consumer. However, if a member of a semi-pro or company team spends his stamp 17 for athletic shoes, and there are no unspent stamps in his family, he can apply for a supplemental ration for street shoes when he has less than two pairs of wearable or repairable street shoes.

Rationing Reminders

FOODS

Meat, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—During the first four weekly periods, red stamps from War Ration Book Two became valid as follows: A stamps, *March 29;* B stamps, *April 4;* C stamps, *April 11;* D stamps, *April 18.* Each set is worth 16 points. Validity runs to *April 30.*

Poultry, game, and fresh fish will not be rationed, and 250 varieties of rare or perishable cheese are excluded from rationing.

Sugar—Stamp No. 12 from Book One is valid for five pounds through the end of May. Sugar for home-canning of 1943 fruit crops will be available to housewives.

Coffee.—Stamp No. 26 expires (War Ration Book One) and Stamp No. 23 will become valid April 26.

Canned goods and related food items are covered by blue coupons lettered D, E, and F, a total of 48 points for the month of April.

Dry beans, peas or lentils are point-free for use as seed.

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons are valid in all zones. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, No. 5 coupons are worth 10 gallons for Class I users; 100 gallons for Class II users. In 13 Midwestern States Class I No. 5 coupons are worth 11 gallons; Class II are worth 110 gallons, except in Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and all of Kentucky where Class I coupons are worth 10 gallons and Class II 100 gallons. The value of coupons in Washington and Oregon remains at 10 gallons for Class I users; at 100 gallons for Class II users.

Zone A: Period 4 coupon expired *April 17.*

Zone B: Period 4 coupon expired *April 12.*

Zones C and D: Period 4 coupon expired *April 6.*

Householders are cautioned to preserve the identity stub of their heating ration as it will be required when next winter's rations are issued.

GASOLINE

"B" and "C" coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books.

A–5 coupons are good for three gallons. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia validity runs to *July 21;* in the rest of the country, validity runs to *May 21.* The extension of the valid period on the East Coast will have the effect of limiting motorists who have no occupational use for their cars to 90 miles a month. Car owners in the East will be eligible for supplemental rations for necessary driving to and from work, or in connection with work. However, they must first form a car club to carry three or more persons to work regularly.

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months. Virtually all types of installation, maintenance, and repair service on essential nonportable goods are eligible for "C" rations.

Virtually all types of installation, maintenance, and repair service on essential nonportable goods are now eligible for "C" rations.

TIRES

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20, may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates.

A driver with a mileage ration of more than 240 miles monthly may get new casings of the lower qualities—Grade II—when he needs replacements. Previously only those with monthly mileages over 560 could get new tires. Motorists with mileage rations between 560 and 1,000 monthly—who until now have been eligible for new casings in the lower quality bracket only—will be able to get the Grade I tires which previously were reserved for cars with a ration of 1,000 miles or more a month.

Certificates for tires and tubes may be used at any convenient time.

Farm tractor and implement tires will be recapped only with a material made almost entirely of reclaimed rubber, and replacements will not be issued for tires that are recappable. Tire dealers or persons selling or servicing farm equipment who need rear-wheel tractor tires to serve their customers will be able to get stocks for this purpose. Retail milk delivery vehicles are eligible for replacement tires when their present casings are not recappable.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through *June 15.* Certain types of shoes are not rationed.

Rationing of Liquor Not Necessary

3-Year Supply On Hand Now

Stocks of whiskey in the United States represent approximately a 3-year supply, at the 1942 rate of consumption, and no Federal plan to ration distilled spirits is anticipated or necessary at the present time, John B. Smiley, director of the Beverages and Tobacco Division, WPB, said this week.

Mr. Smiley outlined the following three reasons for not rationing spirits:

There are scarcely any two producers who have a comparable inventory of the various years' distillation, and because of the aging factor, these inequalities in inventory could not be reconciled. Now that all production is stopped, there is no opportunity to equalize inventories.

The product is definitely classified as a luxury and the rationing of luxuries has not been deemed necessary.

Since the future of a tremendous industry is at stake, from producers to the smallest retailer, it is believed that every constructive means of protecting it will be voluntarily taken. This also applies to wine.

351,000,000 Gallons Left

On March 1, stocks of whiskey amounted to slightly more than 453 million tax gallons. "This figure," Mr. Smiley said, "represents the original gallons of whiskey entered into barrels. Soakage and evaporation have reduced this by approximately 22.5 percent, thus leaving a balance of approximately 351 million gallons of whiskey.

"From this stock must come supplies to fill the demand for whiskey, gin, and blending spirits. Gin and blending spirits are not being replaced (except comparatively small quantities of gin from Cuba and Mexico), and whiskey stocks must carry this load as well as fill normal demands. In the calendar year 1942, approximately 132 million tax gallons of whiskey, gin, and blending spirits were withdrawn. At that rate of withdrawal, less soakage and evaporation we have only 2.7 years' supply."

With respect to the supply and distribution of wine, Mr. Smiley said that wine inventories in the United States decreased from 163 million gallons at the end of 1941 to 123 million gallons at the end of 1942. This reflected a reduction in production.

ges and Labor

ard Proposes To Interpret Stabilization Order Strictly

Regional Boards Told to Deny Immediately Cases Involving Only Interplant Inequalities

In its opinion on the first case decided under the new stabilization order, the War Labor Board announced that it proposes to carry out strictly the spirit and intent as well as the literal meaning of the hold-the-line Executive Order of April 8.

At the same time, about 10,000 of the 17,000 requests for approval of wage and salary adjustments pending before the National and Regional War Labor Boards were disposed of when the National Board instructed its regions to deny at once all cases which involve only interplant inequalities.

Wage Award Whittled

The WLB unanimously reduced a referee's wage award from 5½¢ to 2¢ an hour to bring it within the Little Steel formula, in the first case decided under Executive Order 9328. The case involved the Universal Atlas Cement Company of Universal, Pa., and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO. About 500 employees were involved.

The day after the decision was announced, workers at the plant went on strike. Officers of the International union ordered the men back to work the next day, following receipt of a telegram from WLB Chairman William H. Davis, which read in part:

"The leaders of American labor and the War Labor Board face a common problem with a common purpose: to protect the value of the wage earners' dollar and at the same time hold to a minimum all avoidable or gross inequities. The War Labor Board believes that when the facts of this national problem are clearly understood by the American people the present difficulties will be overcome by the cooperation of responsible labor leaders with the War Labor Board and the Director of Economic Stabilization. We call upon you and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to continue and intensify production while these problems are being solved."

The Board's referee had recommended a 5½¢ increase to eliminate inequalities with other plants of the company. Wayne L. Morse, public member, writing the Board's opinion in the case, said:

"There is no question about the fact that the wage increase recommended by the referee would have been permissible under the terms of Executive Order No. 9250 of October 3, 1942 . . . However, the recent Executive Order No. 9328 of April 8, 1943 . . . in clear and unambiguous terms, has deprived the Board of the power to grant wage increases for the purpose of correcting inequalities or gross inequities, or for the purpose of aiding in the effective prosecution of the war . . . It is the conclusion of the Board that under the terms of the Executive Order of April 8, 1943, the Board is empowered to grant a wage increase in the instant case solely for the purpose of compensating for the rise in cost of living in accordance with the Little Steel formula . . ."

Dean Morse added that it would be the Board's duty to give advice and suggestions to the Director of Economic Stabilization on the issuing of policy directives to correct any manifest wage injustice which interferes with the war effort. He explained that the Board proposes to do all in its power "to carry out the aims and objectives of the President's 'hold-the-line' order. It does not propose to be a party to any attempt to give to the order an interpretation inconsistent with the clear meaning of the language of the order."

AFL and CIO members issued separate concurring opinions, stating that their votes in favor of the Board's decision should not be interpreted as indicating approval of the new stabilization order. No other vote was possible under the terms of the order, AFL members stated. They added: "A literal interpretation and application of the Order will work manifest injustices upon American labor and industry and be detrimental to the war effort." CIO members charged "the freezing of gross inequities will neither secure stabilization nor promote production."

AFL Charges Violation

AFL members made several charges:

1. That the removal of certain powers from the WLB is "a flagrant violation of the no-strike-no-lockout . . . agreement of December 23, 1941," which provided "that *all* labor disputes would be settled for the duration of war by a tri-partite War Labor Board. Now we find that *wage* disputes involving gross inequities and manifest injustices apparently cannot be settled" by the WLB.

2. That the treatment of cases already pending before the Board violates the American sense of fair play. "Not only labor but people generally must agree that it was not fair to the tens of thousands of workers involved in the 17,000 cases for the Administration to change the rules under which these cases came to the Board."

3. That industry commissions and panels "have gone a long way in stabilizing the industries within their jurisdiction, both from the standpoint of wages and increased production. However, their job . . . cannot be completed under a literal interpretation of Executive Order No. 9328."

New Policy for Regions

More than half a million workers are involved in pending wage or salary adjustment cases which will be denied under the new stabilization order. Their cases involve only inter-plant inequalities, and the National Board has instructed the Regional Boards to deny all such cases.

The Regional Boards were also advised to proceed "as expeditiously as possible" to make recommendations to the National Board on the proper application of the substandards of living provision of the April 8 order for their respective regions.

All interpretations of wage policy made under the October 3, 1942, Executive Order remain in effect until further notice, the Regional Boards were informed.

Chairmen and other officials of the Regional Boards were in Washington last week end for further information and discussion of the revised wage policy.

CONTINUOUS WORKING OF MINES NEEDED

Mines in the United States must be kept in full operation continuously throughout every month of 1943 to provide coal to meet present estimates of the Nation's war expanded requirements, Associate Deputy Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Thomas J. Thomas said in an address in Cleveland, Ohio.

War Transportation . . .

Railroads Accomplish Difficult Task

Move Increased Volume Of Passengers, Freight

The railroads of the country, under the advice and direction of the Office of Defense Transportation, have accomplished a herculean task during the past twelve months in moving a vastly increased volume of freight and passengers with very little addition to rolling stock and other equipment.

The greatest achievement has been in freight handling. In 1942, the railroads carried a third more ton-miles of freight than in 1941, the peak year, with one-quarter fewer freight cars than were available in 1918. This feat was accomplished by a variety of methods: using longer freight trains, speeding up of through freight; carrying maximum car loads; pooling of cars; cutting loading and unloading time; routing trains over alternative and less-used roads; increasing terminal facilities and efficiency and by other devices.

For example, the operation of the refrigerator car pool last year saved almost 45 million empty refrigerator car-miles in the last four months of 1942. Drastic changes were carried through in the use and handling of tank cars, especially as these affected a better allocation of cars for shipping wine, vegetable oils, and fuel oil. In thousands of instances tank cars were altered or adapted to new carrying purposes for which they were not originally designed.

In spite of the tremendous achievements of the railroads, however, we cannot be overoptimistic about the actual supply of fuel oil available to civilians, for military demands on east coast fuel reserves are increasing steadily, and will mount with the growing offensive across the Atlantic.

A factor that tends to slow down freight handling at the moment is the great strain placed upon terminals at war ports and industrial sites, and the congestion arising from interchange of freight from connecting lines. This is mainly a manpower problem, for every pound of freight calls for labor to move it, or to operate the machinery for handling it. More men—more skilled workers—are needed at all the great railroad yards and terminals to expedite our war freight.

CAA Authorizes Rental of Planes To Students Training for War

Drive-Yourself Car Mileage Restricted; Procedure Set for Truck Joint Action

Utilization of civilian aircraft has been liberalized by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the War Production Board.

W. L. Jack Nelson, Chief of the Aircraft Priorities Branch of WPB, announced that plane owners, upon application, may be permitted to rent planes to students who are qualifying themselves for flying jobs essential to the war effort. He further explained that the order as written does not prevent the use of an aircraft by its owner provided the plane is not rented, sold or transferred to another.

Training Planes Needed

Although the rental of planes for student instruction has been liberalized, it is pointed out that the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Service has not acquired all the planes necessary for carrying out its program for flight training of men enlisted in the Army and Navy. Approximately 30,000 such men are continually in training. The needs of WTS for aircraft are paramount, above all other requirements, and it will have to acquire in the near future several thousand planes which are still in civilian hands.

Must State Purpose

C. I. Stanton, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, stated that under the revised procedure, applicants for permission to rent aircraft for student training other than in the WTS must state flying experience, age, education, present occupation and the position in the war effort for which they desire to train. An applicant must also submit evidence of financial ability to complete training within a reasonable time and, if eligible for draft, must have a statement from his local draft board that it will not call him to duty before the expiration of such reasonable time, which in no case shall exceed six months. Applicants must agree to accept employment in the war effort for which their completed training qualifies them.

Both the War Production Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration urged that all flying not strictly essential to the war effort should be discontinued by all private owners in the interest of conserving available aviation equipment.

Mileage Allotted

Various orders issued by the Office of Defense Transportation have restricted the operation of taxicabs and retail delivery trucks. And now the rental cars-for-hire industry has also come under Government limitation. Under an order issued last week mileage allotted rental vehicles under their Certificate of War Necessity will not average more than 1,500 miles a month, according to ODT officials. After April 15 anyone whose private passenger automobile is available is forbidden to rent a drive-yourself car, and those who do rent such cars may not drive them more miles in any one month than the total of 15 miles for each gallon of gasoline allowed as a basic ration if they were using their own cars. This order places direct responsibility on the users of the vehicles as well as the owners.

Similar controls over the long-haul truck industry have resulted in a great volume of load savings, and more recently a new procedure has been worked out for joint action by common carriers in the motortruck field through an agreement between the ODT, the War Production Board, and the Department of Justice. This procedure permits carriers to submit joint action plans to ODT and carry them out, upon approval, without fear of prosecution under antitrust laws.

Joint Operations

There are several actions the carriers may take jointly to conserve and better utilize their facilities, services, and equipment, after ODT has approved them. They may alternate or stagger motortruck schedules between two or more points; exchange shipments between two or more points; pool traffic, revenues, or both, between two or more points; jointly load or operate a motortruck or trucks, operate joint terminals or joint pick-up or delivery services, and, in general, carry on jointly all the operations connected with handling shipments and revenues from them between two or more points.

War Manpower . . .

WMC Acts to Stop Job Transfers Of Nation's Essential Workers

McNutt Says Action Necessary In Fight Against Inflation

In a move affecting all of the Nation's 27,000,000 essential workers, the War Manpower Commission acted to stop transfers to jobs at higher wages except in cases where the war effort benefits by the change.

The Commission's action was taken to carry out the President's recent hold-the-line Executive order.

In industrial areas where WMC job control plans are now in effect, workers can transfer to better-paying war jobs only if they can secure a certificate of availability from their employer or the United States Employment Service. Such transfer slips, it was pointed out, will be issued only in cases where the change will enable the worker to make a greater contribution to the war effort.

In areas like New York City, where no job control agreement is operative, essential workers cannot transfer to higher paying jobs. The order also applies to the 9,000,000 farm workers of this country, but not to the Nation's nonessention workers. Nonessential workers are free to transfer to any job, regardless of wages, and are encouraged to take war jobs.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the Commission, told reporters at a press conference that the action was a wartime necessity in the fight against inflation. Any worker who feels that an injustice is being inflicted upon him can present his case to the nearest USES office, or if there is none in his area, to the nearest WMC area or regional headquarters. Workers covered by WMC job control plans will appeal through transfer machinery provided by all such plans.

Appeals Through USES

Although there is no WMC appeals machinery in operation outside the job control areas, McNutt said "anyone aggrieved will have a hearing" through USES and WMC offices, and can appeal the decision right up to the chairman of the Commission. The president of a corporation is covered by the agreement, the same as an ordinary laborer, he added.

The WMC's interpretation of the new "Regulation Four" states:

(1) All transfers of workers from activities not on the essential list to activities on the list will be encouraged. Such shifts contribute to the winning of the war and any worker may make such a change even if an increase in wages is involved. (2) No shift from work in an essential activity to an activity not so classified will be permitted if higher wages will be paid. (3) If the shift is from one essential activity to another and no wage increase is involved, approval is not required except for employments covered by employment stabilization plans. (4) In general if the shift is from one activity not on the essential list to another also not on the essential list, such a move is not yet subject to this regulation.

No Conflict With Order

(5) If the shift is from one essential activity to another and is subject to one of the WMC employment stabilization programs, the change can be made at a higher wage rate if the worker leaves his job for reasons that are consistent with the provisions of these plans. Where the terms of the plans conflict in any way with the intent of the Executive order on which the regulation is based the plans will be modified. (6) If the shift is from one essential activity to another essential activity and is not subject to the provisions of one of the employment stabilization plans, the change cannot be made if higher pay is involved.

An essential activity is one listed by the WMC as an activity required in connection with the effective prosecution of the war. A list of such activities, included with the order, now includes 35 basic activities and industries.

Since this regulation is concerned with transfer from one employer to another employer, it in no way prejudices existing rights of an employee with his present employer.

Penalties for Violation

Penalties are provided for violation of the order, both by employer and by employee. The penalties are those behind the entire Executive order which are those provided by the Stabilization Act of October 1942. An employer who hires a worker in violation of the regulation may not count any wages paid to the worker as deduction from his income tax, nor as any part of the cost of his business for the purpose of obtaining any price adjustments, nor for the purpose of determining costs in connection with the fulfillment of any Federal contract. In addition the employer may be sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 or to a year in jail, or both. A worker found guilty of violation also will be subject to the $1,000 fine or to a year's imprisonment, or both.

Mr. McNutt said administration of the regulation will be by area and regional offices of the WMC.

Transfer Slips Needed

Transfer slips permitting a worker to transfer to another war job where he can contribute more to the war effort and receive more pay can be granted by WMC transfer machinery in either the job control area he is leaving or the one in which he is seeking work. In case neither job is covered by a job control agreement, the worker must get a transfer slip from the nearest USES or WMC office. Discharged persons must be given transfer slips by the employer they are leaving.

Nothing in the regulations shall be construed to prejudice existing rights of an employe under any agreement with an employer, but shifts of workers from one job to another within the same organization must have the approval of the War Labor Board if they involve higher wages.

USAAF CONDITIONS MEN FOR WAR

The Army Air Forces Convalescent Training Program is being extended to include conditioning of physically underpar recruits so that they may gradually be built up to meet the demands of full military duty, the War Department announced last week.

The convalescent training program, established in all Air Forces hospitals three months ago under the jurisdiction of the Air Surgeon, Brig. Gen. Davis N. W. Grant, already provides 150,000 man-hours a week of instruction and calisthenics for military patients. At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where this program was originated, a former Civilian Conservation Corps camp in nearby Babler Park, in the foothills of the Ozarks, has been taken over by the post as a conditioning camp. It is staffed by medical officers, physical training officers, dietitians, and lecturers.

McNutt Urges Hiring Of Alien Workers

Questionnaire Unnecessary In Many Types of Work

War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt last week called the attention of war manufacturers to the large number of registered aliens not yet being used most effectively in many labor shortage areas.

Seven States, Mr. McNutt pointed out, contain 69 percent of the total registered alien population. In these seven States—New York, California, Michigan, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and New Jersey—heavy industry is concentrated, and approximately half of the major war contracts are being fulfilled.

Manufacturers, in many instances, may have hesitated to employ aliens, Mr. McNutt said, because of their belief that a complicated clearance procedure is necessary whenever an alien is to be hired.

It should be understood, he explained, that the alien questionnaire form needs to be completed and filed only when an alien is to be employed on a job in connection with a "classified" or aeronautical contract. A large amount of war production is not of the classified or aeronautical type, and when it is not, an alien may be hired and put on the job as simply as an American citizen.

TRANSIT MANPOWER SHORTAGE ANALYZED

Acute manpower shortages in the Local Transit Industry were analyzed, and measures to ease the situation, particularly in those areas where a scarcity of workers threatens to curtail local transportation services, were considered last week by the manpower committee for the industry and officials of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Representatives of the industry pointed out that personnel shortages must be considered on a basis of given areas and that over-all figures do not present an accurate picture of the local transit manpower problem. Shortages of personnel are particularly acute in the critical labor areas designated by the War Manpower Commission, it was stressed.

Otto S. Beyer, Director of the ODT Division of Transport Personnel, who presided at the conference, congratulated the committee on the self-help measures, such as recruitment of new workers, employment of women and establishment of training programs, which have been adopted to ease the growing manpower shortage of the industry.

"We have enough manpower and womanpower in this country to release sufficient men for the armed forces and to maintain essential activities," Mr. Beyer said. "Our present problem is to devise ways and means to use our available manpower and womanpower effectively. The problem can be solved, but it will not be easy. The solution demands the cooperation of management and labor working with Government toward the common goal of maintaining our transportation services which are so vital to the war effort."

LADY OF FASHION - *Spring 1943*

V-453

Two-column mats are available.

MEN RETAIN GRADES IN ARMY TRAINING

Enlisted men assigned to advanced courses of the Army Specialized Training Program will be permitted to retain the noncommissioned grades they have previously won, the War Department announced.

This changes the earlier plan under which all soldiers taking the Specialized Training courses on university campuses throughout the country would have been placed in the grade of private while they were students.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

[Issued to April 17. Compiled especially for Victory Bulletin by Field Contact Branch of the War Production Board]

[Inquiries concerning these listings should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Field Service Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7500, Extension 3946]

Order No.	Modification	Title	Abstract of priorities action	P D forms	Issued—Effective	Expires	Federal Register citation	Division	Administrator Tel. ext.
L-38	Amended	Refrigeration and air conditioning machinery equipment.	Revises "authorized order" to include those received by 4-6-43 rated A-1-c or better.	830, 831	4-14-43		8 F. R. 4878	General Industrial Equipment.	S. F. Smith. 71494.
L-42	II	Plumbing and Heating	Revokes the schedule		4-17-43			Shipbuilding	
L-43	Amended	Motorized fire apparatus	Restricts manufacture, use of materials on appendix A, and sale and delivery; schedules production and delivery.	556, 774	4-16-43			Safety and Technical Equipment.	G. W. Angell 2822.
L-45		Jewelry	Limits use of karet gold, palladium and platinum in manufacture to specified percentages used in 1941.	500, 707	4-15-43		8 F. R. 4913	Consumer's Durable Goods.	H. L. Stiles, 3953.
L-75	1	Coal stokers	Defines "Class A Stoker," "grate areas," "coal feeding capacity"		4-13-43		8 F. R. 4835	Plumbing and Heating.	H. S. Norris, 71932.
L-97	2	Railroad equipment	Rules on precedence of preference ratings in regard to production and delivery schedules.		4-12-43		8 F. R. 4767	Transportation and Equipment.	C. H. Creasser, 73321.
L-103-a		Glass containers and closures.	Restricts users inventories to 2 carloads or 60-day requirements, subject to certain exceptions.		4-13-43, 4-18-43	10-1-43	8 F. R. 4835	Containers	C. P. Kolstedt, 4981.
L-111	Amended	Hand trucks, other handling equipment.	Limits acceptance of orders to those rated AA-5 or higher, except for repair parts; establishes production specifications and certification procedures.	846	4-13-43		8 F. R. 4835	General Industrial Equipment.	G. Darling, 71543.
L-150-a	Amended	Softwood plywood	Raises to AA-2X rating necessary for release		4-10-43, 4-20-43		8 F. R. 4763	Lumber and Lumber Products.	L. J. Walby, 3981
L-157	1V Amended	Heavy forged hand tools	Amends Table 6 of Appendix A		4-9-43		8 F. R. 4709	Building Materials	R. Halquist, 3982.
L-159	Amended	Plastics molding machinery.	Eliminates used fixtures; adds exemptions; revokes par. (b) (3)		4-14-43		8 F. R. 4883	Chemicals	J. A. Lawson, 5161.
L-192	Amended	Construction machinery and equipment.	Establishes procedure for placing and receiving equipment orders; restricts and schedules production; restricts transfer, resale, rental, and use; restricts sale and delivery of repair parts.	556, 697	4-9-43		8 F. R. 4706	Construction Machinery.	M. B. Garber, 73167.
L-239	Amended	Folding and set-up boxes	Amends use restrictions, and schedules		4-15-43		8 F. R. 4914	Containers	F. R. Kelly, 4602.
L-246		Pumps	Restricts acceptance and delivery of new pumps and repair parts to orders rated AA-5 or better or as specifically authorized; permits specification schedules; effective 4-22-43.	556	4-12-43		8 F. R. 4768	General Industrial Equipment.	F. J. Whelan, 71942.
L-257		Electrical wiring devices	Prohibits use of non-ferrous metals or alloys in manufacture, subject to certain use exceptions; restricts sale and delivery to orders rated A-1-j or better, subject to certain exceptions; effective 4-19-43.		4-12-43, 4-19-43		8 F. R. 4767	Building Materials	W. J. Flynn, 4093.
L-285		Dogwood	Limits use to manufacture of textile shuttles, subject to certain exceptions		4-13-43		8 F. R. 4839	Lumber and Lumber Products.	W. L. Clark, 6129.
L-288		Grey cast iron, malleable iron and brass and bronze pipe fittings; simplification.	Restricts manufacture, sale and delivery to specified types, sizes and specifications.		4-17-43			Shipbuilding	
M-15-b	Amended	Rubber and balata, etc	Modifies restrictions on destruction of scrap rubber; and on delivery and acquisition of crude rubber, latex, reclaimed rubber, scrap rubber and balata.		4-13-43		8 F. R. 4821	Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins, 6104.
M-15-f	Amended	Rubber and balata	Adds "wood heel covering" to permitted operations in shoe repair or manufacture.		4-17-43			Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins, 6104.
M-15-g	Amended	Rubber and balata, etc	Amends delivery and acquisition restrictions, and exemptions thereto	408, 840	4-12-43		8 F. R. 4766	Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins, 6104.
M-15-g	1	Rubber and balata	Permits use of PD-1A prior to 5-1-43		4-13-43		8 F. R. 4878	Rubber Director	
M-104	Amended	Closures for glass containers.	Clarifies and changes "closure" and "waste" definitions; amends use restrictions; revises Schedules I, II and III.		4-10-43		8 F. R. 4757	Containers	C. P. Kolstedt, 4981.
M-133	Amended	Rotenone	Amends packaging restrictions		4-17-43			Chemicals	T. Rodds, 72814.
M-135	Amended	Combed cotton yarn	Amends earmarking restrictions to eliminate reference to 3-1-43		4-17-43			Textile, Clothing and Leather.	E. N. Brower, 73270.
M-217	Amended	Foot-wear	Amends manufacturing restrictions on use of military rejects and reptiles		4-9-43		8 F. R. 4713	Textile, Clothing and Leather.	H. W. Boyd, Jr. 72512.
M-298		Blankets	Assigns A-2 rating to deliveries of material, and restricts use of such materials, specified sizes, weights, types, and kinds.		4-17-43			Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	T. M. Bancroft, 71666.
M-302	Amended	Osmium	Restricts use of pure except for "implements of war," restricts use of alloys to percentage of 1941 use.	846, 848	4-16-43			Miscellaneous Minerals.	H. E. Stauss, 5332.
M-307		Casein	Establishes allocation control, subject to specific exemptions; effective 5-1-43	600, 601	4-14-43		8 F. R. 4886	Chemicals	Nils Anderson, 4794.
P-55-b	Amended	Construction	Provides for new counter-signature procedure		4-9-43		8 F. R. 4705	Construction	W. C. MacDonald, 3935.
P-65	Amended	Marine paints	Assigns AA-1 rating to deliveries of materials; restricts use and sales		4-10-43		8 F. R. 4764	Chemicals	B. M. Belcher, 3661.
P-142	Amended	Transportation systems	Change date for acquiring material to 4-5-43; permits continuous of PD-351 until new form can be used.		4-14-43		8 F. R. 4883	Transportation Equipment.	G. M. Cornell, 2869.
P-134	Revocation	Copper, zinc, copper-base alloys or zinc alloy mills.	Revokes the order		4-15-43		8 F. R. 4914	Copper	
P-144		Farmstead wiring	Assigns AA-3 rating to deliveries of materials to eligible builders		4-10-43	6-30-43	8 F. R. 4764	Food Production Adm.	
U-1	Amended	Electric, gas, water, steam utilities—materials.	Amends restrictions on use of extension and application of rating and CMP allotment symbol; amends use restrictions; adds Schedule E.		4-17-43			War Utilities	P. V. Balle, 71716.

AGENCY OUTLINES FOOD SITUATION

(Continued from page 425)

similar demands will, however, take about 25 percent of this production, so that civilians will get less than in 1942, even though the goals are reached.

The increased total output over the past 3 years has not been made haphazardly, the OWI declared. It has centered on the foods that are needed for making successful war. The big increases have been made in meat, milk, eggs, and the oil crops. Increases in the other lines have been more moderate.

War Needs

The steadily increasing total supply of food must be divided among urgent and swiftly advancing wartime needs, the OWI explained.

In 1941 and 1942, the needs of our fighting men and our fighting allies were somewhat smaller than the increase in total production. Military and Lend-Lease food requirements took 4 percent of the 1941 output; 12 percent of the 1942 output; will take 25 percent in 1943. Civilians in 1941 and 1942 were able to eat better than they had in the past 30 years. They were supplied with more food per capita than in the most prosperous year of the 1920's or the most depressed year of the 1930's. In 1941 and 1942 there were more of them with the money to buy the food they wanted than there were in the most prosperous years of the 20's.

Manpower a Problem

Several actions have been taken to improve the farm manpower situation, according to the report. One is a group of actions, dictated by law and carried through by War Manpower Commission measures, which prevent further drain from the farms into the armed services and city industry. Some 3,000,000 farm operators and workers are expected to be deferred in 1943 from military service in order to fight on the food front of the war by speeding farm production. Another group of actions is designed to bring back into farming skilled workers of military service age who are in non-war industries. First reports since this action was taken indicate a substantial movement back to farm work on the part of those 18 to 38 who were in non-war city industry. Another group of actions calls for discharge or placing in the inactive reserve of skilled farmers and farm workers above 38 who now are in the armed services. A growing stream of manpower is returning to farms as a result of this action.

Selective Service . . .

Ban on Induction of Fathers May Be Lifted in 2 Months

No Military Deferments for Dependency Except in Agriculture or Hardship

There will be no military deferments for dependency, except in agriculture or because of hardship cases, by the end of 1943, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, told reporters at his press conference last week.

All married men without children are now being reclassified out of Class 3–A, and the present Selective Service ban on the induction of fathers may be lifted in 2 months, or possibly 4. Major General Hershey, Selective Service director, who sat beside the Manpower Chairman during the conference, said the ban on inducting fathers had the effect of pooling all the physically fit nonfathers of military age and drawing from this pool until it is almost exhausted before any fathers are taken. Some States, General Hershey said, may exhaust their supply of nonfathers as much as 3 months ahead of others.

The United States is the only nation in the world which has recognized dependency as a reason for military deferment, McNutt asserted. It is also, he added, the most liberal in providing for the families of soldiers.

3–B Eliminated

The 3–B classification—for men with dependents who are employed in an essential industry—was eliminated because it was no longer a practical way of classifying men. Most Americans are now in essential work, Hershey told the reporters, and the "imminency of selection" rule—which recognized only marriages which occurred before the man's registration for the draft—has been eliminated because most men affected have already been classified by their boards.

Mr. McNutt said it is the intention of Selective Service to preserve the American family as long as possible, but he did not offer much hope that the family could be preserved much longer in view of the Nation's increased military and production programs. No extension of the nondeferable list of jobs and industries is under consideration at this time, he added.

Matter of Arithmetic

"After you determine the needs of the armed forces," Mr. McNutt said, "the rest of the problem of allocating manpower is simply a matter of arithmetic." America has 22,250,000 men between 18 and 38. About 14 million of these can meet military physical qualifications. Agricultural deferments will take 3,000,000, about half of whom could meet army requirements, thus bringing the available physically fit to 12,500,000. The number of physically fit men deferred for key industrial jobs and because of hardship will amount to about 1,700,000. This will leave 10,800,000 for the military pool—the quota which United States armed forces expect to reach by December 1943.

Mr. McNutt predicted that youths coming of military age and men made available by changing physical condition would only balance the number discharged from the Army. Any addition to the 10,800,000 figure for the armed forces, therefore, would have to be secured by lowered physical qualifications.

At the present time, Hershey said, 309,000 men are in Class 2–A (deferred because they are essential to a civilian essential industry), 638,000 are in 2–B (deferred because they are essential to war production), 508,000 in 2–C (agricultural workers are deferred because of their work), 270,000 in 3–C (agricultural workers deferred because of dependency), and 8,633,000 other persons are in 3–A and 3–B (deferred because of dependency), and 2,593,000 men are in Class 4–F (rejected by the armed forces for physical, moral, or mental defects).

WAR FACTS

FINANCIAL AND MANPOWER DATA

WAR EXPENDITURES—MONTHLY AND DAILY

	Mar. 1943	Feb. 1943	Mar. 1942	Mar. 1941
		(Millions of dollars)		
Expenditures [1]	$7,112	$6,081	$3,025	$809
Number of days	27	24	26	26
Daily rate	263.4	253.4	116.3	31.1

[1] Includes checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes.

BOND SALES AND DEBT

	Mar. 1943	Feb. 1943	Mar. 1942	May 1941
		(Millions of dollars)		
War bond sales [1]	$944	$887	$558	$370
Net Federal debt [2]	111,300	108,600	58,900	46,800

[1] Total funds received from sales of war and savings bonds.
[2] Excludes guaranteed obligations.

LABOR FORCE—EMPLOYED—UNEMPLOYED

	Mar. 1943	Feb. 1943	Mar. 1942	Mar. 1941
		(Millions of persons)		
Labor force [1]	62.0	52.3	54.5	52.7
Male	36.4	36.7	40.0	40.4
Female	15.6	15.6	14.5	12.3
Employed	61.0	50.9	50.9	45.8
Male	35.8	35.9	37.6	35.4
Female	15.2	15.0	13.3	10.4
Unemployed	1.0	1.4	3.6	6.9
Male	0.6	0.8	2.4	5.0
Female	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.9

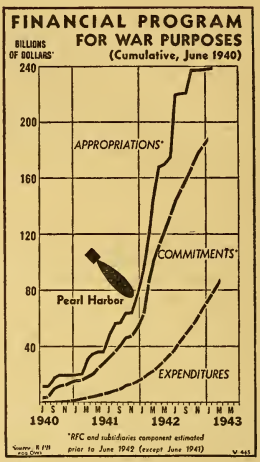
[1] Excludes institutional population and estimated number of persons in the Armed Forces. Source: Census Bureau.

LABOR TURNOVER

	Feb. 1943	Jan. 1943	Feb. 1942	Feb. 1941
		(Rate per hundred employees)		
All manufacturing industries: [1]				
Accessions	7.87	8.28	6.02	4.92
Total separations	7.04	7.11	4.82	3.15
Voluntary	4.65	4.45	2.41	1.33
Discharges	0.60	0.52	0.29	0.19
Lay-offs	0.54	0.74	1.39	1.20
Military	1.23	1.26	0.56	0.29
Miscellaneous [2]	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.14
Voluntary separations in selected industries: [1]				
Aircraft [3]	3.71	3.86	2.68	2.21
Shipbuilding	5.90	6.98	3.27	1.85
Machine tools [3]	3.26	3.28	2.23	1.58

[1] Monthly rates for 1943 are based on "all employees" in each establishment and not on "wage earners" alone as in previous years.
[2] Includes deaths and retirements.
[3] Manufacturing concerns included in this industry were reclassified as of January 1943.
Source: BLS.

War Facts Are Assembled by Division of Information, WPB



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts

INDICES OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

	Feb. 1943	Feb. 1942
	November 1941 = 100	
Munitions production	483	173
War construction	p 205	114
Total war output	p 358	144

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–Feb. 28, 1943	Millions of dollars
Government-financed:	
Commitments for nonindustrial construction	$16,488
Commitments for industrial facilities expansion	14,255

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

	Percentage of increase Feb. 1942 to Feb. 1943
Combined index	7.1
Selected components:	
Food	14.4
Clothing	6.8
Rent	−0.6
House furnishings	3.5

p Preliminary.

For additional information on Index Numbers of Program Progress and War Construction, see VICTORY BULLETIN, April 14, 1943, p. 416; for Cost of Living, see issue of April 7, 1943, p. 390.

War Production

Revised Form Sent To 15,000 Firms

Simplifies Reporting To WPB

Some 15,000 manufacturers working on the principal war contracts are being sent a revised War Production Board questionnaire combining two previous questionnaires and designed to simplify reporting to WPB. This form combines the Plant Report of Operations with the Quarterly Report on Shipments of Products and Inventories of Critical Materials, and eliminates the necessity of an additional questionnaire on the consumption of power.

The revised form is one of the principal instruments through which the WPB will keep in touch with industry problems arising from the war effort, and with the operations of individual plants. The Bureau of the Census mails the questionnaires and compiles data contained in the returns.

The new form will be the only one which gives an over-all picture to the Controlled Materials Plan Division of the success of CMP in regulating industry inventories. It will assist in moving excess inventories into channels where they can enter at once into production. It is also the only report to WPB which indicates the over-all distribution of finished products by claimant agency and preference rating.

CHEMICALS ALLOCATED FOR APRIL

The War Production Board last week made public the monthly distribution of chemicals for April under the allocation orders of the Chemicals Division, the seventh of such monthly reports. The chemicals allocated amounted in value to approximately $131,000,000. This is an annual rate of $1,572,000,000. Of this amount, over 47 percent entered into identifiable military production.

The allocated military chemicals are the essential raw materials for the production of all the explosives, propellants, war gases and other chemical combat items; aviation, Naval, Ordnance and Signal Corps insulation; special protective coatings for military vehicles and guns, and special paints for war and merchant ships.

Nelson Says Rigid Inspection Slows Steel Plate Output

Asks Use of Serviceable Plate When Specifications Allow

War Production Chairman Nelson last week telegraphed the heads of all steel plate mills in the United States not to "stand up so straight" in the inspection of steel plate that they "lean over backward," because "we shall simply delay the whole shipbuilding effort—with possibly ruinous consequences.

"It is vitally important to the war program that inspections and tests on steel plate be applied in such a way as to meet two essential objectives—that the plates meet the specifications and tolerances set by the procurement agencies, and that the volume of plate produced and shipped be maintained at the highest possible level," Mr. Nelson said.

"I am of course aware that since the recent disclosures at the Truman Committee hearings, both industrial and Government inspectors in every plate mill in the land have been more than usually vigilant. It is proper that they should be so, of course, and I have complete confidence that there will be no repetition anywhere in the industry of the kind of thing disclosed before the Truman Committee. But it is equally important that the volume of steel plate produced and shipped be maintained, and over-rigid inspection practices could easily defeat that end.

Minor Variations

"The Navy, the Maritime Commission, the War Department, and the War Production Board fully realize that 100 percent uniformity in steel is rarely attainable. Minor variations will frequently be found in steel plates which can be used for ship construction with complete safety, since the naval architects' specifications are invariably drawn so as to leave an ample margin above the maximum stresses which are to be expected in actual service. It would be disastrous if serviceable plate should be rejected in such volume as to diminish the quantity which can be delivered to the yards."

Earlier last week, Mr. Nelson denied published reports that WPB is proceeding on plans for a Nation-wide concentration of industry.

The reports, Mr. Nelson said, apparently were based upon two confidential memoranda circulated to the WPB Committee on Concentration of Production, one dated November 19, 1942, and the second January 19, 1943. The list of industries carried in the stories was contained in the 1943 report to this Committee, which went out of existence some three months ago, and does not in any sense constitute a list of industries for which WPB is now considering a concentration program.

Study a "Dead Pigeon"

"The good faith of the reporter who wrote the story is not in question," said Mr. Nelson, "but the information on which his article was based is not true. The industries listed in his story are those in which some study of concentration has been made. It is not a list for which concentration is particularly practical or desirable, and it does not include many industries in which concentration probably would be helpful. It is merely a preliminary, incomplete study which was made last year and which is today a dead pigeon.

"The War Production Board has made a continuous study of concentration since its inception. The one inescapable conclusion from that study is that no formula or general plan for the concentration of a great number of industries is possible.

"Each industry poses a particular problem, which is, in turn, closely related to other industries and other problems. If it were possible to fence off a particular industry and close our eyes to the effects upon other industries, a degree of concentration would be possible without undue difficulty.

"Or if industry were static it would be possible to work out plans for a number of lines of production which would accomplish the desirable ends of concentration, namely, savings in manpower, transportation, fuel, and the like. But the greatest single task of the War Production Board is to keep our production lines fluid. We must be able to change almost overnight the kinds and quantities of the weapons we deliver to our warriors and our allies to meet the changing demands of war. Any concentration plan made three months ago would of necessity be out of date today."

War Prices

Retailers' Mark-ups Established For Seven Fresh Vegetables

Agency Suspends Retail Meat Ceilings To Determine if Revisions Needed

Retail prices of seven fresh vegetables and two canned foods will be affected by orders issued last week by the Office of Price Administration. As an additional part of its price control program OPA ordered compulsory Government grading of all lamb and mutton sold by wholesalers and suspended the effective date of the new ceilings on retail beef, veal, lamb, and mutton.

The seven vegetables affected by the OPA are cabbage, carrots, lettuce, peas, snap beans, spinach, and tomatoes. These vegetables were brought under price control early in March. The new ceilings will be established on April 22 through the use of uniform mark-ups over the retailers net cost. For each vegetable, except cabbage, the retailer will determine his ceilings by multiplying his net cost by 1.39. On cabbage, where the spoilage is greater, the mark-up is 1.65 for independent retailers having an annual volume of $250,000 or less; 1.54 for chain retailers with an annual volume under $250,000; and 1.50 for any retailer having an annual volume over $250,000.

Former Ceilings Varied

Previously the retail ceilings, varying from store to store and from region to region, were based on the individual seller's highest price in the 5 days immediately prior to the issuance of price ceilings, except in cases where later adjustments were made by regional OPA offices.

The new ceilings will prevent diversion of supplies to retailers and to regions where selling prices were higher during the base period. Whatever adjustments are made in wholesale prices by regional OPA officials to eliminate inequities will be reflected automatically in retail markets.

The canned foods affected by OPA rulings last week were spinach and grapefruit. The 1943 pack of spinach was brought under specific dollars and cents maximums per dozen cans. Maximum prices were also set for grapefruit packed in cans. The pricing in both instances was f. o. b. the plant at processor's level. The price levels for spinach are in line with those that prevailed in 1942, according to the OPA. Ceiling prices on grapefruit packed in cans were established in January 1943 and the new ruling adjusts these prices for the glass pack.

Meat Ceilings Suspended

The OPA explained that it suspended for 1 month the effective date for ceiling prices on retail beef, lamb, veal, and mutton to permit a reexamination of the prices in the light of the recent "hold the line" Presidential order. The regulation was issued prior to the President's Executive order and was to have taken effect on April 15. The postponement until May 17 makes it possible to insure ceilings that are in accord with the directive requiring a tight holding of the line on cost-of-living items.

OPA regional and district offices have been instructed to make immediate checks on the new retail ceiling prices as compared with retail prices in effect at the time of the President's order. On the basis of these surveys, together with trade meetings which will be called immediately, OPA will determine whether revisions are needed. Until new ceilings become effective retail stores will continue to sell on the basis of existing ceilings.

Syrup, Soap Affected

Other household items affected by OPA rulings issued during the week ranged from edible maple sugar to soap powders and stoves. Specific cents-per-pound maximum prices were placed on block and Canadian bag maple sugar but edible maple sugar was exempted from price control. Block and Canadian bag maple sugar is used by confectioners, syrup blenders, and the tobacco industry, while edible maple sugar is less than a $500,000 item on the Nation's sweet bill.

To conserve the better quality soaps for toilet and laundry uses, the OPA removed marketing restrictions on washing powders and cleansers having 20 percent or less dry soap content. The action is designed to encourage the wider use of cleansers, scouring powders, and washing powders containing 20 percent or less of anhydrous soaps for functions in which higher quality soaps are now being used.

Stove Prices Adjustable

Manufacturers of domestic cooking and heating stoves whose operations are proving unprofitable may apply for adjustments in their ceilings, the OPA announced. Such an adjustment may be granted only if the maximum price is below the manufacturer's total cost and if the manufacturer's entire stove manufacturing operation is being conducted at a loss or if it is shown that his operations at present prices will result in a loss within 30 days.

The newly developed rectangular conversion grates now being used in converting heating plants from oil to coal have been brought under a specific dollars and cents ceiling. Rectangular conversion grates are not cast as complete grate bars but are produced and shipped in small individual pieces and must be assembled in the rectangular heating plant by the installer.

LABOR PARTICIPATES IN OPA CONTROL

Reporting on greater labor participation in local price, rationing, and rent control activities of the Office of Price Administration, Robert R. R. Brooks, Director of the OPA Labor Office, said that Labor Advisory Committees have been formed within the past month in 80 of the 100 OPA Districts, and shortly will be completed in the remainder.

Formed to work with OPA District Managers in coordinating local activities of organized labor and the OPA—and to bring about larger participation by labor in the work of local War Price and Rationing boards—the District Labor Advisory Committees include a large proportion of high State and local labor officers. In many districts members include the president, vice president, or secretary of the State organizations of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the general chairmen of State railway labor organizations. In some districts, there are also members representing the unaffiliated United Mine Workers, Typographical Union, Farmers' Union, Brewery Workers', and other unions.

Model Work Clothes To Be Available

Price Ceilings Set by OPA For Streamlined Overalls

War models of overalls with dollars-and-cents ceiling prices attached shortly will become available to consumers as a result of action last week by the Office of Price Administration covering men's bib overalls, overall coats, and waistband overalls or dungarees.

Only war models which conform to the specifications in the order are covered by the new ceiling prices. Manufacturers and distributors who prefer may continue to make and sell work clothing they now are marketing at their old ceiling prices. However, OPA officials anticipate that many will welcome the simplicity and definiteness of the new prices and specifications and turn to production of the war models.

These garments will differ from current simplified models only in minor features. For example, they permit single-thickness in place of double-thickness suspenders, and a hem instead of a facing on fly and side-opening. The streamlining permitted by these specifications will make possible a saving of about 2 yards of denim on a dozen overalls.

Fewer Overalls Available

Fewer denim overalls for civilian use have been reaching retail outlets. Insofar as shortages result from price problems, today's dollars-and-cents prices are expected to offer relief by making it advantageous for manufacturers and distributors to produce and market the new models. The specific schedule of prices is designed to help correct pricing situations which had led to the filing with OPA of numerous petitions for adjustment involving a considerable number of different models of work clothing.

Emphasizing that the specifications are only minimum specifications, and that production is purely voluntary, OPA pointed out that the manufacturer who makes war models will place his trade-mark or some other distinguishing mark on the garment to identify the house which is making it. The manufacturer may maintain higher standards of construction than those set forth for war models so long as he does not violate the War Production Board's limitation orders which have already simplified work clothing.

OPA Rulings on Durable Goods Will Aid Manufacturers

Revise Log, Bolt Pricing Provisions; Redefine Brass Mill Scrap

A variety of durable goods ranging from lumber and bolts to bedsprings were covered by rulings of the Office of Price Administration last week. All species of softwood lumber, in addition to white pine produced in the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania, were brought under dollars-and-cents ceilings while price revisions were permitted for lumber and bolts and for Douglas fir boards. At the same time wholesalers and jobbers who did not sell nonupholstered bedsprings during March 1942 were advised of methods they could use in determining their ceiling prices on wood-framed bedsprings.

The action establishing ceilings for softwood lumber also established specific ceilings for the same lumber produced east of the eighty-fifth meridian in Canada and sold in the United States. Generally, the new ceilings reflect March 1942 price levels. In some cases, however, notably in small sizes of spruce, the domestic prices are brought up to the levels for Canadian imports and will relieve domestic mills from part of the increase in production costs since March 1942. In most cases the action results in approximately the same delivered prices for the Canadian and domestic lumber in the principal consuming markets in this country.

Wood Diversion Blocked

To prevent a diversion of logs and bolts from one class of primary forest product users to another—such as the diversion from chemical wood to pulpwood—OPA revised its area pricing provisions for these items. In effect, the move authorizes groups of logs and bolt buyers, who under regulation are held to September-October 1942 prices, to propose area prices which are in line with levels for competing primary forest products.

At the same time the OPA acted to compensate sawmills for increased costs in diverting their production of timber and dimension lumber to boards (at the direction of the War Production Board) by raising the ceilings for four grades of Douglas fir boards.

To meet military needs, the mills were directed by the War Production Board on March 31 to increase the normal production of boards, which is about 10 percent of the total Douglas fir cut, to 25 or 30 percent of Douglas fir production.

New Type Bedsprings

The ruling on bedspring prices was issued when it was shown that some wholesalers of the new type of bedspring, which is made under War Production Board orders restricting the use of steel, were not in this business during March. These wholesalers may determine their ceiling prices in the following ways:

(1) Taking the manufacturer's present delivered or warehouse maximum price for the bedspring, f. o. b. the city in which the person is making the sale at wholesale.

(2) Taking the present delivered or warehouse maximum price of the closest competitive seller of the bedspring made by the same manufacturer, f. o. b. the city in which the person is making the sale at wholesale.

(3) Taking the manufacturer's present f. o. b. factory, less than carload lot, maximum price for the bedspring, plus the freight costs for transporting the bedspring to the city in which the person is making the sale at wholesale by the least expensive readily available method of public carrier.

Camelback Prices Raised

Camelback, the rubber material used for recapping automobile tires, was added by OPA to a list of rubber products which sellers may agree to sell at prices higher than current maximums. The agreements should reflect only increases that the OPA may make in camelback ceilings because of increased raw rubber prices effective April 1. The action affects products going to the Federal Government, and to individual consumers.

While contracts or agreements may be made for future delivery at prices higher than current ceilings, no deliveries may be made at prices higher than ceilings that are in effect at the time of delivery.

North Africa Gets Food, Clothing

Lend-Lease Shipments Total 26 Million

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, comparing the United Nations' treatment of North Africa with the Axis' treatment of occupied countries, stated that in the 4 months after the Allied landing the U. S. shipped to North Africa under lend-lease 126,184 tons of food, clothing, medicines, and other necessities of life.

These shipments, he said, had a dollar value of about $26,250,000, and they included 200 tons of seeds to help raise food locally for our armed forces. By June 30 of this year, an estimated $50,000,000 worth of lend-lease supplies will be delivered.

People Hungry, Ragged

Before the arrival of the United Nations forces in North Africa last November, the Nazis had stripped the land of its resources and left the people hungry and ragged. Axis agents shipped out everything that was movable. They shipped in little. In the cities, stores with empty shelves were closed. Farmers hid supplies of food to keep it from Nazi hands. Mining, communications, transportation, and agricultural equipment broke down for lack of replacement parts and fuel.

In addition to supplies from the United States, Great Britain has sent in more than 350,000 tons of coal for North Africa's railroads and industries and lesser amounts of other civilian supplies.

Shipments from the United States have included medical supplies, milk, wheat, flour, sugar, tea, textiles, clothing, agricultural products and seeds, agricultural implements, spare parts, chemicals, metal products, automobile parts, tires and tubes, paper products, and others.

OCD TO DISTRIBUTE WARNING ON TALK

James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, said last week that the Army and Navy have entrusted to volunteers of the 14,000 local Defense Councils the entire job of distributing "A Personal Message," a booklet forcefully warning against loose talk that may mean "the difference between news of disaster and news of victory."

POSTERS

The following posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

GIVE IT YOUR BEST
UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM
REMEMBER DECEMBER 7
AVENGE DECEMBER 7
BECOME A NURSE
AMERICANS WILL ALWAYS FIGHT FOR LIBERTY
THEY'VE GOT MORE IMPORTANT PLACES TO GO THAN YOU
I'LL CARRY MINE, TOO!
GUARD YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH
PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN
WHERE OUR MEN ARE FIGHTING, OUR FOOD IS FIGHTING
DO WITH LESS SO THEY'LL HAVE ENOUGH
BATTLE BEGINS WITH YOUR JOB
NEXT OF KIN HAS BEEN NOTIFIED
WHEN YOU'RE A. W. O. L.
FREEDOM FROM FEAR, FREEDOM FROM WANT, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF RELIGION
FOR THEIR FUTURE, BUY WAR BONDS
REMEMBER ME? I WAS AT BATAAN
RATIONING MEANS A FAIR SHARE FOR ALL OF US
A CARELESS WORD—A NEEDLESS LOSS
IF YOU TELL WHERE THEY'RE GOING, THEY MAY NEVER GET THERE

Motion Pictures . . .

"TROOP TRAIN"

The tremendous job of wartime transportation—and the skill with which the Army and American railroads are handling the job—are shown in the new Office of War Information film, "Troop Train."

Orders come in to move the 201st Armored Division from X to Y. From the traffic control center in Washington go instructions obtaining the necessary cars and locomotives, routing them to X, clearing a right of way to Y. Tanks, trucks, half tracks, motorcycles—all the equipment of an armored division—are loaded on flat cars. Then into Pullman cars march the men of the 201st. Men and equipment aboard, the train grinds slowly forward, picks up speed, and starts for its destination.

As the train roars over trestles, through tunnels, over the steel rails that stretch from X to Y, soldiers of the 201st settle down—one soldier dozes, another glances idly out the window, another reads a comic magazine, several start a game of craps. When the train stops, they get off, exercise, and have a shower under a railroad water tank. At meal time, they eat out of mess-kits; at night, they match for berths. Idly they speculate where they are going, but no one knows. They're on their way—from X to Y.

A one-reel picture, "Troop Train" is available from 185 distributors of OWI films. For a complete list of war information films and a list of distributors, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, OWI, Washington.

Value of Aluminum

Two new motion pictures which will facilitate the training of war workers and technical personnel of the armed services have just been released for distribution by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior. The films are entitled "Aluminum: Mine to Metal" and "Aluminum: Fabricating Processes," and are in 16-millimeter sound.

NATION TO GET COPIES OF DECLARATION

People all over the United States will be able to see exact copies of drafts of the Declaration of Independence, including one never before shown to the public, through publication by the Library of Congress of a book to be distributed for exhibition purposes to American libraries.

Two thousand copies of the book, which contains the facsimiles in collotype reproduction and historical notes on the evolution of the text finally adopted by the Continental Congress July 4, 1776, will be sent to libraries. Individual facsimiles can be bought from the photoduplication service of the Library of Congress.

Also put on public view last week at the Library of Congress was the Declaration by the United Nations, exhibited at this time in order that it might stand close to the American Declaration of Independence in the Jefferson Bicentennial exhibition at the Library.

Other Publications

A special publication by the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics urges Americans to take good care of wool clothing. It points out that the Nation's wool supply is limited, and imports are uncertain, that for every man in the armed forces there must be about 200 pounds of fleece wool for warm uniforms and blankets. A copy of "Take Care of the Wool You Have," which tells how to clean, wash, press, mend, and store wool, may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Appointments, Resignations

FLORENCE HALL HEADS WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

The War Food Administration has announced the appointment of Miss FLORENCE HALL, of Port Austin, Mich., to head the Women's Land Army activities. Miss Hall, Extension Service field agent in 12 Northeastern States since 1928, has the responsibility for planning the part women will play to help meet the farm labor shortage.

JOHN K. CARROLL, with the Labor Department since 1939, has been named the Department's regional attorney for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, with headquarters in New York City.

President Roosevelt has nominated CHARLES E. KEMPER for reappointment as customs collector for Indiana.

HENRY JARRETT, special assistant to Secretary Wickard, has been made assistant director of information for the Department of Agriculture, succeeding WHITNEY THARIN, resigned.

Maj. WILLIAM H. BURKE, Owosso, Mich., has been appointed chief of the WPB Prison Industries Branch. Before entering the Army, he was main consultant to DANIEL W. TURNER, former branch chief. Major Burke is on leave from the War Department.

SIMON H. ASH, who has a background of 30 years of experience in mine inspection and underground safety, will head the section of rescue services in the OCD Medical Division.

ARTHUR D. WHITESIDE, of Westport, Conn., has been named vice chairman in charge of civilian requirements. Mr. Whiteside had served as consultant in the Office of Production Management and, earlier, in the National Recovery Administration.

BRUCE CATTON has been appointed to succeed Stephen Fitzgerald as WPB director of information. CHARLES E. NOYES, formerly assistant director of information, moves up to fill Mr. Catton's post as associate director.

HARRY M. BITNER, Pittsburgh publisher, has been appointed deputy director of the WPB Printing and Publishing Division.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. HILLDRING, of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been assigned as chief of the War Department's new Civil Affairs Division. Major Hilldring was formerly an assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel.

Official War Releases

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, April 11, through Saturday, April 17. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Department of Interior

HEAVY COAL SHIPMENTS EAST in week ended April 3. OWI-1626.

PACIFIC HALIBUT FLEET SAILS. American and Canadian fishermen will take 50,500,000 pounds of halibut. OWI-1617.

SOLID FUELS FOR WEEK ended April 3 exceeded previous week. OWI-1618.

TESTS FOR NEW COLLOIDAL COAL-OIL FUEL started by Bureau of Mines and The Atlantic Refining Co. OWI-1628.

COKE CONFERENCE CALLED by Bureau of Mines. OWI-1633.

FLORIDA FISHING BAN LIFTED after reexamination of Navy's ban on fishing at night off coasts. OWI-1634.

HOW TO PROTECT GARDENS told in "Protecting Victory Gardens from Animal Pests." OWI-1624.

HIGHEST COAL OUTPUT WANTED. Department of the Interior. Mines must be kept in full operation throughout 1943. OWI-1641.

TWO ALUMINUM FILMS RELEASED. Department of the Interior. "Aluminum: Mine to Metal" and "Aluminum: Fabricating Processes" will facilitate training of war workers. OWI-1644.

KANSAS OILS ANALYSES ISSUED. Department of the Interior. Third report on crude oils of Kansas. OWI-1645.

Petroleum Administration

SECONDARY OIL RECOVERY AIDED where certain operations were conducted March 30, 1943. OWI-1627.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY. Petroleum Administration for War. Stocks dropped to new low level during week ended April 10. OWI-1643.

ICKES URGES INDIANA OIL CONSERVATION LAW. Petroleum Administration for War. OWI-1639.

FLEMING TO DIRECT WESTERN OIL. Petroleum Administration for War. OWI-1646.

War Manpower Commission

TEXT OF LABOR TRANSFER BAN. Regulations to control transfer of workers in accordance with hold-the-line Executive Order 9528, of April 8, 1943. PM-4362.

ESSENTIAL JOB LIST MODIFIED. Revised list of essential industries and activities under Selective Service. PM-4363.

WMC ACTS TO "HOLD THE LINE." WMC acts to stop transfers to jobs at higher wages unless shift is in interest of war program. PM-4364.

3 COLLEGES ADDED TO ELIGIBLE LIST of war training programs. PM-4358.

DEPENDENCY CLAIM RESTRICTED as cause for deferment. PM-4357.

CHINA GETS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS to work on medical, sanitary, and health projects. PM-4360.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ANSWERS QUESTIONS concerning the revision of classifications. PM-4359.

National Housing Agency

ELIGIBILITY BROADENED for occupancy of war housing. OWI-1614.

FHA REPORTS 53 PROJECTS. National Housing Agency. Applications for FHA insurance of 53 multifamily war housing projects which would provide 4,631 dwelling units for war workers filed during March. OWI-1632.

Office of Civilian Defense

OCD AIDS MOBILIZATION to overcome manpower shortages. OWI-1598.

LANDIS LAUDS HARTFORD VOLUNTEER BUREAU. OCD-9.

OCD FIGHTS OMAHA FLOOD. 2,000 civilian defense members worked throughout night. OCD-12.

SIMON H. ASH JOINS OCD to supervise rescue service program. OCD-15.

Office of Defense Transportation

TRANSIT MANPOWER ANALYZED. ODT-201.

MOUNTING VOLUME OF OIL TO EAST SEEN in projection of traffic figures through March 1944. ODT-202.

JOINT ACTION PLANS SPEEDED for motor trucks. ODT-204.

RELEASE ODT 194 CORRECTED. ODT-206.

LONG-HAUL RAIL FREIGHT INCREASES by 16 percent. ODT-205.

DRIVE-YOURSELF CAR FORBIDDEN to any one whose private automobile is available. ODT-207.

INLAND WATERWAY TRAFFIC GROWS. ODT-194.

"BIG-INCH" PIPE LINE FILLS 1,100 CARS DAILY. ODT-210.

YEAR'S TRUCK ALLOCATION REVIEWED. Twenty-one percent of all commercial vehicles released from Nation's pool. ODT-203.

RAILROAD COMMENDED for lending locomotives to various western lines. ODT-199.

MELONS, PEACHES LOADINGS FIXED at not less than 24,000 pounds. ODT-208.

RECORD ORE CARGO LOCKED IN ICE. With all-time high of 95 million tons of iron ore to be moved from upper to lower Great Lakes, carriers still are unable to break through thick ice to take on cargoes at Lake Superior docks. ODT-212.

Office of War Information

NAZIS DRAIN OCCUPIED LANDS OF FOODS. OWI-1612.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 67). A summary of the week. OWI-1611.

PROMINENT AMERICANS TO VISIT BRITAIN to interpret United States to people of Great Britain. OWI-1620.

UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENT ON VIEW at Library of Congress. OWI-1619.

DOCUMENTS OF FREEDOM PUBLISHED by Library of Congress. OWI-1623.

U. S. GETS AUSTRALIAN HOSPITAL. Transfer does not involve payment of any sort. OWI-1625.

JEFFERSON BICENTENNIAL PLANS. Draft of Declaration of Independence never publicly displayed will be put on exhibition. OWI-1609.

DATES WITH OUR GOVERNMENT. OWI-1610.

OWI REVIEWS OVERSEAS work of USO-Camp Shows, Inc. OWI-1585.

SHIP NAMED FOR NEGRO ORATOR. Maritime Commission. Frederick Douglass, famous Negro orator and journalist of Civil War period. OWI-1606.

MERCHANT MARINE HERO HONORED. Maritime Commission. Captain Alexander S. Henry gets MERCHANT MARINE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. OWI-1640.

DAVIS LAUDS AMERICAN PRESS for bravery and enterprise. OWI-1636.

DAVIS EMPHASIZES information policies. OWI-1642.

JOINT NEWS PLAN REVISED. Office of Censorship. OWI and Office of Censorship made public revision of agreement concerning collaboration in handling of war information. OWI-1622.

SYNTHETIC TIRES BY END OF 1944. Office of War Information. Bulk of Nation's 27,000,000 civilian passenger car owners will not get new synthetic tires before at least last half of 1944. OWI-1635.

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U. S.-TRAINED CHINESE FLYING. Office of Lend-Lease Administration. Members of first two groups of Chinese aviation cadets trained in U. S. under lend-lease program are now in action against the Japanese. OWI-1647.

SHIPMENTS TO AFRICA ITEMIZED. Office of Lend-Lease Administration. Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius made statement regarding lend-lease to North Africa. OWI-1650.

RELEASE ON TIRES CORRECTED. Office of War Information. OWI-1635, advance release for use after 9 p. m., E. W. T., April 17, is corrected. OWI-1652.

Department of Agriculture

NAZI EXPLOITATION in occupied Russia is surveyed. AG-384.

EUROPEAN FOOD CRISIS SURVEYED by Dr. John H. Richter. AG-296.

FARMLAND VALUES SURVEYED. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. AG-300.

533,693 WHEAT LOANS MADE TO MAR. 31. AG-301.

FOOD PLANTS ELIGIBLE FOR ARMY-NAVY "E" for Excellence. AG-302.

42 CORN LOANS REPORTED by Commodity Credit Corp. AG-303.

$679,000 IN REA LOANS ALLOCATED to six systems in as many States. AG-304.

BAKING INDUSTRY DISCUSSES means of increasing contribution to civilian nutrition. AG-305.

WICKARD OPPOSES PACE BILL in statement before Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. AG-306.

FLORENCE HALL NAMED LAND ARMY CHIEF. AG-307.

HENRY JARRETT JOINS AGRICULTURE as assistant director of Information. AG-308.

VICTORY COCKEREL PLAN SUPPORTED as means of increasing production of eggs. AG-309.

FARM RECRUITMENT NATION-WIDE. Persons of all occupations will be enlisted for paid agricultural work. OWI-1516.

CORN PROCESSING DISCUSSED. Problems arising from reduction of corn supplies in hands of processors considered. AG-327.

SUGAR BEET PLANTINGS SHOWN. Sugar beet plantings may be even below March intentions in some areas. AG-331.

N. Y. CHEESE MAKING LIMITED. Proposed changes in N. Y. milk marketing order will be submitted to industry within few days. AG-332.

FATS FOR BAKING FIXED. Fats will be allotted for bakery products in April, May, June in amount equal to consumption during corresponding quarter of 1942. AG-333.

FARM MACHINERY RATIONING EASED. AG-321.

TRANSFER CONTROLLED for cheese set aside for Government. AG-322.

LOW-GRADE BEANS PRICED as well as No. 1 grade. AG-323.

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WICKARD SPEAKS ON HOME CANNING on National Farm and Home Hour. AG-325.

OILS PROCEDURE SET for protective coatings industry. AG-326.

NITROGEN FOR CITRUS GROWERS who cannot get oilseed meals and tankage. AG-310.

WICKARD FAVORS RECIPROCAL TRADE, he tells House Committee on Ways and Means. AG-311.

ASPARAGUS HARVESTERS' WAGES SET in five California counties. AG-312.

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MAINE'S 1942 POTATOES CONTROLLED to enable Government agencies to obtain supplies. AG-314.

WOOL CONSERVATION URGED in new booklet. AG-315.

1,564,972 COTTON LOANS REPORTED. AG-317.

MILK PRICES TO BE STABILIZED in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, and Philadelphia areas. AG-319.

V-482 —*Mats available.*

LIVE HOG CEILINGS STUDIED by producers, marketers, and meat packers. AG-320.

VOLUNTEERS TO DISTRIBUTE "A Personal Message," booklet warning against loose talk. OCD-13.

VICTORY GARDEN VOLUNTEERS PRAISED by Director Landis. OCD-14.

Office of Price Administration

COIR MAT SELLERS ADD DUTY INCREASE to maximum prices. OPA-2232.

FRESH TUNA UNDER CONTROL in first price program on fresh fish. OPA-2233.

FARM VETERINARIANS MAY GET TIRES. OPA-2251.

RANGE OIL FOR HOME FOOD PRESERVING ASSURED. OPA-2263.

5 BORDER-LINE TOWNS OFF GAS SHORTAGE LIST. Sharon, Sharpsville, Farrell, Wheatland, Bluefield. OPA-2267.

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WHOLESALE BEEF CEILINGS ADJUSTED. OPA-2283.

WAR MODEL OVERALLS PRICED. OPA-2285.

FROZEN FRUITS PRICING CONFERENCE to discuss general provision and specific prices. OPA-2286.

PROCESSED FOODS FACTORS SET in determining allotments of industrial users. OPA-2288.

USED LUBRICATING OIL FREE from fuel oil rationing regulations. OPA-2132.

PIECE GOODS PRICING CLARIFIED as to language of regulation. OPA-2239.

FOOD IMPORTS POINT-FREE FOR PROCESSORS for reprocessing or sale. OPA-2242.

SPECIFIC CEILINGS ON HORSEMEAT whether sold for human or animal food. OPA-2248.

SCRAP RUBBER HEEL MAXIMUMS SET. OPA-2257.

DRUGGISTS TOLD FOOD RATION DUTIES must collect stamps when they sell rationed foods. OPA-2284.

CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS LIFTED on washing powders and cleaners. OPA-2246.

FRESH VEGETABLE PRICES SET at uniform mark-ups over retailer's net cost. OPA-2255.

EXTRA SUGAR PROVIDED for manufacturers whose products are sold in areas where military maneuvers are conducted. OPA-2258.

FARM STONEWARE PRICING ADJUSTABLE. OPA-2259.

BRASS MILL SCRAP REFINED so that Copper Recovery Corporation may receive most favorable prices. OPA-2262.

OPA DISAPPROVES request for modification of rent control. OPA-2301.

COTTON MARKETS PROTECTED; no announcement of ceilings will be made during course of trading in futures. OPA-2303.

RESTAURANT ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORMING. OPA-2304.

STOVE PRICES ADJUSTABLE. OPA-T-760.

"PLAY" SHOES RATIONED if manufactured, packaged, or shipped after April 15, 1943. OPA-T-771.

EAST SOFTWOOD LUMBER PRICED. OPA-224.

FISH HATCHERIES ALLOWED MEAT for feeding food fish. OPA-2289.

FRUIT TRADE TO DISCUSS CEILINGS. OPA-2290.

ONION SET temporary price control made permanent. OPA-2291.

CONFERENCE CALLED for manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of 5-and-10-cent-store cosmetics. OPA-2295.

FUNERAL PRICES UNDER STUDY by Industry Advisory Committee. OPA-2296.

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YELLOW CORN CEILING SET at Sept. 15, 1942 price. OPA-2298.

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TRADE MEAT RULE EASED to allow more convenient period to complete transaction. OPA-T-769.

WEST COAST ALCOHOLS RAISED because of advancing grain prices and subsequent reduction of profit margins of industrial ethyl producers. OPA-2256.

LUMBER PRICED in New England and Middle Atlantic States. OPA-2277.

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OPA FORMS 80 LABOR COMMITTEES. OPA-2294.

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COURT UPHOLDS SUSPENSION BY OPA, action cited as "significant decision which gives valuable aid to OPA in its drive to destroy black markets." OPA-2307.

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HURLEY TOBACCO RULE REVISED. OPA-2211.

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RAYON HOSIERY RULE POSTPONED. OPA-2269.

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BEEF PRICE RULE MODIFIED to equalize position of all sellers. OPA-2272.

CALIFORNIA OIL RISE EXTENDED to other heavy crude fields in same State. OPA-2273.

1943 SPINACH PACK PRICED. OPA-2274.

FALL DRESS PRICE LINES STUDIED by representative manufacturers. OPA-2275.

RED "C" STAMPS VALID APRIL 16 for

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RATION VALUE OF SAUSAGE CUT to speed rate at which products have been moving. OPA-2268.

EDIBLE MAPLE SUGAR FREE from ceiling. OPA-2276.

SUGAR ALLOWANCE LIBERALIZED for eating places which use sugar in baking their own products. OPA-2278.

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LOW ELECTRIC RATES SOUGHT for city of Detroit. OPA-2280.

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STEMMED LEAF TOBACCO EXEMPT from price control. OPA-T-766.

FARMERS MUST COLLECT POINTS for sales of rationed foods. OPA-2265.

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CERTAIN DOUGLAS FIR RAISED. Ceilings for four grades of Douglas Fir boards raised. OPA-2312.

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DRY ROOFING FELT PRICED. Ceiling prices for dry roofing felt basic raw material established. OPA-T-770.

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FRUIT MEN'S MEETING TRANSFERRED from Raleigh, N. C., to Charlotte, N. C. OPA-2311.

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BEEF PRICING RULE POSTPONED from April 14 to April 22. OPA-2315.

GMPR EXEMPTIONS CONSOLIDATED under single Supplementary Order. OPA-T-763.

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APPEAL MADE FOR "FROZEN" BURLAP to textile mills and other owners of stocks. WPB-3178.

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THE ARSENALS OF AMERICA. Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. WPB-3104.

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WOOD HEEL COVERING ALLOWED. WPB-3221.

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RUBBER FORM EXPLAINED. All applications for authorization under L-143 are to be made on new form. WPB-3237.

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WPB ASSIGNS NEW ITEM SYMBOLS to Class B products. WPB-3174.

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NELSON DENIES that WPB is proceeding upon plan for concentration of industry. WPB-3182.

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TRUCK TIRE RULES MODIFIED, replacement period extended from 15 to 30 days. WPB-3185.

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BEARINGS CONTROL TIGHTENED as to scheduling production and distribution. WPB-3187.

ONE-TRIP BEER BOTTLE PROHIBITED, approximately 30 times more beer can be packaged in standard returnable bottle. WPB-3180.

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ZINC DIE-CASTINGS STANDARD advanced to status of "full A. S. T. M. Standard." WPB-3201.

SHAVNG BRUSH NEEDS STUDIED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3202.

ORDER P-134 (concerning repair and maintenance materials of copper, zinc, and alloys) revoked. WPR-3203.

POULTRY EQUIPMENT PROBLEM STUDIED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3204.

NEW PAPER BOX RESTRICTIONS for frozen foods and work shirts. WPB-3205.

MAJ. BURKE HEADS PRISON INDUSTRIES BRANCH. WPB-3206.

CATTON IS WPB INFORMATION CHIEF. WPB-3207

WHITESIDE IS APPOINTED vice chairman in charge of civilian requirements. WPB-3209.

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FIVE MORE ADVISORY GROUPS UNDERWAY. WPB announces formation of five industry advisory committees during the past week. WPB-3223.

WPB CUTS USE OF OSMIUM. WPB-3224.

MATCH CONTROL CHANGES OFFERED. WPB-3226.

LUGGAGE SIMPLIFICATION SUGGESTED. WPB-3227.

"WAR MODEL" SHOES PROPOSED. WPB-3228.

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FLAG SUPPLY PREDICTED. WPB-3231.

RADIO SUPPLY AGENCY FORMING. WPB-3232.

CERTAIN COTTON YARN CHANGES. Combed cotton yarn manufacturers required to earmark portions of production. WPB-3233.

"MINOR" BUILDING LIMITS EASED. Restrictions on wartime civilian construction eased slightly in certain "minor construction" categories. WPB-3234.

War Nutrition Demonstrations Teach Proper Use of Foods

Community Shows Explain Rationing, Food Production, Balanced Diet

A wartime purpose is being given to an old technique—food demonstration—and that purpose is an earlier victory through good nutrition, the Office of War Information announced.

To produce weapons, food, and all other war supplies requires longer hours and harder work, and the strength, stamina, and energy that come from the right food in the right amounts, OWI pointed out. During wartime scarcity, people need to know more about the selection, purchase, and preparation of food in order to maintain balanced diets.

Wartime food demonstrations, an important phase of the Government's nutrition program to promote the production, sharing, and proper use of food, teach which foods are best, how to get the most of them with the fewest ration stamps, and how to cook them in order to preserve the nutrition values and extend the flavors of the scarce foods. Other phases of the general food program include meat and processed food rationing, the promotion of Victory Gardens, the food production goals of 1943, and the recruitment of farm labor.

Sponsored by WFA

The demonstrations are sponsored by the Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch of the War Food Administration. They are carried out in the community by State and local nutrition committees affiliated in most cases with local Defense Councils, and composed of professional nutritionists, interested persons, State officials, and Federal representatives. Organization of the committees began in May 1941 and has now been completed in more than 2,800 out of a total of 3,070 counties in the United States.

Wartime food demonstrations are being held in more and more communities, according to reports from the regional offices. Demonstrations have been either planned or carried out in 44 States. The Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch is now working on a plan with the Office of Price Administration for the establishment of a ration bank account so that rationed foods may be obtained for the demonstrations.

Local Publicity Sought

Responsibilities for a typical demonstration are delegated by the city or county committee to an individual or subcommittee. A convenient time is chosen, a central location is selected (such as a home, school, church, or other community building with a sink and stove), and a demonstrator recruited from among home economists, graduates of nutrition courses, home economics classes, vocational agricultural groups, meat retailers, experienced homemakers, or men specially skilled in preparing food. The demonstration is publicized by stories and pictures for the local newspapers, spot announcements and interviews on the local radio stations, and posters. Funds are obtained from the local Defense Council or from a sponsor, such as clubs, church groups, businesses, or other organizations.

Handbook Available

The demonstrator selects recipes that may be followed in the home, and uses ordinary kitchen utensils. The demonstrator prepares the dish, explaining each action, then offers it for tasting, and answers questions. Recipes that may be used, as well as detailed instructions for a demonstration, are contained in a Handbook for Food Demonstrations in Wartime prepared by a special committee of 13 women experts in nutrition and demonstration techniques. Approximately 250,000 copies of the handbooks have been distributed to State and local nutrition committees through the regional offices.

M. L. Wilson, Chief of the Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch, praised the many nutrition committees that have conducted demonstrations. "Teaching homemakers, through wartime food demonstrations," he said, "to plan appetizing meals that provide good nutrition within rationing limits, is an outstanding service that volunteer nutrition committees are doing for their communities the country over.

"Knowing what to eat for maximum health and putting the knowledge into practice is a day-to-day war job for every citizen of America," he added.

—Two-column mats are available.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

VICTORY BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 28, 1943 VOLUME 4, NUMBER 17

War Wages and Labor . . .

WLB Urges Continuation of Work In Bituminous Coal Mines

Announces Appointment of Three-Man Panel To Begin Hearing On Miner's Demands

In an appeal to officials of the United Mine Workers of America, the National War Labor Board late Monday asked the union leaders to urge striking miners to return to their jobs "immediately." The Board reminded the leaders of the plan for peaceful settlement of disputes which was suggested by the President and ordered by the Board in order to maintain maximum production in coal fields, as well as in the Nation's war plants.

To Hear Wage Demands

Earlier, the Board had announced the membership of a tripartite Board panel scheduled to begin hearings this week on the wage demands of soft coal miners.

Appointed to represent the UMW in the dispute was David B. Robertson of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Other members of the panel are Morris L. Cooke, management engineer, who will represent the public, and Walter White, of the Department of Commerce, who will serve as employer representative.

Meanwhile, a threatened 12-day strike of members of the United Mine Workers, District 50, at the Newark, N. J., plant of the Celanese Corporation, was finally called off after the Board sent the case to the White House. At the Board's request, President Roosevelt issued an ultimatum demanding that the union call off the strike. A day later, the strike ended.

In addition to setting the date for its panel hearing on the coal case, the Board ordered the existing agreement extended until a decision is reached on terms of the new agreement. The Board followed the procedure outlined in President Roosevelt's telegram to the parties on March 22.

The dispute involves principally a $2-a-day wage increase requested by the union. The previous contract between the parties expired April 1 but was extended for thirty days by agreement. John L. Lewis, UMW president, has said that the union members "will not trespass" on company property without a contract. Negotiations between the parties, assisted by John Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, have been in progress in New York. In the course of conciliation efforts, Secretary of Labor Perkins suggested a guaranteed 6-day workweek.

On April 22, Secretary Perkins certified to the WLB the dispute between the UMW, representing about 450,000 workers, and the Operators' Negotiating Committee, Appalachian Joint Conference, and the Southern Appalachian Joint Wage Conference.

Parties Called to Hearing

The Board immediately dispatched telegrams asking the parties to appear at a hearing on April 24 at the Board's offices in Washington to state the issues in dispute and to discuss the procedure and timing to be followed in presenting the dispute to the Board. The operators came to the hearing and stated some 14 demands made by the miners. No representative of the union responded to the Board's summons.

In answer to a strike threat, made last week by Mr. Lewis, Chairman Davis made it clear that the Board would follow its regular practice of refusing to hear the merits of any controversy while a stoppage of work is in progress. The Board then proceeded to hear a short synopsis of the issues from the representatives of the northern and southern operators. Since the representatives of the union were not present, the Board ruled out any discussion of the merits of the controversy. The complete transcript of the proceedings was then made public.

At a press conference after the hearing, Chairman Davis told reporters that, as usual in cases involving an independent union, the labor member of the 3-man panel which will hear the dispute will be chosen from names suggested by the union involved, although he will not be a member of that union. If union leaders decline to cooperate, Mr. Davis said, the Board will "go through to a final determination in the case, whoever ignores us." He added that there was plenty of precedent for this procedure.

President Wires Officials

A 2-week-old strike was called off last week after a Presidential ultimatum was sent at the request of the WLB.

President Roosevelt in a telegram to officials of the United Mine Workers and of UMW's District 50 on April 24 gave the officials until noon Monday, April 26, to call off a strike at the Newark, N. J., plant of the Celanese Corporation. "If you do not comply with my request," the President's telegram read, "your government will take steps to protect the interests of the nation at war, the legal rights and property of the company involved and the rights of the patriotic workers who desire to work in the plant under existing contractual relations."

The case was referred to the President by the War Labor Board on April 23, when the union failed to call off the strike after repeated warnings from the WLB.

The UMW has been picketing the Celanese plant in a jurisdictional dispute with the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, the exclusive bargaining agent certified by the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB recently dismissed a UMW petition for a new election.

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
MAY 18 1943

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is prepared from releases of OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in this Bulletin may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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The President Last Week . . .

Jap Execution of U. S. Fliers Denounced by Roosevelt

Meets Mexican President Camacho at Monterrey After Inspecting U. S. Military Camps

The announcement by the White House on April 21 that American fliers taken prisoners by the Japanese had been executed, was accompanied by President Roosevelt's denunciation of the act. The President declared:

"It is with the feeling of deepest horror, which I know will be shared by all civilized people, that I have to announce the barbarous execution by the Japanese government of some of the members of this country's armed forces who fell into Japanese hands as an incident of warfare."

The men executed were members of the raiding party led by Major General Doolittle which bombed Tokyo and other Japanese cities on April 18, 1942.

Visits Camps

Prior to the denunciation of the Japanese, it was revealed on April 20 that President Roosevelt had conferred with Avila Camacho, President of Mexico, following an inspection trip of the Nation. The tour was made up largely of visits to training camps of the armed forces and the President declared that he thought American troops would give a good account of themselves in battle. Mr. Roosevelt left Washington on April 13. The first phase of his tour was concentrated on the Southeast. He visited the Marine Training Base at Parris Island, S. C.; the Army Air Corps Training Center at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.; Fort Benning, Columbus, Ga.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Camp Forrest, Tullahoma, Tenn.; and Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Little Rock, Ark.

At Corpus Christi, Tex., the President's program called for him to have lunch with President Camacho of Mexico at the training center for Naval Flying Cadets. Mr. Roosevelt said that President Camacho's presence in the country was one of the highest honors that could be conferred on the United States.

Two Presidents Meet

President Roosevelt and President Camacho crossed the border into the United States on April 21 following their meeting the previous day in Monterrey, Mexico. The two leaders, after a conference and a review of Mexican troops, spoke to the world by radio.

Earlier in the week President Roosevelt authorized the extension of lend-lease aid to the Government of Saudi Arabia, one of the nations in the strategic Near East area. The President also signed legislation authorizing appointment of woman physicians and surgeons in the Army and Navy Medical Corps. Under the bill, commissioned woman doctors will receive the same rank, rights, privileges, and benefits as members of the Officers Reserve Corps of the two services.

The Congress Last Week . . .

Congress Extends Stabilization Act, Guffey Coal Bill

Before approving a resolution to recess until May 3, the House on April 22 completed Congressional action on a ruling extending the Guffey Coal Act 30 days. This extension had been approved by the Senate earlier on the same day. At the same time, the Senate also completed Congressional action on a resolution extending the Stabilization Act for 2 years.

While the Judiciary Committee of the Senate questioned OWI Director Davis on April 21, the Senate itself was in recess. On that day, the House passed the bill extending the Stabilization Act for 2 years and passed a bill authorizing construction of 1,000,000 tons of naval auxiliary vessels. During the day, the House Labor Committee reported favorably on a bill authorizing the Labor Department to investigate absenteeism.

The $715,099,662 Agriculture Appropriation Bill was passed by the House on April 20. The provision for funds to be used by the FSA for rehabilitation and loaning services to farmers had previously been stripped from the bill.

The War Last Week . . .

Allies Gain Ground in Tunisia, Tighten Ring Around Axis

Over 78,000 American Casualties Reported Since Outbreak of War

Pulling tighter their ring around the Axis' Tunis-Bizerte stronghold, the Allies last week made gains in almost every sector.

In the north, American troops drove "many miles" along the Mateur road in the direction of Bizerte. In the central sector, the British First Army fought bitterly on the Tebourba road to Tunis, making "considerable advances" on the whole front between Bou Arada and Medjez-el-Bab, and capturing important heights. In the south, the battle-wise British Eighth Army moved into Enfidaville and pressed farther north, occupying Goubellat, 33 miles southwest of Tunis, and Djebel Terhouna, a strong enemy locality northeast of Enfidaville.

But the fighting is slow and bitter. Conceded to be one of the most difficult tasks of the war, the storming of these strong, stoutly defended mountain walls is taking all the power and ingenuity that Allied men and machines can muster.

Natural Defenses Favor Axis

This series of rugged mountain walls protecting the Tunis-Bizerte triangle runs all the way around—a front about 110 miles long. The Germans are making the most of these natural defenses, meeting every Allied challenge with counterblows. In many sectors there has been fierce hand-to-hand bayonet fighting, as small Allied infantry groups work their way painfully, slowly from hill to hill. With strong support from their air forces, Allied troops are moving forward. Gains have not been spectacular, but steady progress has been made.

American Casualties Given

A report issued Saturday by the OWI set the announced casualties of U. S. armed forces in all theaters at 78,235. The figures, which cover all reported casualties from the outbreak of war to the present, show 12,123 dead, 15,049 wounded, 40,435 missing and 10,628 prisoners of war. Divided between Army and Navy, the figures gave Army casualties as 53,309 and Navy casualties as 24,926. They were not listed according to theater.

Dramatic air battles have been fought in the last few weeks over the waters between Tunisia and Sicily. Watching the Axis supply lines, our airmen have caught large convoys of enemy transport planes bringing men and matériel to relieve their beleaguered forces, and have worked night and day to destroy every possible plane or ship moving in or out of Tunisia. Last week's toll was 31 of these giant transport planes, and a comparable toll of enemy fighters.

Axis Supplies Lost

That Allied planes are hitting their mark with deadly accuracy was revealed by a summary of Axis January 1–to–April 15 losses. The summary, released by General Eisenhower's headquarters, said that in this 3½ month period Allied land-based aircraft sank 34 Axis ships, severely damaged 53, and damaged another 55—all of these ships presumably loaded with men and supplies.

In the same period, the announcement said, enemy planes destroyed were "well over 1,000." In air combat, the Allies counted 918 enemy planes shot down (250 of these during raids on Allied air fields), 278 "probables," and 586 damaged.

According to Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, United Nations now hold complete air mastery over the enemy in the Northwest Africa theater of war. Since March 20, when the battle of the Mareth line began, 519 Axis planes have been shot down by Allied fliers and another 1,000 Axis planes have been destroyed or damaged on the ground. This activity, he said, has cost the Allies only 175 planes, and through it all they have consistently retained the offensive.

Rommel Unaccounted For

The Allied 18th Army Group headquarters announced that captured Axis documents dated March 1943 indicated that Marshal Rommel is no longer Commander in Chief in Tunisia and that his whereabouts and new assignment, if any, are unknown.

A document dated March 19, recently captured by the British First Army, was not signed by Rommel, the headquarters announcement said, indicating that Col. Gen. Jurgen Von Arnim is now the Tunisian general officer and Commander in Chief.

U. S. Equipment Praised

The U. S. Armored Force efforts in the African campaign have just "scratched the surface" of what the American tank forces will do before the war is over, in the opinion of Brig. Gen. David G. Barr, Chief of Staff of the Armored Force, the War Department disclosed.

Predicting increasing importance of the offensive work of the powerful tank and antitank weapons, General Barr stated at Army Ground Forces headquarters that American equipment in African operations had been found equal to any in the world.

Commenting on the wide-scale operations for which American troops are trained, General Barr declared that the Armored Force's part in the war had not yet been fully realized because of the difficult terrain encountered in the Tunisian campaign. In other theaters of operation, he said, the might of the Armored units would be felt even more.

Adequate Lunch Service for Workers Helps Maintain Production

FDA Nutrition-in-Industry Division Reports Food Improves Morale

With the overcrowding of restaurants and the closing of many restaurants during hours in which the swing or night shift workers need service, the long distance from many plants to community centers, and the increasing number of homemakers whose work in war plants makes food shopping and preparation more difficult, dependence upon in-plant feeding is increasing. Already reports from the Regional Representatives, Nutrition in Industry, indicate that food rationing is reducing the number of packed lunches carried by workers, who now seek cafeteria or restaurant meals.

Adequate food for workers is one of the important factors in reducing absenteeism, fatigue, labor-turn-over and slow-downs in production, say nutrition experts in this country and in Britain. So important is this factor that factory inspectors of the British Ministry of Labor have been given the power to require any factory employing 250 or more workers to have a canteen. More than 96 percent of the British factories employing more than 250 and 7,500 small factories now have canteen service.

There are still some 22,000 war plants in this country that do not have in-plant food service, it is estimated by the Nutrition in Industry Division of the Food Distribution Administration.

Food Builds Morale

Plant managers who have taken advantage of the Nutrition in Industry Division's services report that food services are well worth their cost in resulting improvement in morale. While it is difficult to measure results in terms of production, since many factors as well as food service may enter into the production picture, comments received from some of the plants maintaining food service show that food is an important tool of production.

Simple Nourishing Food

The general recommendations of the Nutrition in Industry Section are:

1. Wherever it is impossible for employees to secure adequate food in the vicinity of the plant, some type of plant feeding should be provided. The type of plant feeding should depend upon the size, location, and lay-out of the plant. It may include cafeterias, canteens, lunch counters, mobile units, or packed lunches. It may be a plant-managed or a concessionaire-managed food service. It should be under the direction of a trained nutritionist, whenever possible.

2. Food services in plants on three shifts should be on a 24-hour basis. As some of the problems which lead to fatigue, illness, and accidents are the lack of adequate breakfasts, nutritious packed lunches, and sufficient food service for swing shift workers, the 24-hour basis food service is important for production as well as for health protection.

Avoid Changing Shifts

3. Too frequent changes from one shift to another should be avoided. It is desirable that a worker stay on one shift at least 2 or 3 months so that he can make the necessary adjustments to provide for normal food, rest, recreation, and sleeping habits.

4. The length of the lunch period should be long enough to allow at least 15 minutes for actual consumption of food. In the majority of cases this would permit lunch periods of not less than thirty minutes.

5. Staggered lunch periods are recommended in order to provide for full utilization of labor and equipment and to provide for service to the greatest number of employees.

6. Plant lunches including simple nutritious foods at moderate prices are recommended as a means of encouraging better food selection and preparation, economy in time and service, and conservation of food. Plant lunches might include citrus fruit or tomato juice, meat or some alternates, raw vegetable salad, green or yellow vegetable, potato, milk in some form. Choice of beverage should be included.

7. Cold lunches may be as nutritious as hot lunches if the right foods are selected. Suggestions for both cold and hot lunch menus will be provided by the Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch, Nutrition in Industry Division, Food Distribution Administration upon request.

Between-Meal Snacks

8. Between-meal feeding is recommended where plants can allow eating near assembly lines or in proximity of machines. It has been proven that between-meal feeding reduces fatigue and accidents. In every instance where between-meal feeding has been tried production has increased. Between-meal refreshments should consist of foods that may be served quickly and eaten without too much preliminary preparation on the part of the worker. They should consist of something more than candy and soft drinks. Bread is just as good a source of ready energy as any candy bar or soft drink. Some suitable foods for between-meal feedings are tomato juice, fruit juice, milk, or sandwiches, or enriched or wholegrain bread with nutritious fillings.

9. Consumption of milk is to be encouraged. Wherever possible, each worker should consume at least 1 pint of milk daily. There is no evidence that milk is of any value in preventing toxic reactions in munition industries. However, the inclusion of a pint of milk a day in the average American diet is essential for an adequate supply of calcium and Vitamin B_2. Milk also contributes important proteins.

Posters, Articles Available

10. The selection of the right food at the right time should be encouraged through the use of posters; articles in plant magazines and leaflets distributed to workers. The Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch of the Food Distribution Administration and several commercial sources have materials for distribution. The Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch of the Food Distribution Administration maintains a National Nutrition News Service which will provide articles for plant publications upon request.

11. Nutrition education for women in the families of employees is recommended. This may be offered through leaflets distributed to workers through lectures, motion pictures, and through clubs and classes which may be arranged through the cooperation of nutrition committees and labor management committees.

Plants of all sizes can request the services provided by Nutrition in Industry Division and the resources available through its arrangements with the U. S. Public Health Service, Industrial Hygiene, and Army Ordnance Division, and the Nutrition in Industry local and State committees.

Illegal Poultry Sales Attacked by OPA

Check Sales at All Levels To Restore Legal Supplies

A Nation-wide drive to end black market sales of poultry and restore to legitimate markets adequate supplies of fowl at ceiling prices is under way in major supply centers and key distribution cities, the Office of Price Administration announced last week.

Across the Nation, poultry transactions are being checked by investigators of OPA in the principal shipping and storage centers. In the first 21 days of the intensive drive to stamp out black market sale of fowls a total of 116 court actions were begun against violators of price ceilings on poultry. Of these, 95 were injunction suits and 21 were criminal prosecutions. In addition, 31 other poultry sellers received statutory warnings that unless they stop over-ceiling sales, proceedings to suspend their licenses will be instituted.

The court actions were begun in 12 States representing practically every important poultry growing area in the Nation.

Simplify Regulations

As a further step to smash the poultry black market, OPA adopted sweeping changes in poultry price ceilings and simplified its regulations to facilitate enforcement. Uniform prices were established for many different types of poultry, with marked reductions in prices of more expensive birds and increases in prices of cheaper poultry.

To aid the honest dealer in fighting black market operators, sales of live poultry at country shipping points have been placed on an f. o. b. basis. All buyers now have the same ceiling at the same point.

An allowance was established for truckers who haul live poultry to city markets, ranging from ¾ cent to 2 cents per pound, depending on the distance hauled. This allowance will be absorbed by wholesalers who, in turn, are given a wider differential to take care of their processing costs.

Grant Differential

Country dressers have been granted a wider differential, designed to take care of normal and actual dressing costs. As a result of these measures, substantial savings to the consumer are predicted.

Black Market Meat Slaughterers Waste Vital Food Supplies

Report Shows Medicines, Leathers Also Squandered By Operators

Waste of potential surgical and medicinal materials that might otherwise be used to alleviate suffering and restore American soldiers to health is one of the worst problems to arise when there is a black market in meats, the Office of War Information reported. Other elements wasted in illegal slaughtering would help farmers meet the shortage of fertilizer and high-protein animal feeds needed to produce meats and other foods.

Black marketers of meats, working secretly and in haste, slaughter the animals, often under unsanitary conditions, and keep for sale only the big primal cuts, throwing the rest away. Hearts, kidneys, tongues, livers, sweetbreads and other edible parts are wasted with abandon.

Potential Medicines Lost

Over and above the actual meat for food which is lost to legal trade, OWI said, many strategic byproducts are wasted—materials, for example, from which are derived surgical sutures, adrenalin, and vital insulin. Sutures are used surgically in the drawing together of the edges of a wound, which is sewn with gut-thread. Adrenalin is a powerful drug obtained from the adrenal glands of animals and is used to check hemorrhage and as a hypodermic injection to check pressure and stimulate the heart. Insulin, among its other applications, is used to retard the formation of sugar in the blood of diabetics.

Four Steps Taken

Four definite steps to make more effective Government controls against the black market have recently been taken. Consumer rationing of meat has just become effective. Dollars-and-cents price ceilings for pork went into effect April 15.

Through the Department of Agriculture, livestock slaughter and dealer permits went into effect with meat rationing on March 31. Also issued was a set-aside order requiring all meat dealers under federal inspection to put away for war requirements designated percentages of their production.

Offenders against these regulations in the national meat-control program are constantly being indicted by the Office of Price Administration, many of these actions resulting, in the courts, in jail sentences and stiff fines. But to insure the complete observance of the program, OWI concluded, it is necessary for the consumer to take the most important step of all, in paying no more than ceiling prices for any meats. It is the right of any consumer to demand a complete receipt for any purpose, and if the price charged seems out of line with established ceilings, the consumer should report the matter to law enforcement officers. If the consumer refuses to pay above-ceiling prices, he takes away the black marketeer's chief reason for being.

Profits Above Patriotism

OWI said black marketeers in meats are the new saboteurs, who place profits above patriotism and personal gain over the lives of our fighting youth, in that they not only waste vital food supplies but actually destroy other critical materials that are greatly needed. Other gross wastages, the report said, are in gelatin for military photographic film, hides for leather, tankage, fertilizers, and bone meal. Rendering fats are also lost, from which soap, and glycerine for munitions manufacture, are obtained; materials for animal and poultry feeds; hides for industrial uses, lard, and variety meats.

In their haste to sell only the choicest cuts illegally and at skyrocket prices, the black marketeers daily destroy vital foods and by-products every one of which is said to be as high in energy-producing protein as the regular meat cuts, and all of which would go a long way in stretching America's meat stocks.

In the careless rush of the racketeers in slaughtering meat, small chunks are often left on the bone and thrown into the waste can, or burned and destroyed in other ways to prevent detection—chunks of meat, OWI said, which if handled in the usual legitimate way would add to the national store of sausages, luncheon meats, and other delicacies. Farmers are now faced with a serious shortage of high-protein animal feeds and fertilizer, OWI said, and this shortage is due in part at least to waste of by-products by black markets.

War Rationing . . .

Mailing of Ration Book Three To Begin Late in June

OPA Administrator Brown Warns Public Against Increase of False Rumors

War Ration Book Three, a replacement book containing both "unit" stamps—already familiar under the sugar, coffee, and shoe programs—and "point" stamps, such as housewives have been using to buy canned goods, meats, and fats, will be mailed to more than 120,000,000 individuals beginning late in June and ending July 21, the OPA has announced.

The mailing of a simple post-card application, under a plan worked out by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown and Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, will bring Book Three to everyone. There will be no school-house registration, such as featured the issuance of the first two ration books.

The application forms, good for an individual or for an entire family, will be dropped in every mail box by postmen between May 20 and June 5. They must be mailed back to OPA mail centers between June 1 and June 10.

Will Simplify Rationing

Price Administrator Brown termed the direct mail plan a "great step forward" in his program to reduce the mechanics of wartime rationing to the simplest terms for the private citizen. At the same time he cautioned the public against the rumors that undoubtedly will gain currency regarding Book No. 3.

"Active imaginations and busy tongues, sometimes with quite definitely selfish motives in mind, will seize upon the issuance of Book Three as a golden opportunity to spread a crop of rumors," he said. "We will be reported making ready to ration clothing (although this one has been worn pretty threadbare), stockings, neckties, fresh vegetables, brooms, fish, or what have you.

"I wish to warn the public in advance. These rumors will have no foundation in fact and those who are stimulated into panic buying by believing such reports will be foolishly doing just what our enemies want us to do. Book No. 3 is a replacement book. It contains a new supply of stamps to take the place of those now being used up."

Distribution of the application cards and War Ration Book No. 3 adds up to the biggest single job ever handled by the Post Office.

New Book Described

There are eight pages in the new ration book. Four contain a single alphabet of brown stamps in the usual 8, 5, 2, and 1 values. The center four pages hold 48 unit stamps with each page identified by units of armament—planes, guns, tanks, and aircraft carriers.

The unit stamps will be used for coffee, sugar, and shoes when Book No. 1 runs out in the Fall. The point stamps provide a safeguard against the possibility that the red stamps in Book No. 2, now being used for meats and fats rationing, will run out before the issuance of Book No. 4. This latter book is now in drafting stage and will contain red and blue point stamps, much the same as those in Book No. 2, and will be used for the same programs.

At the present rate of "spending," the red stamps in Book No. 2 will be exhausted around October 1, and the blue stamps by the end of that month. Present plans call for the distribution of Book No. 4 during August or September.

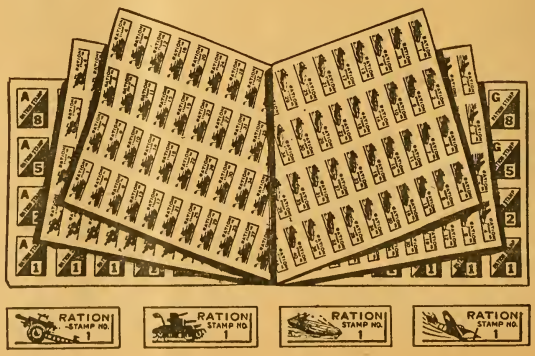
Frozen Foods Reduced

Point values of all frozen fruits and vegetables, and of all rationed soups, were sharply reduced during the week. At the same time OPA held out hope that there may be an increase in the ration of coffee in the near future. Blackeyed peas, a staple diet throughout the Southern States, were made ration free and now may be bought and sold without exchanging points.

Point values of frozen foods were cut more sharply in the commercial container size (2 to 10 pounds) than in the smaller domestic sizes, a move designed to restore a more normal flow to hotels, restaurants, hospitals, and other large users. Housewives as well as institutional users may purchase the larger sizes, but more generally buy smaller containers.

In domestic sizes the point values of all frozen fruits were reduced from 13 points for 16 ounces to 6 points for 16 ounces. The point value of frozen asparagus, green and wax beans, lima beans, corn, peas, and spinach was reduced from 13 points a pound to 6 points a pound. All other frozen vegetables in the smaller sizes, including baked beans, got a markdown to 4 points.

Canned and bottled soups, except tomato, were reduced from 8 points to 6, while tomato soup was sharply cut to 4 points per pound.



Increased Production Of Cereals Asked

Other Unrationed Foods Becoming More Popular

Problems standing in the way of increased production of cereal products were discussed at a meeting last week of the Breakfast Cereals Industry Food Advisory Committee of the Food Distribution Administration.

The Administration's program for increased production is based on the fact that cereals are relatively abundant and provide a suitable medium for supplying civilian nutritional needs from the standpoints of over-all war food economy and of consumer acceptance.

To get this increase, it is necessary to overcome three major problems: package carton supplies are almost exhausted; additional sugar allotments are necessary in the manufacture of certain cereals; and necessary machinery repairs and replacements are immediate needs.

An extensive advertising program has been planned by the industry to inform the public of the nutritious value of cereal foods and how they may be substituted for scarcer foods.

Whale Meat Available

Whale meat, which tastes something like beef, will be available this year, chiefly in West Coast markets, and will help round out the wartime diet, according to the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries.

During the last war, whale meat was eaten in the U. S. in fairly large quantities. It is wholesome when properly handled and does not have the fishy taste which makes seal meat unpalatable. Housewives will probably be glad to try it, since no ration coupons will be necessary.

To guide family cooks in the use of "extenders," the American Red Cross Nutrition Service has compiled information on the use of the older varieties, such as dried bread, cracker crumbs, and left-over cereals, and the new commercial types.

However, not all extenders have the same nutritional value as the food they stretch. For example, vegetables, macaroni, and other cereal products are excellent meat "extenders" but lack the protein value of meat. Consequently, supplementary protein foods should be served to compensate for the protein reduction caused by the use of less meat.

Inventory for Meats-Fats Program To Be Based on Sales This Week

Distributors' Compliance Report Must Be Submitted by May 31

Inventories allowed retailers under the meats-fats rationing program, to be based on sales during the week of April 25 through May 1, are expected to be large enough to cover their operations adequately, the Office of Price Administration stated last week.

Fears expressed by some retailers that because business normally drops off during the week following Easter Sunday the allowable inventories may be too low were said by OPA officials to be "unfounded." Officials commented:

"In selecting the week of April 25 through May 1 as the period for the determination of the retailer's allowable inventories of rationed meats and fats, OPA realized that the week after Easter is considered by some retailers to be a slow period, and that for Kosher dealers it involves a holiday. Nevertheless, the average retailer has a turnover on fresh meats of once to twice a week, while in some cases the turnover is greater. The rationing regulations provide that a retailer shall determine his allowable inventory by multiplying his sales, in points, during the base week by three. The factor is a generous one."

Primary Distributors' Report

OPA released condensed facsimiles of the form which large primary distributors—such as slaughterers, processors, cheese makers, and butter producers—will use in submitting compliance reports under the meats-fats rationing program.

The first compliance report, covering operations from March 29 to the end of the reporting period selected by each primary distributor, must be filed by May 31. Regular reports are to be submitted thereafter not later than 15 days from the end of each reporting period.

The new form released is to be used by all primary distributors who, during any reporting period since January 1, 1942, did any of the following: (1) sold or transferred foods covered by the meats-fats rationing regulations worth $2,000 or more; (2) used points to acquire the rationed foods; or (3) imported such foods. Small primary distributors, including most farmers, report on a simpler form designed to keep record keeping at a minimum.

Printed copies of the report form will be available at local ration boards after May 10.

Small Distributors Aided

Small distributors, those who during each reporting period since January 1, 1942, did not sell or transfer rationed meats and fats worth as much as $2,000, will be required after April 27 to register with their local ration boards by filing only one copy of their first compliance report. Heretofore, OPA required the filing of two copies. Large producers and processors must continue to register by submitting an extra copy along with the first compliance report.

The change affecting small distributors is provided in an amendment to the meats-fats rationing regulations. Another change permits reports due in May to be filed as late as May 31.

Dealers Must Keep Records

Retailers and wholesalers under the meats-fats program were reminded that they must keep accurate records of their sales and transfers of the rationed commodities during the 7-day period beginning Sunday, April 25, and extending through Saturday, May 1.

Allowable inventories to be granted distributors of those two classes when they register from May 3 through May 14 will be based on sales and transfers during the week of April 25 through May 1. Retailers and wholesalers will be required, therefore, to report their sales and transfers for that period on their registration forms.

Point Decreases in Inventory

Retail and wholesale distributors of processed foods were also reminded by the OPA to keep careful records, in this case a record of point decreases in their processed foods inventory, as a result of point value reductions made effective in certain items on April 22.

The items affected were frozen fruits and vegetables, and all rationed soups, on which point values were reduced, and black-eyed peas (known also as cowpeas and black-eyed beans), which were removed from rationing.

Rationing Reminders

FOODS

Meats, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—Rationing of these foods began *March 29.* The first four weekly periods are almost over, and A, B, C, and D red stamps expire *April 30.* E red stamps, valid on *April 25,* will expire *May 31.*

Poultry, game, and fresh fish are not rationed, and 250 varieties of rare or perishable cheese are excluded from rationing.

Sugar.—Stamp No. 12 from Book One is valid for five pounds through the end of May. Sugar for home-canning of 1943 fruit crops will be available to housewives.

Coffee.—Stamp No. 26 has expired (War Ration Book One) and Stamp No. 23 became valid April 26 for one pound of coffee.

Canned goods and related food items are covered by blue coupons lettered D, E, and F, a total of 48 points for the month of April. Blue stamps G, H, and J became valid April 24.

Dry beans, peas, or lentils are point-free for use as seed.

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons are valid in all zones. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, No. 5 coupons are worth 10 gallons for Class I users; 100 gallons for Class II users. In 13 Midwestern States Class I No. 5 coupons are worth 11 gallons; Class II are worth 110 gallons, except in Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and all of Kentucky where Class I coupons are worth 10 gallons and Class II 100 gallons. The value of coupons in Washington and Oregon remains at 10 gallons for Class I users; at 100 gallons for Class II users.

Zone A: Period 4 coupon expired *April 17.*

Zone B: Period 4 coupon expired *April 12.*

Zones C and D: Period 4 coupon expired *April 6.*

Householders are cautioned to preserve the identity stub of their heating ration as it will be required when next winter's rations are issued.

GASOLINE

"B" and "C" coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books.

A-5 coupons are good for three gallons in Eastern States and four gallons elsewhere. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia validity runs to *July 21;* in the rest of the country, validity runs to *May 21.* The extension of the valid period on the East Coast will have the effect of limiting motorists who have no occupational use for their cars to 90 miles a month. Car owners in the East will be eligible for supplemental rations for necessary driving to and from work, or in connection with work. However, they must first form a car club to carry three or more persons to work regularly.

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months. Virtually all types of installation, maintenance, and repair service on essential nonportable goods are eligible for "C" rations.

Virtually all types of installation, maintenance, and repair service on essential nonportable goods are now eligible for "C" rations.

TIRES

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20, may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates.

Drivers with gasoline rations for more than 240 miles monthly are eligible after *May 1* for any grade of new tires when present casings are not recappable.

Certificates for tires and tubes may be used at any convenient time.

Farm tractor and implement tires will be recapped only with a material made almost entirely of reclaimed rubber, and replacements will not be issued for tires that are recappable. Tire dealers or persons selling or servicing farm equipment who need rear-wheel tractor tires to serve their customers will be able to get stocks for this purpose. Retail milk delivery vehicles are eligible for replacement tires when their present casings are not recappable.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through *June 15.* Certain types of shoes are not rationed.

Purchase of New Auto Depends on Need

OPA Lists Essential Uses, Exempts Larger Cars

The list of essential uses of cars, upon which depends one's eligibility to purchase a hard-topped 1942 automobile with a manufacturer's list price under $1,500, is being incorporated in the automobile rationing regulations by an amendment issued by the Office of Price Administration.

The list now being brought into the automobile regulations includes: Official Government or Red Cross business; travel from school to school; group transportation to school; carrying U. S. mail; wholesale newspaper delivery and supervision; carrying nonportable photographic equipment; professional medical calls; professional calls by licensed farm veterinaries; professional calls by Public Health nurses; professional calls by licensed embalmers; religious calls by practicing ministers; religious calls by religious practitioners; carrying farm produce and supplies; transporting farm workers, fishermen, seamen, marine workers, and radio broadcast engineers; transporting various essential workers; recruiting and training workers, maintaining peaceful industrial relations; transporting construction workers; repair, maintenance, and installation men (skilled services), and members of armed forces; various delivery services; dealing in scrap metal; professional calls by social workers; selling essential products.

In addition, a person who has Office of Defense Transportation permission to add a taxicab to his fleet or who wishes to replace an unserviceable cab operated under ODT authority is eligible.

OPA emphasized that the list applies only to eligibility for the smaller hard-topped cars—those with a manufacturer's list price under $1,500. Eligibility for more expensive cars, and for convertibles regardless of prices, is less restrictive.

New Tires, Recaps

Drivers with gasoline rations for more than 240 miles monthly will be eligible after May 1 for any grade of new tires when their present casings are not recappable, the Office of Price Administration has ruled. The action was taken on basis of information from Rubber Director William M. Jeffers that supplies of Grade II tires are inadequate to meet the requirements of motorists eligible for them.

War Prices . . .

Retail Ceilings on Beef, Lamb Will Be Lower Than Scheduled

Prices Set On 7 Fresh Vegetables Extended Indefinitely By OPA

New retail price ceilings on beef and lamb, effective May 17, will be 1 to 3 cents a pound below those which had been scheduled to take effect April 15, the OPA announced Saturday. The previous ceilings were held in abeyance and then revised in the light of President Roosevelt's "hold the line" order against inflation. The OPA said the new beef and lamb ceilings will bring meat prices down to the level of February.

In a companion order, the Office extended for an indefinite period the ceiling prices set last February on seven major fresh vegetables—tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage, green peas, lettuce, and spinach.

Grocers Given Extension

Final dates by which wholesale and retail grocers must calculate their maximum prices on commodities sold under the so-called adjusted and fixed mark-up regulations were postponed, in the case of wholesalers, to May 3, with a reporting date of May 13, and retailers, May 20.

Two principal reasons were given for the delay by OPA. One was that new types and sizes of containers had been appearing on the market with increasing frequency, adding to the grocer's pricing problems. The other was that recent shortages and dislocations of supply might have made it impossible for some grocers to obtain commodities on which they could establish maximum prices.

In an action taken to avoid spoilage of selected white seed potatoes, distributors of these items are permitted by OPA to write to their nearest regional or district OPA offices for permission to remove the tags or labels on the sacks of seed potatoes and resell as table-stock potatoes at the lower tablestock levels. Many sellers of potatoes for planting, it was found, had supplies on hand which could not be resold for planting and were in danger of spoiling.

Several other foods important to the Nation's war diet were affected by regulations passed last week by the OPA and other Government agencies.

OPA's permission, previously granted, to Government war procurement agencies to purchase shell eggs of Procurement Grade I at the same maximum price retailers can pay, was extended for another month—until May 17. Purpose is to give the Office of Price Administration time for settling, on a permanent basis, the appropriate pricing schedule for such purchases.

Oranges, Lemons Set

California and Arizona orange and lemon handlers came under a War Food Administration order prescribing minimum standards. This means that oranges from these states must be "mature, free from dryness, decay and other defects which might make the juice unsatisfactory for canning." Lemons must have "75 percent full color and freedom from serious bud-mite damage," plus living up to standards of the California Agricultural Code.

To aid the Nation's food-for-freedom program, prices the farmer pays for animal feeds will be reduced, according to the Office of Price Administration, through an order controlling the prices of linseed oil meal, cake and pellets, setting specific dollars-and-cents ceilings at prices below current levels. The action comes at a time when production of these commodities is more essential than ever to help meet the United States need for livestock. In Minneapolis, major linseed oil market in the country, the crushers' maximum price is $40 a ton for meal or cake and $43.50 per ton sacked. This means a $10 per ton reduction under current prices.

Tallow, Grease Priorities

Only those who have obtained a priority order or rating from the Food Distribution Administration, OPA ruled, may pay a premium for tallows and greases in drums, barrels or tierces. This revoked a former prevision in which OPA named the list of industries to which tallows and greases could be sold in such containers over the larger tank-car lots.

Price Adjustment Made On Durable Goods

Orders Issued to Clarify Some Pricing Methods

Industrial materials and consumer goods were both covered by orders issued last week by the Office of Price Administration. In the field of industrial materials new rulings were issued on lumber and lumber products, plywood, imported tar acids, and asphalt products. Household refrigerators and women's, girls', and children's clothing were among the consumer items affected by OPA rulings.

Refrigerator Charges

Manufacturers and distributors who have inventories of household refrigerators which were frozen by War Production Board orders will be authorized to make a charge for warehouse service, the OPA announced. This charge will be the amount accrued under a previous authorization, plus $5 per refrigerator during the period from May 1, 1943, to December 1, 1943, and plus $10 per refrigerator during the period after December 31, 1943. The previous authorization was 1 percent per month beginning February 14, 1942, or the date on which the refrigerator was placed in the warehouse, whichever was later, and September 13, 1942.

Fabrics, Clothing

The OPA ruling on women's, girls', and children's clothing was directed at dealers of outerwear for these groups. The OPA advised these dealers that in buying apparel for wear during the coming fall and winter seasons, they should refrain from making purchases which will result in the introduction of higher price lines in their stores. The OPA declared this limitation was in line with the President's hold-the-line executive order.

Lumber Provisions

The OPA announced provisions which would permit all sellers of hardwood lumber to add the actual costs of custom kiln-drying and milling to their mill ceiling price. These provisions will have little effect on final prices being paid by purchasers for hardwood lumber which is put through a custom establishment for kiln-drying or milling, and is designed to eliminate inconveniences, loss of time and effort for purchasers who under the old provisions had to arrange for the kiln-drying or milling of the lumber they purchased.

War Agriculture

New Soybean Uses Discovered By Agricultural Research

Substitute for Meat in Human Diet, Replace Protein in Animal Feeds

On the rapidly expanding agricultural front, now spinning into summer, four important advances were made.

A discovery to help poultrymen prepare diets that will assure maximum egg and meat production for war needs was announced by the Department of Agriculture. Soybean meal properly cooked in process of manufacture was found to be a promising substitute for meat scrap and other protein feeds of animal origin. This new light on poultry feeding comes at a time when a shortage of animal-protein feedstuffs is causing difficulties for poultrymen.

A second discovery in wartime livestock feeding problems, based on experiments conducted for six years at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Beltsville Research Center, is that good-quality home-grown legume hays may be used to reduce the amount of concentrates required in rations for growing and fattening pigs. These hays were formerly considered too bulky for hog feed. Of three legumes tested, ground soybean hay gave the best results, when used 5 to 10 percent of the total ration.

For poultrymen and livestock operators, the Department of Agriculture has prepared two information publications, "Wartime Feed Mixtures for Poultry" and "The Vitamin Content of Animal Feedstuffs." The former may be obtained by writing the Poultry Nutrition Laboratory, Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md.; the latter from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on request for Publication AHD-61.

Production Capacity Growing

In military and civilian diets also, soya products are to have an increasingly important place. Production capacity for edible soya products—the high protein foods soon to become better known—is expected to reach one and one-half billion pounds by December if the expansion program continues at its present rate, the War Food Administration announced. While a large part of this production will be used for direct war requirements, the quantity available for civilians will be many times as large as it was in the past year. Launched by the Department of Agriculture in December, the program will produce supplies of such soya products as flour, grits, and flakes—enough to meet all requirements, it is expected, including the anticipated heavy post-war needs.

Soya products have already played a significant wartime role. Rich in valuable protein, vitamins and minerals, they are readily adaptable to large-scale use as a human food to supplement meat, milk and eggs. Special committees in the Department of Agriculture are now developing a program for the utilization of soya products—both in kitchen recipes and prepared foodstuffs.

CCC Purchases Reported

The Commodity Credit Corporation last week announced purchases and loans in four vital fields: Canadian wheat, domestic wheat, corn and cotton.

A "moderate amount" of Canadian wheat for feed was bought by the CCC, the War Food Administration said, to supplement feed grain supplies in the New England and Middle Atlantic areas and maintain poultry and dairy production.

In domestic grain, the CCC, through April 10, made 533,686 loans on 406,182,811 bushels of 1942 wheat, in the amount of $458,980,888.33. The average amount advanced was $1.13 per bushel, including some transportation charges.

The Corporation's corn loans, also announced last week, totaled 46,774 loans through April 10. The loans were made on 55,052,577 bushels of 1942 corn, in the amount of $42,561,372.85, averaging an advance of 77 cents per bushel.

New Method for Insecticides

Another significant development reported by the Department of Agriculture is the aerosol, or fine fog, method of dividing and spreading insecticides.

The new method, disastrous to such insects as mosquitoes, flies, other household and greenhouse pests, is far more effective, convenient and economical than the oldtime spray, the Department said.

Equipment Demand Continues Heavy

WPB Industry Committees Discuss Replacements

The Barn and Barnyard Equipment Industry Advisory Committee held its first meeting with WPB and other Government officials in Washington last week to consider problems affecting its segment of the farm machinery and equipment industry.

Committee members urged that steps be taken to permit manufacturers to schedule production for 1944 as soon as their quotas under the present order are completed. In many instances, it was reported, quotas will be completed long before the expiration of the present order, and manpower will be lost if production is stopped.

Manpower Discussed

The manpower problem was discussed at length. It was suggested that the WPB authorize workers in the farm machinery equipment industries to wear distinguishing badges or buttons similar to those worn by aircraft, shipbuilding, and other war industry workers. Such action, it was held, would give the employee a sense of his importance in the war production program and of his contribution to an essential war industry.

Simplification and substitution possibilities in barn and barnyard equipment were also reviewed. It was held that, owing to necessary replacements, the demands upon the industry for the remainder of 1943 and for 1944 would be heavy.

Reduce Sprayer Models

Formation of a task group to study the possibilities of conserving critical material in the manufacture of farm sprayer and duster equipment was recommended by the Industry Advisory Committee named by the WPB.

The committee pointed out that the many types and models of hand sprayers offered an opportunity for simplification; specifically, it suggested that the number of models still being manufactured might be reduced to conserve critical material. Power spraying equipment, it was felt, has already been simplified as far as possible.

Officials of the WPB outlined the working of the Controlled Materials Plan as it affects the farm sprayer and duster equipment industry.

U. S. To Buy, Sell Wool for Clothing

Government Will Become "Middle-Man" in Deal

The wool clothing available in retail stores next fall will probably be made from domestic wool bought and sold by Uncle Sam, a new wool "middle-man" acting in the interest of consumer distribution and fair ceiling prices.

This will be in accordance with new orders of the War Food Administration, that all domestic wool which has not been sold by producers prior to April 25, with certain exceptions, must be sold only to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The purpose of the order is to insure effective distribution of wool for war and civilian requirements, as well as to stabilize prices for United States wool growers. It will also aid in maintaining sheep numbers and the rate of production of the fine, curly hair of the domesticated animal, which goes extensively into the manufacture of many types of clothing, blankets, and even sheerer materials.

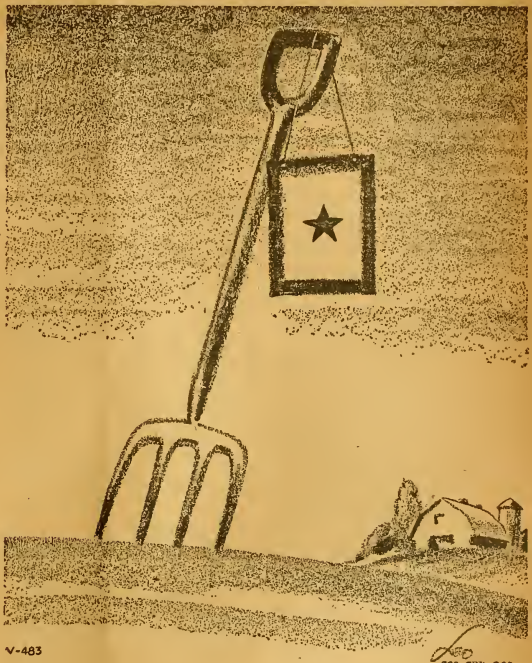
Purchased by Handlers

Both shorn and pulled domestic wool is covered by the order. The wool will be purchased by handlers on the basis of ceiling prices less costs of handling. It will then be sold to manufacturers at ceiling prices, thus establishing a stabilizing purchasing program. The Commodity Credit Corporation will buy, handle, and sell the wool through established dealers and cooperative associations who will sign agreements to act as CCC's agents, but these agents must have handled a minimum of 400,000 pounds of domestic wool each year for 2 years or more.

Appraisal Committees

Official appraisal will be given wool by committees composed of three members appointed by the Director of Food Distribution, and estimates will be made on the basis of grade, shrinkage, length, and other factors affecting value. Food Distribution Administration offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver, Portland, Oreg., and San Angelo, Tex., will serve as regional headquarters for appraisal work. The Chief Wool Appraiser, Durham Jones, Boston wool merchant, will maintain general headquarters in Boston.

HELP WANTED



—Mats are available.

SISAL EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY WPB

Results to date of experiences in conservation in the cordage industry were reviewed last week at a meeting of the Cordage Industry Advisory Committee and WPB officials.

The industry reported several successful experiments in the conservation of sisal, which is critically needed for military uses. Under one method, certain grades of istle may be mixed with sisal to make a rope previously made entirely of sisal. Another substitute for all sisal cordage now being considered is a rope in which the center yarns are made of jute and those on the surface from sisal.

Another possible conservation that was mentioned was the processing of jute rope on hard fiber machinery. This previously was considered impossible but the current shortage of manpower in jute mills has made the experiment advisable, it was stated.

A report from the Industry Technical Committee, which has been working on the problem of processing American hemp, revealed that while existing machinery had been adequate and capable of meeting requirements in the past, the greatly increased quantity of hemp to be grown in this country in 1943 necessitates some rebuilding of existing machinery in order that the hemp may be fully utilized in meeting essential military and civilian demands.

Record Freight Loads Speed to War...

Rails Met Severe Test in 1942, Survey by OWI Indicates

Manpower Shortage, Movement of Oil Among This Year's Major Problems

The battle of transportation in the continental United States is now being won, the Office of War Information reported last week in a comprehensive survey of the transportation situation. Substantial victories were reported in the movement of both passengers and freight, although the OWI warned that these victories are not necessarily permanent. Two problems—the transportation of oil and the transportation of workers to war plants—still remain acute, according to the OWI.

With few major congestions the railroads of the Nation are performing a job of freight transportation which dwarfs anything in the country's history, the OWI reported. At the same time the trucking industry, with an estimated 200,000 of its 4,500,000 vehicles out of operation, has increased the ton mileage of trucks in intercity service by 10 percent, the report stated. Freight movements over inland waterways have also reached peaks of capacity and efficiency.

Railroads Set Records

With intercoastal shipping through the Panama Canal practically nonexistent, except for military movements, and with coastwise shipping, especially between ports on the Atlantic, at a low ebb, the railroads are performing what the OWI characterized as a gigantic job of freight transportation. In 1942 they carried 683,000,000,000 ton miles of freight. This was an increase of one-third over the tonnage hauled during 1941, the previous peak year. The 1942 figure is certain to be topped in 1943, the OWI reported.

The railroads have taken over eastern oil deliveries to a larger measure than was believed possible. At present, over 800,000 barrels of oil are moving into District I by tank car daily. Approximately 70,000 tank cars are now in the eastern oil service. Of these, 1,500 are new cars, built last year, for special oils. Most tank cars are old—18 or 19 years on the average—but improved maintenance is keeping them in better condition than they were a year ago.

Eastern Oil Shortage

One of the major freight problems facing railroads is supplying the eastern States with oil, the OWI report stated. Before the diversion of oil tankers to foreign service and the beginning of submarine sinkings, one tanker left Gulf ports almost every hour with oil for the seventeen eastern States and the District of Columbia, now known as District I. One million five hundred thousand barrels of oil were delivered daily to this region. Only five or six thousand barrels were delivered daily by rail and virtually all the rail deliveries were of special products such as asphalt, liquefied petroleum gases, and wax.

Coal Shipments

Somewhat less than in the case of oil, but still to a striking extent, the railroads have assumed the major burden of coal deliveries to the Northeast. Increased industrial demand and the diversion and sinking of a number of colliers have made this necessary. New England, which in 1939 received three-quarters of its bituminous coal by collier, is now receiving over half by rail. The small proportion of anthracite usually shipped to New England by water has been diverted to the railroads almost entirely. New York, which is more easily served by rail than is New England, now receives no collier deliveries from Hampton Roads; the boats sail directly to New England ports. Where New England ports are too small to handle colliers they are served by barge from New York.

Elsewhere in the country, too, the coal transportation picture has undergone wartime changes. Eastern Kansas and western Missouri, which are in themselves coal-mining areas and usually self-sufficient, experienced a brief coal shortage during the past season. This was caused by a WPB order stopping the flow of natural gas into the region from adjoining areas unsupplied with coal. Emergency rail deliveries of coal had to be made from fields in western Kentucky and Illinois.

—*Mats Are Available*

Activity On Canals

The war has brought about greatly increased activity in America's inland waterways. During the 1942 season the record-breaking total of 92,000,000 tons of iron ore moved over the Great Lakes, from the Minnesota iron ranges to the Lake Erie ports of Erie, Toledo, Huron, Cleveland, Ashtabula and Conneaut, whence it is transshipped to steel mills. The Great Lakes shipping season was an unusually long one, lasting from the last week in March to December 9. Ore was given priority over all other shipments; movements of grain and coal were restricted in its favor. Manpower and weather conditions on the lakes will largely determine the ore haul of 1943.

Doing their part to fill the increased needs of war, the country's rivers and barge canals are in most instances being used up to the capacity of present equipment. The greatest exception to the full utilization at present is southbound movement down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Barges which have come north laden with southern sulphur and sugar, and with coal for the region of the Twin Cities, return empty for want of cargoes. No immediate solution for this situation is apparent, for this is an area of empty southbound freight-car movement as well.

Troops, Workers Tax Rail Facilities

Year's Volume of Passenger Travel Puts Strain on All Equipment

War Workers Crowd Local Systems, Inter-City Bus Travel Up 80 Percent

Troops and war workers dominate passenger travel in the United States, the Office of War Information declared last week in a report which urged further reductions in nonessential civilian travel. Railroad travel reached a new high, travel on intercity buses rose 80 percent and local transportation systems carried greater burdens than ever before, the report disclosed.

Americans traveled 54,000,000,000 passenger-miles on railroads equipped with two-thirds as many passenger cars and half as many locomotives as 20 years before, the OWI reported. The heaviest crush took place toward the end of the year. In October railroad travel was up 130 percent over October 1941; in November, 143 percent over the previous November.

Troop Travel

At present, about 1,750,000 troops are traveling on trains in official troop movements, exclusive of furlough travel. About half the total number of Pullman cars and 17 percent of all day coaches are in troop use. Despite numerous movements of whole divisions with full equipment, the bulk of troop movements involves groups of 250 men or less, riding in cars attached to regular passenger trains.

An overnight move of a division of 15,000 men with full equipment and armament requires 1,300 cars: 26 Pullman cars, 330 tourist cars, 82 baggage cars for field kitchens, 9 box cars and 895 flat cars or gondolas to carry big guns, jeeps, tanks, and other wheeled vehicles such as ambulances and laundries. To expedite divisional and thousands of lesser moves, the offices of the Transportation Corps of the War Department works 24 hours a day.

The greatest number of men inducted into the service come from the northeast. Since the most favorable training areas are in the Southeast and Southwest, constant troop movement on a huge scale is inevitable. Maneuvers in the Southeast and Southwest, including the Desert Training area in southern California, frequently require the moving in and moving out of as many as 300,000 men in a comparatively brief period. Such movements may upset passenger and freight schedules in the area for weeks at a time.

Schedules Frozen

With a large portion of the railroads' none-too-great passenger equipment given over to the armed forces, space for civilians is at a premium. Passenger train schedules were frozen last September, and special extra sections may be run only when permitted by the ODT; there is no construction whatever of new passenger equipment, nor will there be any for the duration; seats in lounge cars are rented like parlor car seats.

It is in the field of local transportation—getting American workers to and from their jobs every day—that the most serious wartime passenger transportation situation exists. Due to the rubber and gasoline shortages, the rapid obsolescence of vehicles that run on rubber, the lack of new equipment, and widespread difficulty in finding parts, local transportation systems, especially in communities with war plants, are being heavily overtaxed. No system of priorities with respect to the use of local transportation facilities is contemplated, and avoidance of this step is urgently desired; but it is well known that local transportation inadequacies play their part in increasing absenteeism.

The crush on the local transportation facilities is being met in various ways. A bus must now have an ODT "Certificate of War Necessity" if it is to operate, and some of the country's buses are being redistributed. Every one of the 2600 sightseeing buses that used to take Americans on pleasure trips is now hauling workers to war plants. The 93,000 school buses are being used more judiciously. Most American children now walk to school if it isn't more than 2 miles away, and they walk down to the bus line from their houses if they are not more than a mile and a half off the road.

Buses From New York

A number of buses have been removed from the streets of New York City, which has the most highly developed transit system in the country and whose passenger load shows an increase of only 2.4 percent over November 1938 due to the absence of war industry. More New York buses may go. New buses about to be delivered to New York and other cities have been diverted to more crowded areas. The scrap value of New York's Second Avenue El was deemed higher than the transportation value of the line, and its cars are now carrying workers to war plants in eight States.

Taxis, now officially regarded less as a luxury than as a means of taking care of the overflow from mass-transportation systems, have been placed under various regulations. The number of taxicabs in the country was frozen as of last September. Over 2,000 have been removed from the streets of New York, which is still considered relatively oversupplied. Elsewhere they are forbidden to cruise, forbidden to carry a passenger more than 25 miles on a single trip or to go more than ten miles (in New York City, five) beyond the municipal limits of the city in which the trip began, and forbidden to be used by the driver or operator for recreational purposes.

—Mats Are Available

War Manpower

Acute Labor Shortages Found In 35 War Industrial Areas

Expect Some Reduction in Turnover As Result of No-Transfer Order

Acute labor shortage exist in 35 labor market areas while stringencies already exist or can be anticipated within the next 6 months in 109 areas, the War Manpower Commission announced last week. This announcement followed the forecast by Deputy War Manpower Commissioner Harper that the turnover of labor in some war industries would be reduced 50 percent as a result of the recent action by War Manpower Commissioner McNutt in regulating the transfer of workers to higher paid jobs.

WMC, however, warned that the reduction in labor turnover could not be expected in all war industries. Director of Program Planning for WMC Haber pointed out that the shipbuilding industry is one of the highest paying industries and yet this industry has the highest turnover rate. One reason for the turnover among shipyard workers is that the 8-hour day in the industry is largely fictitious.

"The workers spend 2 or 3 hours getting to work," Mr. Haber explained. "That makes a 10- or 11-hour day for them. The turnover rate is generally highest among workers with little industrial experience. It is lowest among skilled employees because employers make a greater effort to keep them and because skilled workers have a greater understanding of their responsibilities."

During the past week WMC also issued a question and answer release explaining the new regulations which carry out the President's hold-the-line Executive order. The release gave detailed answers to questions regarding the carrying out of the new regulations and questions having to do with the conditions under which a worker may transfer from one job to another.

Textile Workers Essential

With announcement of WMC's revised definition of essential activities and occupations in the textile industry the way is now clear for uninterrupted maximum production of essential yarns and fabrics for military and essential civilian use. For the first time, textile workers engaged in civilian as well as military production are classified as essential. Approximately 1,000,000 workers in the textile industry are now subject to the provisions of WMC Regulation No. 4, Director of the WPB Textile, Clothing, and Leather Division explained.

Manpower Pool

A manpower policy which envisages the manpower, both military and civilian, working for the War Department, as one pool required to attain our maximum war effort, was announced last week by the War Department.

The policy follows:

"1. The War Department, as one of the greatest users of manpower, is deeply concerned with the adoption of measures which will secure its most effective and economical utilization. While the manpower pool under its jurisdiction consists of both military and civilian, each group constitutes an essential part in the War Department program, which contemplates the use of civilians in those positions where military skills and military status is not essential.

"2. Substitutions between these groups to fill positions within the limitations set forth above is a condition precedent to the attainment of our maximum war effort. Therefore, economies that must be enforced upon the use of military manpower necessitate a very careful analysis of the use of civilians with the War Department and its agencies in the field.

"3. The release of general service personnel for duty with combat units is one of the primary objectives of the War Department. In carrying out that objective, it is the policy of the War Department to substitute limited service military personnel, including personnel of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, for general service personnel. Replacements of military personnel by male civilians should be confined to those over draft age, or unfit for military service, and not engaged in an industry equally vital to the military or civilian effort.

Surveys of Absenteeism

American industry, with the cooperation of labor and Federal and State labor officials, is finding ways successfully to control absenteeism, Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins reported this week in outlining the results of a survey made by the U. S. Department of Labor of leading war production plants in different parts of the country.

"The survey, which shows that illness, accidents, transportation difficulties, poor housing, bad nutrition, lack of child care facilities, and other problems which the individual worker alone cannot solve are responsible for most absenteeism and that wilful absenteeism is almost negligible, lists effective measures which have been taken in the interest of control," Secretary Perkins said.

"It shows that plants have less of an absentee problem when they pre-plan work as far as possible and require prompt reporting of unforeseen absence. Some firms have nurses or others visit absentees to offer help. Some have sent letters or telegrams or have telephoned. They have had returning absentees interviewed to determine the real cause, help to remove it, and impress upon the absentee that his absence was noticed and that his attendance is essential. Shop stewards, labor-management committees, and labor officials have cooperated to reduce absenteeism.

"Poor production planning and material shortages are a serious cause of absenteeism. Towards securing a smooth flow of production, plants have worked with suppliers and subcontractors, transportation companies, and their own plant departments. When lay-offs must occur, they have explained to employees why there is no work. They have shifted workers with several skills to avoid overstaffing of crews and to secure maximum use of labor."

HANDICAPPED MEN HOLD WAR JOBS

Thousands of men who are barred from military service because of age or physical disabilities, and many physically handicapped women are doing important war jobs as members of the Signal Corps Inspection Agency, the War Department disclosed.

Working with enthusiasm and efficiency, these men and women are inspecting the precision instruments that go into tanks, planes, heavy artillery, airplane beacons, and many other tools of war.

Selective Service . . .

Percentage of Negroes in Navy To Equal Population Proportion

Increase in Inductions Announced by WMC; Congress to Get Monthly Draft Reports

War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt declared this week that a satisfactory schedule of Navy induction of Negroes has been worked out, to bring the percentage of Negroes in the Navy up to their proportion of the population—approximately 10 percent. This will involve an increase in the number called, probably starting in May, Chairman McNutt said at a press conference. The Manpower Commission has attempted to balance the percentage of Negroes throughout the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, he said.

During the previous week Selective Service local boards were requested to submit monthly reports to the Director of Selective Service, beginning May 15, for transmission to Congress, on the names and number of Federal Government employees who have been classified into or out of class II–A or class II–B, the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission announced last week. This regulation was followed by a War Department announcement revealing that the induction of Selective Service registrants for limited service has been discontinued for the month of April only. The War Department said that additional men for limited service will be inducted in succeeding months.

Cover Occupational Deferments

Class II–A and class II–B are the classes for men deferred for occupational reasons. The monthly report on Federal employees who are in this class will show the registrant's order number, serial number, name, wage, position, the name of the Federal government agency employing the registrant, the registrant's classification and if he is classified into class II–A or class II–B, whether or not the request for deferment bears a "Government Request" stamp.

As provided in Public Law No. 23, the order for monthly reports applies to all Federal government agencies, including the legislative and judicial branches. For the guidance of local boards, the names of Federal agencies are included in the order.

The order also replaces five Selective Service Occupational Bulletins, pertaining to the occupational classification of individuals in certain types of work in or under the Federal government because the deferment of such individuals is now governed by Public Law No. 23, and Executive Order 9309. The rescinded bulletins include those concerning Civil Aeronauties Administration Aviation Services and civilian pilots employed by the Air Corps Flying Training Command.

In its order to local boards, National Headquarters, Selective Service, said: "As of the fifteenth of May, 1943, local boards shall make a report showing all registrants who, as of that date, are classified in class II–A or class II–B because of their employment in or under the Federal Government. Such report shall show the registrant's order number, serial number, name, age, position, the name of the Federal government agency employing the registrant, the registrant's classification, and whether or not the request for deferment bears a "Government Request" stamp or replacement schedule stamp."

"Star" Units Formed At 18 Colleges

Men Qualified for Training Will Be Classified

Creation of intermediate Army Specialized Training Units at 18 colleges and universities for the purpose of receiving, housing, classifying, and instructing soldiers selected as generally qualified for training under the Army Specialized Training Program was announced by the War Department.

The new units are known as Specialized Training and Reassignment, or "STAR," units. At these units, soldiers found qualified for Army Specialized Training will be classified and designated for specific curricula and particular levels of study under the Army Specialized Training Program. They will then be sent to Army Specialized Training Units at colleges and universities participating in the program.

In addition to classifying each soldier qualified for A. S. T. P. training, the STAR units will provide military and physical training, and refresher academic training, where needed, in the transition period between the time the soldier completes the regular 13-week basic training of the Army and his assignment to an A. S. T. P. unit.

"Between us doubles, if Hitler is really dead we must consider ourselves practically unemployed."
—Mats are available.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

[Issued to April 24. Compiled especially for Victory Bulletin by Field Contact Branch of the War Production Board]

[Inquiries concerning these listings should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Field Service Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7500, Extension 3940]

Order No.	Modification	Title	Abstract of priorities action	P D forms	Issued—Effective	Expires	Federal Register citation	Division	Administrator Tel. ext.
E-11		Foundry equipment and electric melting furnaces.	Restricts sale, transfer or delivery to AA-4 rated orders; schedules production and delivery; permits repair part sale and delivery.		4-23-44		8 F. R.	Tools	T. Kaveny, 3544.
L-13-a	Amended	Metal office furniture and equipment.	Prohibits production and transfer except as specifically authorized or to fill certain military type orders.	500, 556, 655.	4-24-43		8 F. R.	Consumers' Durable Goods.	G. M. Chandlee, 71247.
L-41	Amended	Construction	Amended to permit construction up to dollar limits of L-41 if materials can be secured without ratings or with ratings under CMP Reg. 5 or P-144 or similar rating not including PD-1A.		4-20-43		8 F. R. 5251.	Construction	H. W. Cutler, 2887.
L-44	Revocation	Radio receivers and phonographs.	Revokes the order; superseded by L-265.		4-24-43		8 F. R.	Radio and Radar	
L-44-a	Revocation	Radio receivers and phonographs.	Revokes the order; superseded by L-265.		4-24-43		8 F. R.	Radio and Radar	
L-51	Amended	Antifreeze	Prohibits use of permanent-type in passenger cars 4-1-43 to 3-31-44.		4-19-43		8 F. R. 5152.	Chemicals	F. E. Bennett, 5011.
L-83	Interpretation 2.	Industrial machinery	Clarifies requirements of approved order assigned rating on PD-3A.		4-24-43		8 F. R.	General Industrial Equipment.	Mrs. L. Rauzi, 74358.
L-120	Sch. III Amended.	Paper	Revises appendix to schedule.		4-24-43		8 F. R.	Pulp and Paper	O. B. King, 2059.
L-152	Amended	Baby carriages	Limits production to specified amounts of steel as authorized on monthly schedules.	500, 655	4-22-43		8 F. R.	Consumers' Durable Goods.	Harry I. Gillogly, 5851.
L-152	Sch. I	Baby carriages	Establishes production quotas from 4-22-43 to 6-30-43 for specified manufacturers.		4-22-43	7-1-43	8 F. R.		
L-157	Sch. II Amended.	Hand tools simplification	Revises Table 3, Appendix B; table 1, Appendix C.		4-23-43		8 F. R.	Building Materials	R. Halquist, 3982.
L-183	Revocation.	Electronic equipment	Revokes the order; superseded by L-265.		4-24-43		8 F. R.	Radio and Radar	
L-221	Amended	Electric motors and generators.	Amends general restrictions and makes minor changes in order.	738	4-22-43		8 F. R.	General Industrial Equipment.	J. Gammell, 72530.
	Interpretation 1.		Rules that "floating drydocks" are considered as vessels.		4-22-43		8 F. R.		
	Interpretation 2.		Rules that 48 States and District of Columbia, are "Continental United States" as used in order.		4-24-43		8 F. R.		
L-232	Amended	Wooden shipping containers for fresh fruits and vegetables.	Clarifies certain restrictions of order; extends time for completion of assembly of nonstandard containers; revised tables I and II.		4-23-43		8 F. R.	Containers	G. Carlberg, Jr., 2401
L-238		Sun glasses	Prohibits use of metal in manufacture subject to specified exceptions.		4-23-43		8 F. R.	Safety and Technical Equipment.	H. C. Mesch, 72940.
L-248	Interpretation 1.	Commercial dishwashers	Rules that Army Pre-Flight training schools must apply on PD-638A for authorization.		4-24-43		8 F. R.	Plumbing and Heating.	H. J. Holbrook, 73841.
L-252	Amended	Valves and valve parts	Deletes certain specifications of physical properties of steel in the appendix to order.		4-24-43		8 F. R.	Shipbuilding	W. F. Lahl, 5681.
L-265		Electronic equipment	Restricts production to preferred orders or authorized production schedules; restricts transfers to fill preferred orders, those rated A-1-a or higher, or orders for component parts.		4-24-43		8 F. R.	Radio and Radar	
M-10	Amended	Vinyl polymers	Eliminates acrylic resins from restrictions; revises small order and experimental exemptions; requires use of PD-3A.		4-20-43		8 F. R. 5260.	Chemicals	R. P. Kenney, 6575.
M-15-b	Amendment 1.	Rubber and balata	Broadens definition of "war order".		4-22-43		8 F. R.	Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins, 6104.
M-21-b	Amended	Tool steel	Restricts melting and delivery of high speed and tool steel; restricts toll agreements deliveries; requires purchaser's statement on use.	140	4-22-43		8 F. R.	Steel	J. P. Larkin, 3591.
M-53	Amended	Printing ink	Permits use of oil soluble toners, dry or in solution, in black ink production (other than news), if in inventory prior to 5-30-42.		4-24-43		8 F. R.	Chemicals	T. J. Craig, 71128.
M-115	Amended	Collapsible tubes	Exempts American Red Cross from tube-exchange and quota restrictions.		4-23-43		8 F. R.	Containers	A. F. Liswell, 5618.
M-148	Amended	Exports under license, etc.	Revokes paragraph (b) on purchase order reports.		4-19-43		8 F. R. 5153.	Foreign Requirements	M. P. Anderson, 3461.
M-148	Supplement 1 Revocation.	Exports under license, etc.	Revokes the order.		4-23-43		8 F. R.	Foreign	
M-157	Amended	Chemical cotton pulp	Amends exemptions and reporting restrictions.		4-19-43		8 F. R. 5153.	Chemicals	E. L. Pearson, 2384.
M-260	Amended	Acrylic monomer and acrylic resin.	Eliminates restrictions on scrap.		4-19-43		8 F. R. 5155.	Chemicals	G. H. Sollenberger, 3871.
M-279	Amended	Yellow poplar	Redefines basic specifications and grades of aircraft lumber.		4-19-43		8 F. R. 5157.	Lumber and Lumber Products.	E. J. Fishbaugh, 3073.
M-293	Amended	Critical common components.	Amends schedule of applicable forms.		4-21-43		8 F. R.	War Production Scheduling.	W. M. Passano, 76108.
M-305		Vulcanized fibre	Establishes allocation control; requires certification of use and inventory.	602	4-22-43		8 F. R.	Chemicals	R. L. Foote, 3207.
P-135	Amended	Reagent chemicals	Amends restrictions on use of rating.		4-20-43		8 F. R. 5264.	Chemicals	L. L. Newman, 73042.

Housing and Construction...

Delayed Payment Plan Announced For Fuel-Saving Installations

FHA Acts to Encourage Home-Owners To Undertake Conversion Now

To assist the national drive for fuel economy, the Federal Housing Administration has established a delayed payment plan for loans insured under its Title I program which finances fuel conservation installations this spring and summer, Federal Housing Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson announced last week. Earlier in the week the War Production Board acted to expedite applications for new heating and plumbing equipment. The WPB also announced that at some time in the future, ceramic space heaters and ceramic stoves may be available for American purchasers.

The FHA has notified the 5,000 private lending institutions authorized to operate under its Title I program that initial payments on loans made between April 20 and September 1 may be deferred until November 1, 1943, if the entire proceeds are used for the conversion of heating equipment to the use of other fuels, for application of insulation within existing structures, or for installation of storm doors, storm windows, or weatherstripping.

Seek to Avoid Congestion

In making this liberalization of its Title I loan terms, the FHA's objective is to encourage home owners to undertake fuel conservation work during the warm weather season and thus prevent a heavy congestion of this type of work next fall, Mr. Ferguson said.

Home owners having funds available should undertake fuel conservation work on a cash basis, Mr. Ferguson declared. The Title I plan, he pointed out, is available for the assistance of those unable to pay for such work in one lump sum. The new delayed payment plan will permit them to defer payments until the start of the next heating season.

Under Title I, loans for heat conservation measures are available through lending institutions in amounts up to $2,500 and are payable in monthly installments over as long as 36 months. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has exempted loans for these purposes from its restrictions on consumer credit.

To expedite priority applications for new plumbing and heating equipment for civilian residential use, form PD-851 has been issued by the Plumbing and Heating Division of the WPB. It can be obtained at WPB Field Offices and is to be filed by the occupant or owner of a private dwelling who desires priority assistance.

To Save Vital Materials

By making ceramic space heaters and ceramic stoves available in this country, the WPB expects to release thousands of tons of critical materials for more urgent needs of the war effort.

The Clay Products Section of the WPB Building Materials Division has felt for some time that such space heaters and stoves could be economically produced in this country. The practicability and economy of such devices have been generally accepted.

CONSTRUCTION VALUE CONTINUES TO DROP

Expenditures for new construction in the United States in the first quarter of 1943 amounted to 2.2 billion dollars, the Department of Commerce announced last week. This is 32 percent lower than the previous quarter and 11 percent below that of the corresponding period last year.

The total volume of construction activity amounted to $760,000,000 in February, according to the War Production Board. This represents a decline of 5 percent from the January total. A further decline was indicated when the WPB announced that construction projects having a total cost of $1,159,769 were halted during the week which ended April 16.

According to the Department of Commerce the drop from the fourth quarter of 1942 is much larger than can be accounted for by seasonal conditions.

Negroes To Occupy New Housing Units

Will Tenant 12 Percent Of Low Rent Homes

When the current public housing program is completed, Negro tenants will occupy approximately 88,000 public housing units, representing 12 percent of the 744,000 dwellings which were developed at a cost of more than $360,000,000, Federal Public Housing Commissioner Emmerich announced this week. Approximately 42,000 of these dwellings will be provided by the war housing program which reached a total of 612,000 units on March 15. The provisons for Negro tenants comprise 7 percent of the war housing program.

Under the low-rent, nonwar program, which totaled 132,000 homes, nearly 46,000 homes have already been completed and occupied by Negro tenants. Many of these low-rent dwellings, located in war production centers, now house Negro war workers. The scarcity of critical materials and labor, both of which must be used for vital war purposes, has necessitated the suspension of building under the low-rent program for the duration of the war. Consequently, almost 3,500 of the low-rent dwellings authorized and planned for tenancy by Negroes are now temporarily suspended.

Negro Workers' Earnings

In the development of the total housing program, Negro construction workers had earned more than $33,000,000 at the end of 1942. This represented 12 percent of total pay-roll expenditures. Negro craftsmen had received $7,000,000 or 4 percent of total wages paid to skilled workers.

Approximately 16,000 of the war dwellings for Negro workers brought into war production areas have been completed for the housing of families and single persons, while 18,000 are now under construction. Under the speed of the war housing program, all these should be completed and occupied by June 1943.

Although detailed estimates are not available, a sizeable number of war workers are included among the 150,000 Negro occupants of the 46,000 low-rent homes developed by the PWA Housing Division and the United States Housing Authority, now administered by FPHA. These developments were constructed at a cost of $220,000,000. The total low-rent program of 162,000 units houses an estimated 462,000 persons.

WAR FACTS

MANPOWER

EMPLOYMENT BY SEX

Metal Products Industries[1]

6-Month Comparison

	Percentage Distribution of Wage Earners by Sex			
	Male		*Female*	
	Mar. 1943	*Oct. 1942*	*Mar. 1943*	*Oct. 1942*
Total	76.2	82.6	23.8	17.4
Iron and steel products (except machinery)	79.2	84.8	20.8	15.2
Nonferrous metal products	70.5	74.8	29.5	25.2
Electrical machinery	56.2	63.7	43.8	36.3
Machinery (except electrical)	84.9	90.9	15.1	9.1
Automobile and automobile equipment	83.2	91.2	16.8	8.8
Other transportation equipment	92.4	95.8	7.6	4.2
Miscellaneous industries	57.6	63.0	42.4	37.0

[1] The industries exclude aircraft, shipbuilding and Government-owned ordnance plants and navy yards. The basic ferrous and nonferrous metal producing industries are excluded.

LABOR DISPUTES

	Feb. 1943	*Jan. 1943*
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries[1]	170,000	450,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	2/100 of 1%	6/100 of 1%

	Cumulative Jan.–Feb. 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries	620,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	3/100 of 1%

[1] The term "strike" includes both strikes and lock-outs. "Man-days" for 1943 are estimated on the basis of a 6-day work week instead of 5-days as heretofore. Source: BLS.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

As of February 15, 1943

Industrial classification[1]	*Number of committees*[2]	*Percent increase from Jan. 1, 1943*	*Number of employees represented*
Total	2,017	5.1	4,241,370
Aircraft	100	4.2	472,200
Ships	107	9.2	896,760
Guns and ordnance	368	7.0	869,010
Machine tools	93	8.1	83,810
Motor vehicles	41	10.8	86,030
Iron and steel	253	1.2	507,540
Machinery	120	6.2	142,970
Nonferrous metals	94	6.8	76,540
Mines other than nonferrous	386	9.1	210,650
All other[3]	455	0.4	895,860

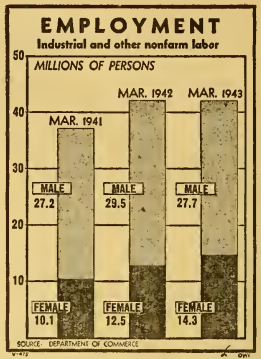
[1] Based on major type of contract held by plant. [2] The coverage is based on one committee to a plant. [3] Includes engines, scientific instruments, communication equipment, synthetic products, and other industries.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

	Feb. 1943	*Jan. 1943*	*Feb. 1942*	*Feb. 1941*
		(Thousands of persons)		
Total all agencies[1]	2,944	r 2,864	1,805	1,173
War Department	1,350	1,285	607	219
Navy Department	600	580	352	183

[1] Total civilian employment in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.
r Revised. Source: Civil Service Commission.

War Facts are assembled by the Program & Production Branch, Division of Information, WPB



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts

WAR EXPENDITURES

Monthly and Daily

	Mar. 1943	*Feb. 1943*
	(Millions of dollars)	
Expenditures	$7,112	$6,081
Number of days	27	24
Daily rate	263.4	253.4

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–Feb. 28, 1943	*(Millions of dollars)*
Government-financed:	
Commitments for nonindustrial construction	$16,488
Commitments for industrial facilities expansion	14,255

MANPOWER

	Mar. 1943	*Feb. 1943*
	(Millions of persons)	
Labor force	52.0	52.8
Employed	51.0	50.9
Unemployed	1.0	1.4

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

	Percentage of increase Feb. 1942 to Feb. 1943
Combined index	7.1
Selected components:	
Food	14.4
Clothing	5.8
Rent	−0.6
House furnishings	3.5

For additional information on War Expenditures and Labor Force see VICTORY BULLETIN of April 21, 1943, p. 440; for War Construction see issue of April 14, 1943, p. 416; for Cost of Living see issue of April 7, 1943, p. 390.

War Production . . .

Decline in Crude Oil Reserves May Extend Use of Gas, Coal

Encourage Discovery of New Fields To Balance Current Withdrawals

The post-war United States eventually may be forced to rely on domestic coal and oil shale deposits as additional sources of liquid fuel, Dr. A. C. Fieldner, chief of the Fuels and Explosives Service of the Bureau of Mines, told the Western Society of Engineers last week.

Dr. Fieldner, who for many years has been active in the Bureau's studies in the production of liquid fuels from coal and oil shales, explained that coal during the war has taken over much of the burden formerly carried by petroleum and that because of the heavy consumption of petroleum products many of the industrial conversions from fuel oil to coal for heat and power may remain after the war.

"Expected higher prices for fuel oil will tend to discourage new installations using this fuel," he explained. "The continuing decline during the past four years in the discovery of new fields . . . calls for a marked increase in exploration to keep current withdrawals from reaching the point where total recovery is diminished."

Explorations Urged

To aid in forestalling such a possibility, Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes has suggested the drilling of 4,500 "wildcat" wells during 1943, compared with 3,045 wells drilled in 1942, Dr. Fieldner said, but if this enlarged exploration program is unsuccessful in restoring our former rate of finding new reserves of oil, the present trend of substituting coal for the industrial and domestic use of fuel oil may continue, and ultimately supplementary supplies of liquid fuel from oil shale, coal, and vegetable products may be required.

Quoting a statement made in 1942 by William P. Cole, Jr., former chairman of the Petroleum Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, that "with our present transportation and present rate of discovery, showing any regard for conservation, we will be short of oil within two years," Dr. Fieldner said the post-war trend probably will be in the direction of greater conservation of our national petroleum resources and in their more effective utilization.

Oil Production Declining

The Committee on Petroleum Reserves of the American Petroleum Institute estimated the nation's proved petroleum reserve to be 21.2 billion barrels on January 1, 1942, and 20.7 billion barrels on January 1, 1943. Reserves during the last five years have been kept up by extensions and revisions of estimates in old fields rather than the discovery of new fields. But regardless of whether we are on the threshold of a permanent decline of petroleum production or whether new discoveries will postpone this period for several decades, it is evident, Dr. Fieldner said, that our reserves of gas and petroleum are small compared to our reserves of coal.

Deposits of oil shale, largely in the Rocky Mountain States, are estimated to contain a potential supply of 92 billion barrels of crude oil—sufficient to maintain the 1941 annual rate of oil production for 65 years.

Ultimate reserves of natural gas cannot be estimated, but the estimated proved reserve as of January 1, 1942, was 85 trillion cubic feet and at the 1941 rate of 2.77 trillion cubic feet of production per year, this amount would last 30 years.

Coal Reserves Better

Our original reserves of coal and lignite were estimated to have been 3.2 trillion tons, and not more than two percent of the original supply of bituminous coal and about 30 percent of the anthracite have been exhausted. Thus, at the 1941 rate of energy consumption, assuming that coal will carry the load if and when oil, gas, and oil shale are exhausted, and allowing 30 percent for mining losses, coal would last 1,500 to 2,000 years. Dr. Fieldner added, however, that any large increase in energy demand would cut the period to some 500 years, and shortage of supply would be felt in the Appalachian field in a hundred years.

WPB Orders Show Need of Substitutes

Alternate Materials Used To Save Vital Metals

Since arming for war put a heavy strain on our national resources, adequate substitutes have been sought, and found, for some of our most critical war materials. And today, due to the ingenuity and adaptability of American production, civilians are able to buy and use many articles that otherwise would not be available at all. In some cases, however, the substitute materials have been found so satisfactory that now even the substitutes are becoming scarce.

A case in point is that of vulcanized fiber, a substitute in some instances for metals. Vulcanized fiber is used for gasoline tanks for military aircraft, crash helmets for military tank crews, rail insulation for railroad signal systems, and for innumerable other purposes.

Now, through the issuance by the WPB of an order placing vulcanized fiber under allocation, such essential civilian goods as waste baskets, file fasteners, book backs, athletic guards, face strict production restriction.

Shortage of vulcanized fibre results from lack of manufacturing capacity, which, while more than adequate for normal times, is now heavily overloaded because of military and lend-lease demands as well as the effort of industry to substitute vulcanized fibre for metals.

New Ceramic Closures

A new industry, born of wartime emergency, is the manufacture of ceramic bottle and jar closures. Originally conceived as a conservation measure to effect a saving of critical materials, the practicability and flexibility of ceramic materials was soon recognized, and within the space of a few months a diversified market was created for this item. Already four ceramic manufacturers are engaged in the production of ceramic closures.

All adhesives used in the production of hardwood plywood have become critical and stricter controls will be necessary, WPB officials said.

New requirements of the Army Air Forces for commercial grades of plywood will probably take the production of the entire industry. This, it was explained, would require the conversion of the few remaining mills still not engaged in war work.

NEW OWI CATALOG

Motion pictures are playing an important job in this war—in training American soldiers and sailors, in teaching the skills of machine shops and assembly lines, in providing the American people with authentic and dramatic war information. A complete list of the films that have been produced by the Government is now available in the OWI publication, "A List of U. S. War Information Films."

Prepared by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information, the catalog lists over 200 films, produced by different Government agencies. The films of each agency are described and specific directions are given on where and how the films may be obtained.

All the wartime films of the U. S. Government—except the combat training films of the Army and Navy—are listed in the OWI catalog. Replacing the November 1942 issue, this new publication contains information up-to-date to April 1, 1943. For copies of "A List of U. S. War Information Films" write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, OWI, Washington, D. C.

OWI War Films

Motion pictures of the Office of War Information are designed to give the American people a better understanding of the war and a fuller realization of their individual responsibilities. OWI films include such subjects as "Target for Tonight," "World at War," "Divide and Conquer," "Conquer by the Clock," and "U. S. News Review."

Films for Industry

Films produced by the Office of Education are used in industrial training to teach workers the necessary skills in welding, boring, reaming, drilling, shipbuilding, aviation. Available subjects include such titles as "Servicing the Aviation Spark Plug," "Cutting an External Acme Thread," and "The Deck: Setting a Web Frame and a Transverse Beam."

Included in the catalog are pictures of Latin America produced by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; recruiting films of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard; farm pictures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; and training films of the Office of Civilian Defense.

POSTERS

The following posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.:

Give It Your Best
United Nations Fight for Freedom
Remember December 7
Americans Will Always Fight for Liberty
They've Got More Important Places to Go Than You
I'll Carry Mine, Too!
Plant a Victory Garden
Where Our Men Are Fighting, Our Food Is Fighting
Do With Less So They'll Have Enough
Battle Begins With Your Job
Next of Kin Has Been Notified
When You're A. W. O. L.
Freedom From Fear, Freedom From Want, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship.
For Their Future, Buy War Bonds
Rationing Means a Fair Share for All of Us
A Careless Word—A Needless Loss
If You Tell Where They're Going, They May Never Get There
The More Women at Work, the Sooner We'll Win
Save His Life and Find Your Own
The Atlantic Charter
Absence Makes the War Last Longer

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Legal problems connected with civilian wartime activities and with military authority over civilians are reviewed for the first time in a new publication, "Civilian Defense Manual on Legal Aspects of Civilian Protection."

The manual, prepared for the Office of Civilian Defense by the American Bar Association, provides a guide for defense councils and municipal authorities and lawyers concerned with legal responsibilities and liabilities which may arise in connection with the protective phases of the Civilian Defense program.

Among specific cases reviewed are those arising from the West Coast curfew and from dimout regulations issued by the commanding generals of the coastal areas. It also includes the first American collection of significant British cases dealing with damages arising as a result of civilian protection activities.

I AM AN AMERICAN DAY TO BE SUNDAY, MAY 16

For the fifth successive year, the people of the United States will celebrate I Am An American Day in honor of American citizenship and to call attention to what citizenship signifies. President Roosevelt on March 13 issued a proclamation fixing Sunday, May 16, as the date of the Nation-wide celebration.

Since 1940, when a joint resolution of Congress gave official recognition to I Am An American Day, the President has been authorized by the resolution to set aside the third Sunday in May of each year as a public occasion for honoring all those who have attained the status of full citizenship by coming of age or through naturalization.

GRAPHIC FIRST AID

A new sound film presenting basic first-aid information in graphic form has just been released by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

Produced in cooperation with a large industrial firm, the film, entitled "Help Wanted," is in 16-millimeter sound and runs 31 minutes. Copies are now available for exhibition by industrial and civil defense training classes, training courses conducted by or on behalf of the Army, Navy, and Maritime Service, and by schools, churches, colleges, civic and business organizations, and other similar groups.

In "Help Wanted," unusually effective use is made of animated diagrams superimposed over actual photographs to show blood circulation, pressure points for staunching the flow of blood from a wound, and the effect of proper treatment of bleeding. The film also portrays typical mishaps causing bleeding wounds, shock, burns, asphyxiation, fractures, and other injuries, and methods of treating them.

Application for free loan of "Help Wanted" should be addressed to the Graphic Services Section, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and should state specifically that the borrower has a sound projector. Although no charge is made for use of the film, the exhibitor is expected to pay transportation charges both ways and for loss or damage other than normal wear.

Civil Service Jobs . . .

MEN AND WOMEN NEEDED AS MESSENGERS

To remedy the shortage of available messengers for Federal agencies, the U. S. Civil Service Commission is now accepting applications from both men and women. Applicants who pass the written test will be eligible for positions as Assistant Messenger, at $1,200 a year plus overtime, and also for a few positions as Messenger, at $1,320 a year plus overtime.

To apply, persons must be 16 years of age or over, and live within 50 miles of the Capital. Applications are not desired from persons now using their highest skills in war work.

For this position, and for those listed below, apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Obtain information and application forms at first- or second-class post offices, or from the Commission's Regional or Washington offices. *Salaries quoted are annual and include added overtime compensation allowed for the present 48-hour week.*

Urgently Needed

Economists, Economic Analysts, Statisticians, $3,163 to $6,500.—Federal agencies dealing with problems arising from prosecution of the war urgently need economists and statisticians who have had responsible experience with specific industries or commodities. For the $3,163 positions, a minimum of 5 years of appropriate experience or college training is required.

Accountants, Auditors, $3,163 to $6,500.—Especially sought are industrial cost accountants and public accountants and auditors with diversified experience or with manufacturing cost experience.

Soil Conservationists, $2,433.—College graduates with appropriate specialized studies are needed to fill positions of Junior Forester, Junior Range Conservationist, Soil Conservationists, and Soil Surveyor.

Crop Production Specialists, $3,163 to $8,000.—Programs to produce more rubber, oil-bearing, and other tropical plants have created the need for crop specialists to survey soils, select sites, and to develop and maintain research stations and plantations, principally in Central and South American countries. Appropriate research or production experience is required.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, April 18, through Saturday, April 24. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Office of War Information

DATES WITH OUR GOVERNMENT. Rationing dates, April 18–25. OWI–1653.

FOOD RATIONING IN BRITAIN. OWI–1526.

BLACK MARKET WASTE of potential surgical and medicinal materials is one of worst problems in meat black market. OWI–1631.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 68). A Summary of the week. OWI–1648.

IN-PLANT FEEDING IMPORTANT, with over-crowding and closing of restaurants. OWI–1651.

DAVIS DISCUSSES RUBBER REPORT. OWI–1668.

VACATIONS for war workers should be spent near home. OWI–1682.

PROSTITUTION CONTROL AND PREVALENCE SURVEYED. OWI–1655.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SITUATION (No. 2). OWI–1527.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SITUATION (No. 3). OWI–1528.

GERMANS STARVING CONQUERED LANDS, according to rationing figures released by OWI. OWI–1612.

AUSTRALIA GIVES U. S. HOSPITAL under program of reciprocal lend-lease. OWI–1625.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SITUATION (No. 4). OWI–1529.

TRANSPORTATION REPORT of OWI shows gains. OWI–1607.

78,235 U. S. CASUALTIES from outbreak of war to date. OWI–1701.

GROUP RIDING. Progress in group riding in private automobiles made past year. OWI–1685.

Department of the Interior

SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION. Executive order centralizes Government's policies and activities pertaining to solid fuels. OWI–1690.

TANTALUM ORE DISCOVERED in New Mexico, which is scarcer than gold. OWI–1687.

SHALE DEPOSITS' POSTWAR IMPORTANCE as additional sources of liquid fuel. OWI–1673.

ALL-RAIL COAL TO EAST totaled 6,802 cars in week of April 10. OWI–1656.

1,362,000 TONS OF ANTHRACITE PRODUCED in week of April 10. OWI–1658.

PUERTO RICAN production of fine cotton is vital for balloon cloth. OWI–1659.

COMMITTEE TO PLAN anthracite program is formed. OWI–1670.

WHALE MEAT TO BE PUT ON MARKET to round out wartime diet. OWI–1683.

Commerce Department

PLANTATION PIPELINE connecting at Greensboro, N. C., with existing systems, opens. OWI–1671.

NEW YORK "BIG INCH" EXTENSION FINANCED by Defense Plant Corporation. OWI–1672.

FLORIDA PIPELINE OPERATING between Carrabelle, on West Coast of Florida, and Jacksonville. OWI–1676.

Federal Works Agency

SUNDAY TRAFFIC INCREASES on Eastern highways according to analysis of records of Public Roads Administration. OWI–1649.

Office of Civilian Defense

CIVILIAN DEFENSE LEGAL MANUAL ISSUED. OCD–16.

Alien Property Custodian

CROWLEY RETURNS to Edgar Ausnit, shares of Cisatlantic Corporation and of Cisocanic Corporation, after learning that Ausnit is naturalized citizen of Cuba. OWI–1677.

Petroleum Administration

OTTO DONNELL NAMED PETROLEUM GROUP HEAD, succeeds Frank Phillips. OWI–1661.

OIL PRODUCTION RATE CERTIFIED at 4,237,400 barrels daily. OWI–1663.

COAST OIL AUTHORITY over certain aspects of production operations delegated to Director in Charge of PAW's West Coast district. OWI–1674.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM stocks dropped to new all-time seasonal low for week ending April 17. OWI–1686.

FIRST GASOLINE SUSPENSION for violating the 72-hour per week sales regulation. OWI–1669.

Maritime Commission

CONTRACTS FOR 469 SHIPS LET, including 189 new design "Victory Ships," 206 high-speed tankers. OWI–1675.

POST-WAR SHIPPING PROBLEMS BEING SURVEYED. OWI–1654.

460 MERCHANT SHIP CONTRACTS announced by U. S. Maritime Commission. OWI–1696.

Office of Defense Transportation

TIRE TEST on over-the-road trucks will be started on April 29. ODT–219.

RAIL-TRUCK SAVINGS. New arrangements for study of intercity and intracity rail-truck conservation announced. ODT–221.

JOINT TAXI USE PLANNED by Director Eastman. ODT–220.

DEALERS WARNED to purchase only approved alcohol or ethylene-glycol antifreeze solutions. ODT–209

ODT APPROVES INDIANA PLAN to conserve 300 man-hours per week and 120,000 truck miles annually. ODT–211.

TANK CAR SERVICE OPENS AT CHICAGO. ODT–215.

RENTAL CARS FOR EASTER AND MOTHERS' DAY FLOWERS OKAY. ODT–216.

OKAY MO.-TEX. MOTOR CARRIER PLANS. ODT–217.

DAIRY INDUSTRY MILEAGE CUT indicates industry is making strides in saving of mileage. ODT–213.

PULLMAN SERVICE RESTRICTED. ODT–214.

SLIDING SCALE BUS SCHEDULE between Atlantic City and Philadelphia out. ODT–218.

War Manpower Commission

EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS in many labor shortage areas urged. PM–4361.

CIVILIAN CLOTHING production among essential activities. PM–4366.

MANPOWER Q's. and A's. explain new regulations. PM–4365.

REDUCED LABOR TURN-OVER in war industries forecast. PM–4368.

WMC SETS UP PLAN to transmit to Congress names of men deferred for occupational reasons. PM–4370.

ACUTE LABOR SHORTAGES IN 35 AREAS. PM–4367.

Office of Price Administration

NEW FUNERAL SERVICE RULE recommended by Industry Advisory Committee. OPA–T–791.

PERMISSION TO PURCHASE SHELL EGGS EXTENDED to Government procurement agencies until May 17. OPA–T–793.

(*Continued on page 470*)

Official War Releases

(*Continued from page 469*)

IMPORTED TAR ACIDS PRICED. OPA–T–776.

DETAILED ASPHALT REPORTS EASED. OPA–T–777.

STEPS TO STABILIZE COTTON provide for sales of CCC stocks at price of 21.38. OWI–1700.

CORNSTARCH TO LEND-LEASE PRICED same as private purchasers are allowed to pay. OPA–T–783.

NEW BLACKPLATE maximum prices provided in Order 414 of GMPR, effective April 26. OPA–T–796.

PHILADELPHIA GAS PRICE ruling expected to save up to $450,000 yearly to gas consumers. OPA–2370.

SUMMER CAMPS TO GET RATIONED FOODS to meet their seasonal requirements. OPA–2335.

RETAIL FOOD RULE EASED under amendment to processed foods order. OPA–T–789.

RETAIL MEAT-FAT INVENTORIES ADEQUATE to cover operations. OPA–T–799.

TYPEWRITER INVENTORY DATES CHANGED from April 30 and July 31 to May 31 and August 31 in Amendment 1 to Supplement 1 to Ration Order 4A effective April 29. OPA–T–786.

TRUCK TIRE RECAP QUOTAS LIFTED in Amendment 26 to Ration Order 1A, effective May 1. OPA–2332.

U. S. MEAT PROCUREMENT AIDED by issuance of amendment 8 to Rev. MPR–169. OPA–2363.

WOMEN'S WEAR RETAILERS CAUTIONED to refrain from taking on goods which will result in introduction of higher-priced merchandise than they customarily have sold. OPA–2358.

HARDWOOD LUMBER PRICES AMENDED in Maximum Price Regulation 97 by Amendment 4, effective April 29. OPA–2325.

AUTO PRICE for sales of new automobiles to Reconstruction Finance Corporation clarified. OPA–2357.

CERTAIN COAL PRICES RAISED by OPA in Amendment 5B to MPR–120, effective April 29. OPA–T–782.

CLERKS RELEASED FROM WASHINGTON regional and district offices to make possible addition of 10,000 clerks to local War Price and Rationing Boards throughout country. OPA–2362.

FINE COTTONS PRICES held at January 6 levels while OPA makes further examination of requested dollars-and-cents prices. OPA–2364.

14 DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS will be brought under legal control on May 1, 1943. OPA–2359.

HARRY F. CAMP LEAVES OPA. Regional Office in San Francisco, and Frank E. Marsh appointed as his successor. OPA–2344.

OIL RATIONS sufficient to prevent oil storage tanks from "floating" during spring months will be issued to consumers where needed. OPA–2346.

TIRE RESTRICTIONS EASED. Amendment 25 to RO–1, effective May 1. OPA–2305.

FOOD TESTS defined by OPA as "industrial" and not "institutional." OPA–2342.

GAS FOR GARDENERS APPROVED. Victory gardeners planning to cultivate plots distant from homes will be eligible for special rations of gasoline. OPA–2343.

TEXTS OF REFRIGERATOR AMENDMENTS, details of which were given in OPA–2326, released. OPA–2368.

BLUE STAMPS G, H, and J now valid for buying processed foods. OPA–2372.

MEAT RECORDS REMINDER. Retailers and wholesalers under meats-fats rationing program reminded they must keep accurate records of sales and transfers of rationed commodities April 25 through May 1. OPA–2377.

BEEF AND LAMB ceiling prices reduced 1 to 3 cents a pound. OPA–2378.

VEGETABLE PRICING continued in force with issuance of MPR–876. OPA–2379.

GREEN COFFEE ceilings replaced with dollars-and-cents maximum prices. OPA–T–78.

BIG CAR MARKET BROADENED through change in rationing regulations. OPA–2318.

VALID DATES OF BLUE STAMPS ANNOUNCED. OPA–2320.

SPORTSMEN'S KNEEBOOTS RELEASED April 21 from rationing restrictions. OPA–2321.

CHART SHOWS BLUE STAMPS VALID DATES. OPA–2329.

OPA ELIMINATES 70 QUESTIONNAIRES since beginning of year. OPA–2338.

RETAIL PORK PRICES CLARIFIED under Amendment 2 to Maximum Price Regulation 336. OPA–T–772.

CORN FOODS RULE MODIFIED OPA–T–774.

PLYWOOD PRICES AMENDED effective April 27. OPA–T–775.

MEATS-FATS REPORTS CHANGED in Amendment 12 to Ration Order 16, Meats, Fats, Fish and Cheeses, effective April 27. OPA–T–778.

SOME CRUDE OIL PRICES INCREASED by Amendment 94 to Revised Price Schedule 88, effective April 28. OPA–2316.

HOSPITALS' RATIONING SIMPLIFIED in Amendment 14 to General RO–5, effective April 27. OPA–2324.

CERTAIN POINT VALUES CUT 25 to more than 50 percent. OPA–2345.

SOME SEED POTATOES MAY BE RESOLD as tablestock potatoes at lower tablestock ceilings. OPA–2348.

POULTRY PRICING REVISED as an essential part of campaign to smash "black market." OPA–2351.

116 POULTRY BLACK MARKET CASES begun against violators of price ceilings. OPA–2353.

LOGS RULE IN FORCE APRIL 23. OPA–2356.

COFFEE SUPPLY OUTLOOK holds possibility of early increase. OPA–2319.

CERTAIN POINT VALUES REDUCED by Amendment 340 Rev. Supplement 1, RO–13. OPA–2341.

SHEETINGS RULES AMENDED effective April 20. OPA–T–779.

RESTAURANT RULES covering service of rationed foods by "institutional users" to personnel of armed forces. OPA–T–784.

TALLOW PREMIUMS RULING AMENDED. OPA–T–785.

LUMBER DISCOUNT CONTROLLED. Buyers cannot forego cash discounts in order to improve their competitive buying position. OPA–2328.

CERTAIN MEATS EXCHANGEABLE for other meat of same point value. OPA–2330.

WAR RATION BOOK 3 will be distributed by mail to more than 120,000,000 individuals. OPA–2334.

POULTRY BLACK MARKET END NEARS. OPA–2340.

HORSEMEAT CEILINGS POSTPONED until May 1. OPA–2340.

SPORT SHOE RATIONING EXPLAINED. OPA–2306.

MEAT RATIONING NEED SHOWN in pictures for general use by press and magazines. OPA–2317.

LINSEED OIL PRODUCTS brought under price control. OPA–2323.

REFRIGERATOR RULINGS TO BE AMENDED within next few days. . OPA–2326.

BURKE NAMED NEW OPA GENERAL COUNSEL, succeeding David Ginzburg. OPA–2327.

GROCERS' MARK-UP DEADLINES EXTENDED by Amendment 13, to MPR 237. OPA–T–781.

VICTORY GARDEN SUPPLIES ON HAND, according to supply status roundup. WPB–3191.

TOOL CONSERVATION PROGRAM URGED for war production plants. WPB–3222.

WHISKY IN STOCK FOR 3 YEARS at 1942 rate of consumption; no plan to ration is anticipated. WPB–3230.

YELLOW POPLAR GRADING RULES CHANGED. WPB–3238.

FARM SPRAYER CONSERVATION STUDY URGED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB–3240.

ETHYLENE ANTI-FREEZE FOR CIVILIAN CARS BANNED. WPB–3241.

PRODUCTION OF BLANKETS REGULATED to assure production of well-wearing types. WPB–3242.

COMPLETION OF BARKER DAM at Buffalo Bayou, Texas, authorized. WPB–3244.

LUMBER SHORTAGE GROWING WORSE, official says. WPB–3245.

CANADA NEWSPRINT DELIVERY expected to reach quota for third quarter of 1943. WPB–3243.

NEW PURCHASE FORM to be used by electric, gas, water, and steam utilities on orders for maintenance, repair supplies. WPB–3235.

ALLOY STEEL PRODUCTION reaches sixteen percent of all steels produced. WPB–3246.

CHEMICAL COTTON PULP EXEMPTIONS from WPB authorization increased. WPB–3251.

PAGE REPLACES BENEDICT AS ZINC DEPUTY. WPB–3252.

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT CONTROLS solve problem of supplying equipment for college military training courses in physics. WPB–3247.

ARSENALS OF AMERICA (Boston area). WPB–3249.

NELSON STRESSES URGENCY in response to inquiries regarding observance of Passover. WPB–3249.

CONSTRUCTION OFF 5% IN FEBRUARY. Total volume amounted to $756,000,000. WPB–3250.

MATERIAL SUBSTITUTIONS LIST NO. 8 is designed to guide industry in conservation of critical materials. WPB–3272.

HIGH-SPEED MOLYBDENUM steel rule modified. WPB–3273.

ELECTRIC GENERATOR DELIVERY MODIFIED. WPB–3275.

CRITICAL COMPONENTS SCHEDULING REVISED. WPB–3277.

TWELVE INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEES FORMED. WPB–3280.

APPENDIX A, PRIORITIES REG. 16 AMENDED to remove six orders from list of those which may be appealed only through WPB Field Offices, and to add six. WPB–3281.

CMP ALLOTMENT RULING INTERPRETED. Persons operating under CMP Regulation 5 are not permitted to use MRO symbol. WPB–3283.

MAXIMUM YARN, fabric production predicted as result of WMC's revised definition of essential activities. WPB–3285.

AUTO PARTS ALLOCATED FOR SECOND QUARTER will give industry almost 100% of amounts requested. WPB–3286.

HIGH-GRADE CHROMIUM CONSERVATION ORDERED. WPB–3269.

AUTO BODY MAKERS TO SIMPLIFY MODELS, processes of manufacturing. WPB–3270.

COPPER USE LIMITED in supplies commonly referred to as "rubber hospital sundries." WPB–3271.

BABY CARRIAGE PRODUCTION ASSURED as result of amended version of Order L–152. WPB–3287.

U. S. RUBBER PURCHASES under heading "War Orders." WPB–3299.

HIGHWAY PROJECTS HALTED in Kentucky, New York, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania. WPB–3253.

ACRYLIC RESIN SCRAP RESTRICTIONS LIFTED. WPB–3234.

SANITARY PIPE INSTALLATIONS ENCOURAGED as long as supply of raw materials for these products are available. WPB–3255.

CORDAGE CONSERVATION DISCUSSED at meeting of Industry Advisory Committee. WPB–3256.

NO NEW INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PLANTS needed since recent reduction in estimated alcohol requirements. WPB-3257.

AUTO WRECKERS' SCRAP MOVEMENT PRAISED by Director of WPB Salvage Division Cabot. WPB-3258.

1,240 TRUCKS RELEASED DURING WEEK ended April 17. WPB-3260.

MINUTES of meeting held by Steel Division to consider charges made by Truman Committee released. WPB-3261.

BARNYARD EQUIPMENT, PROBLEMS STUDIED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3262.

REAGENT CHEMICALS available to educational laboratories. WPB-3264.

VINYL POLYMERS RULE EASED to permit use and delivery of 50 pounds or less in any calendar month. WPB-3265.

WPB TRANSFERS Beverages and Tobacco Division to War Food Administration. WPB-3266.

EXPORT PROCEDURE MODIFIED to eliminate filing copies of orders. WPB-3267.

SERVICE ESTABLISHED for radio laboratories, serving Army or Navy, which wish to buy critical components not available in commercial channels. WPB-3268.

BOX ORDER CLARIFIED. Limitation Order L-239 corrected. WPB-3205.

DRY MOP MAKERS DISCUSS methods of limiting kinds, styles, weights, lengths, finishes, and colors of dry mops. WPB-3295.

FUNERAL SUPPLY MANUFACTURER PENALIZED for "reckless diversion of critical war materials." WPB-3276.

HAND-TOOL ORDER reissued to correct several errors in printing of Schedule II of Limitation Order L-157. WPB-3292.

PLUMBING RULE EASED for civilian residential use. WPB-3290.

PLYWOOD ADHESIVES SHORTAGE IS CRITICAL, and stricter controls will be necessary. WPB-3288.

TIN TOOTHPASTE TUBES PERMITTED RED CROSS free of quota restrictions. WPB-3284.

UTMOST USE OF X-RAY EQUIPMENT URGED to provide for civilian needs. WPB-3291.

WOODEN FRUIT CONTAINER manufacturers granted 3 months to use up their inventories of nonstandard container parts. WPB-3282.

WPB REVOKES EXPORT RULE for producers of various steel products. WPB-3279.

HEAT-TREATED STEELS. Producers prohibited from shipping heat-treated carbon or alloy steels on any commercial warehouse order. WPB-3306.

$1,159,769 IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS HALTED during week ended April 16. WPB-3294.

VULCANIZED FIBRE faces restriction through issuance of Order M-305. WPB-3293.

USED MOTOR UNIT FILLS all but 87 of 1,515 requests for used motors and generators received in March. WPB-3298.

LIMITATIONS ON SHIPPING REELS CLARIFIED with issuance of Interpretation 3, CMP Regulation 5. WPB-3308.

METAL IN SUN-GLASSES or cases restricted by General Limitation Order L-238. WPB-3303.

MAINTENANCE PURCHASING RULE CLARIFIED in Interpretation 1 of Regulation 5A. WPB-3305.

FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT OUTPUT placed under control by General Preference Order E-11. WPB-3304.

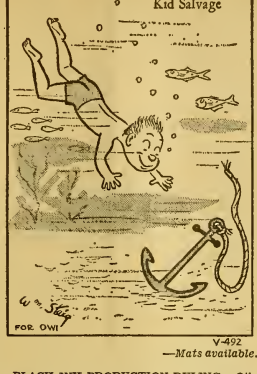
OWI CONTROLS FACTUAL PICTURE FILM produced by nonmilitary government agencies. WPB-3307.

CERAMIC INDUSTRY STUDIED. WPB-3296.

AIR SCHOOLS not exempt from filing for appliances on Form PD-638A. WPB-3300.

VALVE ORDER MODIFIED to eliminate certain specifications. WPB-3301.

CONTROL OVER SHIP ITEMS EASED under Order L-13-a as amended. WPB-3320.



V-492
—*Mats available.*

BLACK INK PRODUCTION RULING. Oil-soluble toners in producer's inventories prior to March 30, 1942, may be used in production of black inks other than news inks. WPB-3302.

LIGHTER BOND PAPER APPROVED under amendment of Appendix of Limitation Order L-120. WPB-3309.

ALCOHOL INDUSTRY SUPPORTS program of large stockpile of industrial alcohol. WPB-3311.

GLYCERINE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED at meeting of Dentifrice IAC in Washington. WPB-3312.

WRIGHT RESIGNS SALVAGE POST. Merrill Stubbs will succeed him. WPB-3313.

WPB EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY is made available for information purposes. WPB-3314.

TRANSFER OF AIR PARTS from inventory of one manufacturer to another eased by directive 16. WPB-3315.

FARM WATER equipment industry procedures explained at recent meeting in Washington. WPB-3316.

KRUG'S OFFICE REORGANIZED into four bureaus, in addition to Vice Chairman's office. WPB-3317.

ASBESTOS ROOFING, SIDING OFF Conservation Order L-41. WPB-3319.

Department of Agriculture

CHICAGO MILK PRICE CONTINUED. Drop of 20 cents a hundredweight scheduled for May and June will be suspended, continuing in effect current class 1 farmer price of $3.28 hundredweight. AG-344.

NEW YORK MILK PRICE CONTINUANCE will not affect price to ultimate consumer. AG-345.

FORT WAYNE MILK HEARING CALLED to consider proposed administrative amendments to Federal order regulating marketing of milk in this area. AG-343.

OBSERVATIONS ON FARM. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, on National Farm and Home Hour program April 23, 1943, spoke of his observations from a day on the farm. AG-346.

WFA TO SELL CERTAIN OILS from government reserves. AG-347.

FERTILIZER ORDER MODIFIED to facilitate distribution of additional fertilizer needed in production of essential war crops. AG-348.

WFA ANNOUNCES sales price for cotton. AG-349.

Appointments, Resignations

BURKE NAMED COUNSEL FOR PRICE AGENCY

Price Administrator Brown announced last week the appointment of *George J. Burke* of Ann Arbor, Mich., as general counsel of the Office of Price Administration. Mr. Burke has assumed his new duties, succeeding David Ginsburg, who resigned recently.

Harry Fraser, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, has been named a member of the top labor-management advisory committee of the War Manpower Commission. *A. E. Lyons*, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen, will serve as Mr. Fraser's alternate.

Walter C. Page resigned as deputy director of the WPB zinc division. *Platt C. Benedict* has been appointed as his successor in that office.

The resignation of *Hamilton W. Wright*, chief of the WPB industrial salvage branch was announced. Mr. Wright will be succeeded by *Merrill Stubbs*, former chief of the scrap processors branch. *Thomas W. Dunn*, formerly deputy to Mr. Stubbs, has been appointed chief of the scrap processors branch.

Harry F. Camp, OPA regional administrator in San Francisco, has resigned, and *Frank E. Marsh* was appointed as his successor.

Appointment of *Otto Donnell*, president of the Ohio Oil Co., as chairman of the petroleum industry general committee for the midwestern States (District 2) was announced.

FERTILIZER RATIONING FOR PUERTO RICO. AG-350.

SPICE CONSERVATION STUDIED at meeting of Spice Industry Food Advisory Committee. AG-342.

SPICE ALLOCATION ACCEPTED by Secretary Wickard. OWI-1657.

ORDER SETS CITRUS PROCESSING STANDARDS. AG-335.

RESEARCH FINDS new answers to wartime livestock feeding problems. AG-334.

SOYA PRODUCTION expected to reach 1½ billion pounds annually by December. AG-337.

QUOTATIONS OF DAVIS CORRECTED. AG-338.

CCC BUYS CANADIAN WHEAT for feed. AG-339.

PROPER CARE OF YOUNG CHICKS to prevent chick mortality. AG-316.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION TO BUY ALL WOOL. AG-328.

1942 WHEAT LOANS on 406,182,811 bushels amount to $458,980,888.33. AG-329.

LOANS on 55,052,577 bushels of 1942 corn amount to $42,561,372.85. AG-330.

CEREAL PRODUCTION PROBLEMS STUDIED. AG-340.

1,572,169 LOANS on 2,997,349 bales of 1942-crop cotton. AG-341.

Army Meals Carefully Planned To Provide Maximum Energy

Civilians Urged to Adopt Food Rules Devised by Quartermaster Corps

Army care and planning offer civilian meal planners substantial clues to sound nutrition practices, the Office of War Information declared. While American troops anywhere in the world can get the same plain, popular foods they have been used to at home through the years (even to spaghetti and meatballs for dinner in New Guinea, and buckwheat cakes for breakfast in North Africa), they get the best balanced meals skilled nutritionists and meal planners can devise—the food they like in meals that give them maximum nourishment.

To give American troops the nourishment they need, the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is constantly experimenting with the cooking and preservation of food at its Subsistence Research Laboratories in Chicago. In addition, virtually every major food laboratory in the country carries on experiments for the Army. The results of all these experiments are turned over to a group of skilled menu planners in Washington who see to it that they are incorporated in Army meals.

Double-Purpose Meals

Army meals have a double purpose. They not only provide all the nutrition necessary to insure a maximum of muscular energy but they also protect soldiers against flagging nervous energy. The Office of the Quartermaster General points out that a man in a foxhole needs every ounce of physical and mental endurance he can muster. He not only has to have the drive to fight but he has to have the alertness to estimate correctly and constantly both the strength and weakness of his position.

To assure enduring strength and judgment, the Army provides each soldier with meals that will give him 3,750 calories a day, far more than the average civilian needs. A moderately active person needs only 3,000 calories a day.

Balanced Rations

The balance achieved in Army meals is something for civilian meal planners to emulate.

In the matter of protein, soldiers get 120 grams a day, while civilians usually need no more than 70 grams of protein per day. The best sources of proteins are milk, cheese, eggs, liver and other varieties of meat as well as fish and poultry; alternate sources are dried beans, dried peas, whole grain cereals and soy beans. If a civilian chose, by eating enough dried beans or soy beans and drinking sufficient milk he could get all the proteins he needs without using any ration points for meats—though there is no necessity for him to go that far.

Vitamins for Health

To keep the eyes, skin and body "linings" of soldiers in good condition, the Army provides foods that will give them 8,000 international units of vitamin A daily. Civilians need but 5,000 international units of vitamin A, and these can be obtained from dark green leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables, including yellow squash, pumpkin and yellow corn, dark yellow fruits such as apricots, yellow peaches and mellons. Egg yolks, liver, butter, cheese, whole milk and canned evaporated milk are also important sources of vitamin A.

Of the so-called vitamin B complex soldiers need 2.5 milligrams of thiamin and 3 milligrams of riboflavin daily. Thiamin, also known as vitamin B_1, is needed to keep nerves healthy. Civilians need approximately 1.8 milligrams of thiamin daily although they may need more if they eat more than a normal amount of sugar and starches. Thiamin is supplied by whole wheat bread, dried peas and beans, soybeans, lean pork, fruits, vegetables and brown rice. Civilians also need 2.7 milligrams of riboflavin (also known as B_2) to help the cells of the body use the oxygen which is brought to them by the hemoglobin in the blood. The foods which supply the largest amount of riboflavin are milk, liver, kidneys, eggs, lean meat, fish, green leafy vegetables, whole wheat bread and whole wheat cereals.

To Prevent Disease

Soldiers require 20 milligrams of niacin every day. To prevent diseases such as pellagra, civilians need 18 milligrams of niacin, obtainable from liver, kidney, chicken, lean pork, canned salmon, greens, eggs, and milk.

Master Menu Used

The job of maintaining proper nutrition in the Army calls for planning on a scope undreamed of by the average housewife. Menus have to be made up months in advance and the food situation in all parts of the world must be considered in making up these menus. The Menu Planning Section of the Subsistence Branch in the Quartermaster Storage and Distribution Division devises a master menu which is used as a standard for Army meals. Such substitutions as may be required to meet local needs are permitted—for example, sweet potatoes for Irish potatoes, celery for corn.

—Mats Are Available.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

VICTORY BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. MAY 5, 1943 VOLUME 4, NUMBER 18

War Wages and Labor . . .

Coal Miners Return to Work After Government Seizure

Mines Opened Under Ickes' Control As Roosevelt Appeals to Workers

The first of 530,000 striking bituminous and anthracite coal miners returned to work Monday morning following a radio address to them Sunday night by the President which ended: "Tomorrow the Stars and Stripes will fly over the coal mines. I hope every miner will be at work under that flag."

Saturday morning the President, faced by a Nation-wide coal strike in defiance of the War Labor Board and of a personal plea made by him, ordered seizure of the mines and their operation by Secretary of Interior Ickes, who is Fuel Administrator. At the same time the President announced he would speak over the radio to-the miners at 10 o'clock Sunday evening.

Vote Cooperation

On Sunday, John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, called on Mr. Ickes in a last minute attempt to obtain concessions. Failing to obtain such concessions, Mr. Lewis returned to New York and twenty minutes before the President went on the air announced that the Policy Committee of the union had voted unanimously to return to work for 15 days "to cooperate with the Government and to relieve the country from the confusion and stress of the existing situation."

The President made it clear in his radio address that "the responsibility for the crisis that we now face rests squarely on these national officers of the United Mine Workers and not on the Government of the United States." He also made it clear that coal would be mined "no matter what any individual thinks about it." He added that the terms of the old contract would be followed by the Secretary of the Interior and that if an adjustment in wages results "from a decision of the War Labor Board or from any new agreement between the operators and miners, which is approved by the War Labor Board, that adjustment will be made retroactive to April 1."

Mr. Ickes issued a statement on Tuesday (May 4), expressing his gratitude that the miners acted upon the suggestion that they go back to work—a suggestion, Mr. Ickes said, that was made "not as a bargain between contenders, but as a straight request in behalf of a Government at war to a group of its patriotic citizens."

"No promise or pledge was given to anyone as payment for this action," Mr. Ickes said. "After all, the miners do not bargain for patriotism and the Government does not rig deals witl its citizens."

Review of the Week

Events moved swiftly last week:

On April 28, the tripartite panel set up by the NWLB to consider the dispute on its merits met with the operators. No UMW representatives answered the Board summons. Strikes, involving several thousand miners, broke out throughout the Appalachian area. The panel recessed because of the Board's policy of refusing to consider a case on its merits while a strike is in progress. The Board announced that it was holding its panel in readiness to consider the parties' arguments whenever work was resumed and the Board's order accepted.

Later the same day, the WLB referred the case to the White House according to the usual procedure in cases where either the employees or the employer refuses to comply with an order of the Board. UMW officials had failed to appear before hearings by both the full Board and Board's panel, had ignored telegrams calling on them to urge miners to return to work, and ignored a unanimous WLB order extending the contract with a retroactive clause and directing uninterrupted production while the dispute was being decided by the Board.

A statement issued by the Board in referring the case to the President reviewed the 1941 dispute between the same parties, when essentially the same procedure was followed as is proposed now. In the earlier dispute, positions were reversed, the union agreeing to the extension of the contract pending a new agreement and the operators objecting.

On April 29, the President wired John L. Lewis, UMW president, and Thomas Kennedy, UMW secretary-treasurer:

"Not as President—not as Commander-in-Chief—but as the friend of the men who work in the coal mines, I appeal to them to resume work immediately

(*Continued on p. 492*)

OPA CHECKS PRICES IN MINING AREAS

Acting under the President's order to get the facts on the cost-of-living in coal mining areas, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown has assigned a crew of investigators to make an immediate check on price levels and on compliance with price ceilings in coal-producing sections of five States.

The States are Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama and Illinois.

"I have instructed our field men to investigate the prices being charged in coal mining towns, concentrating first on prices for food," Mr. Brown said. "They are to collect other data on the general level of prices in those towns and to check for violations of price ceilings.

"Investigators will report their findings as soon as possible and will follow up any violations with enforcement action."

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

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EDITOR'S NOTE

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OPA Outlines Four-Point Program To Roll Back Cost of Living

Increased Wages Drive Prices Upward, Administrator Brown Warns Labor

To increase wages would bring on a race between wages and the cost of living, OPA Administrator Brown warned last week in outlining a four-point program for price control. Price control will now be extended to every important commodity and prices of foods will be rolled back, he said.

"Today we are faced by a crisis on the wage front," Administrator Brown declared. "Demands are now being made for substantial wage increases. I am compelled to speak in opposition, just as a month ago I spoke up in opposition to the proposed rise in farm prices. I am compelled to point out that if this wage increase is granted, increases cannot be denied to workers in other industries and increased prices cannot be denied to farmers. These increases in wages and in farm prices can only mean further rise in the cost of living. What will it profit workers to have more dollars in their pay envelopes if it takes all these extra dollars, and perhaps more, to feed and clothe their families?"

Recognize Strong Claims

Administrator Brown declared that while he recognized how strong were the claims of the coal miners for increased pay it would be impossible for them to better their position in the race between wages and labor.

"Coal miners are earning today far more than they earned at the time war broke out," Mr. Brown said. "Average hourly earnings in the bituminous mines in January of this year were 22 percent above the average for August 1939. This does not measure the full improvement, however. Where 3 years ago thousands of miners were working 1 or 2 days a week, with frequent lay-offs, today they are working full time. Their weekly pay envelopes show the difference. Average weekly earnings in January of this year were 53 percent greater than in August 1939. I cite these figures, not because I begrudge the miners their gains, but only to show that they have shared with most of the rest of us in the economic improvement of the past 3 years.

"There is, to be sure, another side to the story. These gains have not been wholly real. Rising prices have eaten into this increase of earnings. Nonetheless, they have not eaten it away altogether. During the period in which weekly wages rose 53 percent, the cost of living increased 22 percent. Therefore, despite the rise in the cost of living, the weekly wages of the miners will buy 25 percent more goods today than in the summer of 1939."

Prices Have Risen

"It must be admitted that the prices paid by miners for food and clothing have undoubtedly risen more than is shown in the official figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"In the year just past, the Office of Price Administration was confronted with the enormous task of moving swiftly to control millions of prices. It is understandable that mistakes were made, that the performance fell short of perfection. Nonetheless, the rise of prices has been reasonably well stabilized. What is more important, the tools of control have been forged. Finally, experience in their use has provided the 'know-how' we must have to do the job. Today *we can* do the job and we *shall* do the job."

Four-Point Program

"I have drawn up a four-point program to control and in many instances to roll back the cost of living and then to hold it. I have instructed my staff to put this program into effect without delay to the limit of our powers. These points are:

"First, to extend price control across the board, to every important commodity.

"Second, to roll back those prices which have got out of hand. The prices of meats, fresh and canned vegetables, coffee, among others, will be rolled back.

"Third, to establish specific dollars-and-cents prices for foods, so that all may know—sellers and buyers alike—what the legal price is. These prices will be printed in small booklets which the housewife can put in her handbag when she goes to market, and will be otherwise displayed.

"Fourth, to bring the chiseler, the racketeer, the black market operator to justice."

The President Last Week . . .

Roosevelt Called for Quick End Of Mine Workers Walkout

Ickes Ordered to Take Immediate Command Of 3,400 Bituminous Coal Companies

In an appeal broadcast Sunday night, May 2, to the coal miners of America, President Roosevelt declared: "Tonight this country faces a serious crisis. We are engaged in a war on the successful outcome of which depends the whole future of our country. This war has reached a new critical phase. After the years that we have spent in preparation, we have moved into active and continuing battle with our enemies. We are pouring into the world-wide conflict everything we have—our young men and the vast resources of our nation.

"However, all of our massed effort is none too great to meet the demands of this war. We shall need everything that we have and everything that our Allies have to defeat the Nazis and the Fascists in the coming battles on the continent of Europe and the Japanese on the continent of Asia and the islands of the Pacific. This tremendous forward movement of the United States and the United Nations cannot be stopped by our enemies. Equally, it must not be hampered by any one individual or by the leaders of any one group here back home.

Strike Obstructs War

"I want to make it clear that every American coal miner who has stopped mining coal—no matter how sincere his motives, no matter how legitimate he may believe his grievances to be—every idle miner, directly and individually is obstructing our war effort. We have not yet won this war. We will win this war only as we produce and deliver our total American effort on the high seas and on the battle fronts. That requires unrelenting, uninterrupted effort here on the home front."

On the day he returned to Washington from his war camp inspection tour of the country and his conference with the President of Mexico, President Roosevelt sent a strongly worded telegram to United Mine Workers' President, John L. Lewis, warning him that "if work at the mines is not resumed at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning," the President would use his powers as Commander-in-Chief to prevent interference with the prosecution of the war. Mr. Roosevelt declared, "These are not mere strikes against employers of this industry to enforce collective bargaining demands. They are strikes against the Government itself."

On the same day President Roosevelt announced that he had directed the Office of Price Administration to investigate immediately the charges of the United Mine Workers that OPA regulations have been disregarded and the cost of living has gone up disproportionately in the mining areas. On April 29, Mr. Roosevelt also wired AFL President William Green asking him and the members of the Progressive Mine Workers of America, an AFL organization, to "help me see to it that there is no interruption in the mines worked by your members."

On May 1 the President issued an Executive Order seizing the mines and directing Fuel Coordinator Ickes to run them for the Government. In the order he declared, "The Secretary of the Interior shall act through or with the aid of such public or private instrumentalities or persons as he may designate. He shall permit the management to continue its managerial functions to the maximum degree possible consistent with the aims of this order.

Suspend Wheat Quotas

To permit War Food Administrator Davis to obtain Canadian and Australian wheat to bolster sagging American feed supplies, the President suspended wheat import quotas on April 30. The suspension opens the way for immediate delivery of about 7,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat already purchased and also permits the release of large stocks of Canadian wheat held under bond in American warehouses.

On the same day President Roosevelt issued a proclamation cancelling limitations on the amount of wheat and wheat flour that may be entered or withdrawn from warehouses for consumption, insofar as the limitations apply to purchases by the War Food Administrator. The basis of the proclamation was an investigation and findings by the United States Tariff Commission.

An Executive Order transferring the Civil Air Patrol, until now part of the Office of Civilian Defense, to the War Department was issued on April 29. This removes from control of OCD Director Landis approximately 60,000 civilian pilots.

"You stay out—We are planning Italy's defense line."

—*Mats available.*

Second War Loan Subscriptions Exceed Liberty Loan Drives

Amount Raised by Current Campaign Far Greater Than Sum Subscribed for Any 1917–19 Loans

With a total of $17,000,000,000 subscribed in the Second War Loan Drive, the Office of War Information pointed out that the Treasury's current drive to raise funds for armaments has brought in almost two and one-half times as much money as was raised in any one of the Liberty Loan drives of the last war.

To illustrate the tremendously increased financial needs of this war, as compared with the last war, the OWI cited the comparatively meager goals of 1917 and 1918. These goals were:

Loan I (June 1917).—$2,000,000,000 asked, at 3½ percent; $3,035,226,850 subscribed.

Loan II (November 1917).—$3,000,000,000 asked, at 4 percent; $4,617,532,300 subscribed.

Loan III (May 1918).—$3,000,000,000 asked, at 4¼ percent; $4,176,516,850 subscribed.

Loan IV (October 1918).—$6,000,000,000 asked, at 4¼ percent; $6,992,927,100 subscribed.

Victory Loan (May 1919).—$4,500,000,000 asked, at 4¾ percent and 3¾ percent; $5,249,908,300 subscribed.

In the last war, America's task was to fortify a line of trenches across the battlefields of France. It is estimated that throughout that war, only 241 tanks were used by Americans in combat areas. These were manufactured chiefly in England and France. Only one American-made airplane reached the fighting front in the first year of the war.

Will Spend $100 Billion

In this war of mass movement, tanks, airplanes, and self-propelling artillery pieces are rolling off American assembly lines by the thousands. In the first 12 months of the new conflict 891,827 troops had been embarked for overseas duty, as compared to 366,603 men in the same period of 1917–18. This stepped-up activity is reflected in the fact that in 1918, American war expenditures were only 18½ billion dollars. The coming fiscal year calls for an outlay of more than 100 billion dollars. Greater Victory Loan drives must make up this difference to a considerable extent.

The present-day soldier's equipment—from the clothes he wears to the rifle he uses, and his transportation equipment—is more expensive. Now the troops use a Garand rifle instead of a Springfield. In the last war mules were used; now the jeep is employed. The American soldier is eating better and more costly food for the greater energy and alertness he needs.

The fronts in this war are many and varied, situated in areas so far removed from geographic similarity as to make uniform training impracticable. The Yank must be equipped to stand the humidity of jungle warfare in the Southwest Pacific, the wintry blasts of the Alutians, the desert heat of North Africa. In the last war, 4,350,000 men were under arms, while in the present war at least 10 million men are certain to be in uniform.

Ships Needed

With more fronts comes the need for more ships—transports as well as destroyers, battleships, carriers, and cruisers. The destroyers now are nearly twice as large as they were in 1918, and have to be manned and maintained with larger crews. This means more money.

In the bond drives of the last war, the wits of man were mobilized for an all-out effort. Artists, motion picture theater operators, civic clubs, Boy Scout organizations, women's clubs all cooperated. Federal Reserve Banks were appointed as agents of the Treasury Department and were responsible for sales in their respective districts. There was a subscription office on virtually every corner.

Both the bizarre and the sedate were used in the campaigns. A "Flying Circus" advertising bond sales was sent out over large metropolitan areas. Victory Ways, featuring exhibits of war materials on the street, were staged in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. An "Avenue of Allies" was set up in New York during the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Four-Minute-Men speeches were made throughout the country. Stars of stage and screen were enlisted for the drive.

Treasury Announces Support of Tax Bill

Agrees to Doughton Plan For Current Payments

Secretary Morgenthau announced last week that the Treasury fully supports the current tax payment plan introduced by Chairman Doughton and recently reported by the Ways and Means Committee to the House of Representatives. If this bill becomes law, American taxpayers will be paying their income taxes currently before the end of 1943. In order to make the shift from the present system to the new system without overburdening taxpayers, the bill proposes to reduce the 1942 tax to 1941 levels and to give the taxpayer three years in which to pay the reduced tax. The March and June instalments payable in 1943 will be treated as current payments of 1943 income tax, and withholding of the income tax from wages and salaries will begin at a 20 percent rate on July 1st. The 20 percent withheld is not an additional tax, but is merely a means of collecting the regular income and Victory taxes.

The bill, in effect, recomputes the tax on 1942 incomes at 1941 rates and exemptions, and cancels the difference. Treasury figures indicate that the bill will cancel 4.7 billion dollars of the aggregate 1942 tax liability of 9.5 billion dollars which remain after taking account of the special provisions for military personnel.

Discounts Provided

The remaining 4.8 billion dollars will be collected over the period from 1944 to 1946, thus providing 1.6 billion dollars a year of the added collections needed to finance the war. Discounts provided for paying taxes ahead of time will probably speed up payments so that the increase in collections for 1944 and 1945 will be even greater.

The reduced 1942 tax will be payable in three instalments, the first, by March 15, 1944; the second, by March 15, 1945; and the third, by March 15, 1946. However, taxpayers anxious to pay up their 1942 taxes will be given the incentive of discounts for payment in advance of this schedule. The person who pays the full amount of his tax on or before March 15, 1944, will get a 6 percent discount. Those who pay the full remaining amount on or before March 15, 1945, will get a discount of 2 percent of their total liability, or 6 percent of their remaining liability.

The War Last Week

Allies Continue Air Attacks On Mediterranean Shipping

Friday's Large-Scale Offensive Nets Seven More Enemy Vessels

One of the most important phases of the Allied last-ditch battle for Tunisia is the destruction of Axis Mediterranean shipping. Every vessel that gets through from Italy or Sardinia or Sicily to the tight little triangle of Tunis-Bizerte helps prolong the struggle. Every transport plane that successfully navigates that channel brings valuable reinforcements in men and material to the Axis troops now fighting with their backs to the sea.

Col. Gen. Von Arnim—or whoever is now in charge of the German and Italian forces in Tunisia—is evidently under orders to hold out as long as possible, to give Hitler's labor legions a chance to perfect the defenses of Europe against a threatened Allied invasion.

To hasten this invasion of Europe, the Allies must shorten the siege of Tunisia. And to shorten the siege requires not only the shrewd use of ground forces against the Axis' mountain defenses, but also the systematic destruction of the very supply lines that keep Von Arnim's forces going.

Operations Increasing

Saturday's communique from Allied headquarters in North Africa showed air operations against enemy shipping continuing on an increased scale, with medium bombers, fighter bombers, and fighters swarming over the Sicilian straits and the Gulf of Tunis. Seven Axis ships were sunk in one day—two destroyers, one motor vessel, one motor ferry, one E-boat, one F-boat and one corvette—and eight of the enemy's heavy cover of aircraft were shot down. The attacks, headquarters said, constituted one of the largest-scale offensives yet launched against the Axis supply lines to Africa.

Battle of the Atlantic

But the war of shipping is being fought both ways. In the Atlantic, German submarines are still carrying on their systematic and ruthless campaign against our own supply lines, the all-important trans-Atlantic lines to North Africa, Great Britain, Russia.

Discussing the submarine situation in the Atlantic, Secretary Knox said the month of April had fewer merchant ship sinkings than in March, but warned reporters not to attach too much significance to this reduction in the ship sinking rate because "in this type of warfare, we have our ups and downs."

March was the worst month in the first quarter of 1943, and the fact that April was a little better does not necessarily imply a permanent improvement. The Navy's recent statement of United Nations' ship losses for the year of 1942 set the net loss at about one million gross tons of shipping—that is, the difference between what the United Nations built and what they lost.

Predicts 'Sub' Control

A more optimistic statement came last week from Admiral King, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, who predicted that the submarine menace would be under control within 4 to 6 months. In that time, he said, shipping losses will be reduced to such a level that we can stand them and still expand our effort overseas. His warning—that the seriousness of submarine warfare has not abated—was relieved by a promise that the spread between sinkings and building would be reduced and we would continue on the upgrade.

Progress in Tunisia

After a brief lull on the Tunisian front—a "lull" only in comparison with the fierce fighting that occurred earlier in the week—American and French forces, surging eastward near the Mediterranean coast, captured Mateur.

Mateur is between Tunis and Bizerte and somewhat west. It is a key position from which to advance on either of the Axis strongholds, and its capture cuts important enemy communications. It has been under heavy shellfire ever since Saturday (May 1), when American troops of the Second Army Corps captured Hill 609, a strategic hill commanding the Mateur area.

Fighting has been bitter in other sectors of the Tunisian front, but although satisfactory progress has been made, no significant advances have yet been announced. On the central front, where the British First Army is driving on east and northeast of Medjez-el-Bab, the enemy has launched repeated counter-attacks to slow up the Allied advance.

According to Secretary of War Stimson, there is no indication of any major evacuation of Axis forces.

Renew Aleutian Attacks

Saturday saw a renewal of the American air offensive against Japanese-held Kiska in the Aleutian Islands, when 13 separate attacks were made in 1 day. Meanwhile, United States airmen are continuing their bombardment of Japanese bases in the Solomons, battling to keep the enemy on the defensive. Bad weather has limited operations in this theater.

—Mats available.

War Transportation . . .

Guide to Wartime Traffic Control Offered Local Authorities

Makes Twelve Specific Suggestions For Reorganizing Signs, Signals

Conservation of motor vehicles, gasoline, and tires and the growth of war production in some areas, have created important changes in street and highway traffic, Director of Defense Transportation Eastman declared in voicing the warning "adjustments in traffic control methods have not kept pace with these conditions. This is wasting rubber, gasoline and time."

In cooperation with 15 national organizations interested in highway transportation, the ODT has prepared a guide, "Fitting Traffic Control To Wartime," for use by local traffic authorities in readjusting control devices.

Ease War Bottlenecks

The booklet supplements letters sent by ODT Director Eastman to the mayors of cities of 10,000 or more. These letters asked the mayors to direct the local war transportation administrator to give special attention to changing traffic control to ease war-imposed traffic bottlenecks. At the same time Mr. Eastman requested Public Roads Commissioner Thomas H. MacDonald, Chairman of the Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department, to enlist the technical aid of the State Highway Traffic Advisory Committees to assist local administrators.

The appeal to mayors was made on March 15. ODT plans to survey results three months from that date.

Twelve Suggestions

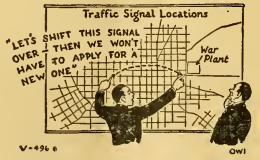
"Fitting Traffic Control to Wartime" gives 12 specific suggestions for reorganizing signs, signals, and police control to meet wartime needs. The publication warns, however, that "major changes should not be made except on the recommendation of a competent traffic authority, after review and study of the problems involved. Cities requiring assistance on this score may look to the State Highway Traffic Advisory Committee, located in each State capital."

Where traffic has shifted greatly from intersections where stop-go signals have been installed, it may be possible to eliminate wasteful stops and starts and expedite traffic by eliminating them or moving them to new locations where war-borne traffic is heavier.

Cover Unused Signs

If a signal is shut off but not removed, it should be hooded to indicate to motorists that it is no longer in service, the ODT points out. Moving electrical signals to new locations rather than buying new signals conserves copper and other vital war materials.

Two simple tests to determine whether a traffic signal is needed are given by ODT: (*a*) An average of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour, of which at least 250 approach from the minor streets, entering an intersection for 8 hours in a



normal day, or (*b*) more than 300 pedestrians per hour crossing a street which carries an average of at least 750 vehicles per hour for six hours daily. Unusual considerations of speed control, safety, or heavy turning movements may also be determining factors.

To smooth out the flow of traffic and encourage both motorists and pedestrians to observe traffic signals, the ODT recommends that the signal cycle—the change from red to yellow to green and back to red—be made as short as possible. Thirty-five to fifty seconds is suggested. If the signal is located at an intersection where traffic gets much lighter between the rush-hour periods, ODT proposes that a flashing yellow signal be substituted for the red-green sequence.

Progressive signal operation, adjustment of the green-light period, and other variations in timing are outlined in "Fitting Traffic Control to Wartime." In some places, ODT says, it may be advisable to remove stop signs, or to change traffic regulations, perhaps to institute special war transportation routes. The assignment of traffic police should likewise be reviewed in the light of changing traffic conditions.

"Fitting Traffic Control to Wartime" can be obtained by traffic control personnel from the Local Transport Division of the Office of Defense Transportation in Washington, D. C.

—*Mats available.*

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COVERED BY RULINGS

Two items of railroad equipment were affected by pricing regulations of the Office of Price Administration last week. Used track accessories were priced specifically from 10 to 30 percent below the mill prices of new accessories and the method of pricing grain doors to be used in converting railroad boxcars for shipping grain was expanded.

The used track accessories priced by OPA include angle bars, tie plates, track bolts, and spikes. At the same time, prices at warehouses for relaying rail weighing 60 pounds or more per yard when new are increased $3.84 per gross ton in carload lots, with a quantity limitation on rail weighing more than 70 pounds per yard. This is to encourage handling of heavier relaying rail by warehouses, largely because of the need for a ready supply for maintenance of military and defense installations.

The action on grain doors was taken so that railroads can compete on equal terms for purchases of grain doors. Some railroads have had to seek new suppliers because of the increase in grain car shipments or because of the reduction in number of suppliers. In such cases, railroads could not compete for purchases under the existing delivered price ceilings.

Coal in Railroad Cars Restricted by WPB

Limited to Consumers With Short Supplies

An order designed to minimize the effects of the coal crisis on war production by diverting coal now in railroad cars to users with less than 10 days' supply was issued by War Production Board Chairman Nelson upon the recommendation of Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes.

The order contains two main provisions: It prohibits acceptance of bituminous coal from a railroad car by anyone who has more than 10 days' supply of coal on hand, or would have more than a 10 days' supply if the coal were accepted. It requires railroads to divert coal in cars on their tracks by direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to anyone certifying that he has less than a 10 days' supply.

Ten-Day Limit Set

While the order is in effect, no one may receive coal from a railroad without a specific certification that receipt of the coal would not increase his supply above the 10-day limit. Although the order will be administered by the Solid Fuels Administrator in cooperation with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Office of Defense Transportation, persons eligible to receive coal under it were instructed to file their initial application for coal with the local representative of the railroad serving them. In making application, a consumer must certify his eligibility to his railroad representative in conformity with the provisions of the order. Anyone who receives coal under these provisions is made responsible for all charges.

Exceptions to the order are: coal for export (except coal shipped by rail to Canada); coal consigned for water movement; coal consigned for use aboard a vessel; delivery to a connecting carrier; and transactions specially authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Solid Fuels Administrator.

Additional directions under the order will be issued by the Solid Fuels Administrator and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Agency Lifts Mileage Ceilings For Course-of-Work Driving

To Qualify For Increased Allotments Driver Must Prove Necessity

Mileage ceilings have been lifted to permit up to 720 miles per month for "in-course-of-work" driving outside the Eastern gasoline shortage area, the Office of Price Administration announced. The order, effective April 26, was coupled with action taken by the Office of Rubber Director to make increased quotas available to cover the additional tire requirements.

The order does not change mileage allowed for driving between home and work, but is intended to bring motorists who use their cars in their work up to the mileage level of essential salesmen, who were granted additional rations last January.

Those who become eligible for increased rations under the new provision are urged by OPA not to swamp their local ration boards now for their "C" cards. They should use the rations they now hold as long as possible. This will avoid the confusion which would arise from having a large number of applications filed with the boards at once, OPA stated.

Other Qualifications

To qualify for the additional gasoline rations, a driver must show that he needs it entirely for in-course-of-work travel, that he has arranged to carry three or more persons in his car if possible, and that he is not already allowed as much as 720 miles a month for home-to-work travel, as provided in an order of February 24.

If a driver's mileage totals less than 720 miles per month for home-to-work travel, he may obtain additional rations for up to 720 miles, for driving strictly in the course of business.

Preferred mileage to which the motorists are entitled will be allowed in addition to that permitted under the new amendment, OPA explained.

May Quotas Announced

May quotas for new cars and tires also were set by OPA during the week. The quota of new passenger automobiles for May rationing has been increased to 50,000 to take care of anticipated seasonal pick-up in demand. The April allotment was 38,000.

The May figure is in addition to reserves totalling 14,200 which may be called upon to fill demands that may develop in excess of quota. State quotas range from 3,812 in California to 95 in Delaware.

The tire allotment for May will be 1,006,882, compared with 1,058,000 available in April. Certificates for purchase of these tires go to drivers whose rations exceed 240 miles monthly and who do not have recappable casings.

New Tires for Emergencies

The only drivers who can be issued new tire certificates, even though they have recappable casings, are those in occupations where they sometimes have to drive at such high speeds on emergency calls that recaps might not be safe. Included in this group are firefighters, doctors, police officers, and others.

CUT R. R. TRAVEL TO SAVE COAL

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, issued the following statement last week:

"The Office of Defense Transportation is now studying ways and means of conserving coal through curtailment of railroad passenger travel, in response to a request for such action made Saturday by Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator for War. The problem is not a simple one, and formal measures cannot be immediately put into effect. In the meantime, the public must continue to help by abandoning all unnecessary travel and by making plans to postpone all necessary travel that can possibly be deferred. Any increase in travel in anticipation of restrictions on train service will make any future restrictions more severe and will use up coal which may be needed later for war production, the movement of essential freight and passenger traffic, and other purposes."

War Rationing

OPA Issues New Revised Table Of Meat Rationing Points

Higher Points Set for Steaks, Roasts, Reductions Made in Variety Meats

Twenty-five reductions and sixteen advances, each representing a change of one point, were announced by the OPA with the issuance of the new Table of Consumer Point Values for Meats, Fats, Fish and Cheese. The new point values became effective Sunday, May 2.

Advances were confined largely to prime cuts—steaks and roasts—of beef, veal and pork. Reductions were for the most part in variety meats, canned fish, and other special products already having a relatively low point value.

Despite some requests for lowered sausage point values, these types of meat have been given substantially the same values they had in the original table. The Office pointed out that point values could not be lowered below their original levels without diverting excessive amounts of fresh cuts to sausages.

Trade Points Also Revised

At the same time, the meat trade was given a revised table of point values for meat, fats, fish and cheese, with changes which for the most part simply reflect those made in the new revised consumer table. Nine fabricated veal cuts—in the form customarily sold to restaurants by hotel supply houses—were added to the trade table. Also added were process cheese, cheese foods, and dehydrated-grated cheese, each of these at 8 points a pound. This is the same point value that consumers have been paying for these cheeses.

To bring the point value of shortening into line with that for margarine (since considerable interchangeability exists between the two), shortening was advanced a tenth of a point per pound in the trade table.

Kosher Meats Reduced

Reductions were also announced in the point values of 13 Kosher meats—beef, veal, and lamb varieties, and some fresh, smoked, and cooked sausage products. Again, the changes were effective Sunday, May 2.

The variety meats all dropped one point in value per pound. The new point values are as follows: for beef—brains, 2; melts, 1; ox tails, 2; sweetbreads, 3; tongues, 5; tripe, 2; for veal—brains, 3; melts, 1; tongue, 5; for lamb and mutton—brains, 2; livers, 5; tongues, 5; and plucks, 3.

Fresh, smoked, or cooked sausage containing 100 percent meat retains a consumer value of six points per pound. Sausages containing not less than 90 percent meat retain a value of 5 points per pound. Those with not less than 50 percent meat have a new value of 4 points per pound; and those with less than 50 percent but more than 20 percent meat dropped two points to a new value of 3 points per pound.

Kosher corned beef (slices) advanced one point to 10 points per pound; pastrami (slices) advanced from 8 to 9 points per pound; tongue retained its value of 9 points.

Inventory Adjustments

Taking up the matter of inventories, the Office provided restaurants, hotels, and other institutional users of rationed foods with a means of getting "point working capital"—needed for the purchase of certain food items in which their supplies are short. Such institutional users need this "point working capital" for use while paying off excess inventories.

OPA also made provision for wholesalers' inventories under the meats-fats rationing program by authorizing local ration boards to adjust inadequate allowable inventories.

This action gives local boards a uniform basis for handling applications for these adjustments, based on the wholesaler's transfer during the first or the last six weeks of 1942. When wholesalers register with local boards they will receive allowable inventories based on their sales, in pounds, of rationed meats and fats during the base week of April 25 through May 1. Under the recent ruling, a wholesaler who finds that his allowable inventory is inadequate may apply for an adjustment either at the time he registers or later.

Lower Point Values Of Most Juices

Agency Issues New Chart For Processed Foods

The Office of Price Administration last week revealed the May point values for processed foods, high-lighted by further substantial reductions in the number of points required to be paid for most fruit and vegetable juices. The changes were effective as of 8 a. m. Sunday, May 2.

The further lowering of point prices of most fruit and vegetable juices reflects a similar desire on the part of OPA to speed up their sales, which studies show to be lagging behind those of other fruits and vegetables.

Blue stamps lettered G, H, and J, a total of 48 points, are valid for the month of May and, because of the latest revisions, will enable consumers to increase their purchases of several important types of canned foods, especially fruit juices. There are no major changes in the point values of vegetables, except for reductions in tomato juice and other vegetable juice combinations containing 70 percent or more of tomato juice.

To Stimulate Sales

Lowering of point values for most fruit and vegetable juices is designed to induce greater sales, since in spite of the fact that downward revisions were made last month, consumer purchasing has been slower than desired. This same reason applies to the reductions in point values for apples and in the No. 2½ can size of peaches, pears, sauerkraut, spinach, and tomato pulp and puree. The value of berries, cherries, plums, and prunes were lowered because the quality of these canned fruits deteriorates if they are carried over for more than one season.

Point value increases such as are made in apricots, fruit cocktail and salad fruits, and pineapple are intended to slow down the sales of these products, which have been too rapid in relation to the movement of other fruits.

New Chart Simpler

One feature of the new chart is the dropping of a lengthy list of items that are *not* rationed. Instead, consumers are informed that if an item is not specifically listed it is excluded from rationing and no points need be paid.

Under this definition the number of fruit juices that are rationed is confined to citrus juices, fruit nectars (excluding papaya), grape juice, pineapple juice and prune juice.

Dehydrated Soups Now Unrationed

Survey Revealed Production Far Exceeding Demand

In an emergency decision, made after the official point charts for May were printed, the Office of Price Administration temporarily removed from rationing all dried or dehydrated soups.

Decision to make dried or dehydrated soups ration-free for the time being was reached jointly by the War Food Administration and OPA on the basis of a study of new statistics received after the May point charts had gone to press. The new figures disclosed that while sales of these products were at all-time record levels, production during the last two months had grown by leaps and bounds and was outstripping total consumer purchases. As a result, inventories were piling up in trade channels and curtailing production.

If this condition were not cured immediately, the abnormally large stocks in trade hands would be threatened by warm-weather spoilage. When the inventory situation becomes more nearly normal, OPA said, consideration will be given to putting these foods back on the rationed list.

Dried Soups Perishable

The statistics which prompted an 11th-hour decision to eliminate dried or dehydrated soups from rationing showed that even though wholesale shipments in March were up 10 percent, production had risen so rapidly that wholesale inventories at the close of March were 80 percent larger than at the end of February. If dried or dehydrated soups were non-perishable, this situation could have been corrected under rationing. However, warm humid weather causes rapid spoilage of these products. Rather than risk this danger, it was decided to make the soups ration free for the time being.

A change in the soups list eliminates green turtle soups, clam juice, clam broth, and clam juice cocktail from rationing.

Corn-on-the-Cob Unrationed

The list of rationed vegetables is substantially unchanged except that vacuum packed corn is now listed separately and canned corn-on-the-cob is specifically excluded from rationing. Leafy greens (kale, turnip greens, mustard greens, etc.), mushrooms, mixed vegetables, fresh shelled beans, and pumpkin or squash are other items listed separately for the first time.

Meat Buying for Military Needs Affected by Black Market Sales

Illegal Purchases Divert Supplies From Markets for Armed Services

Army and Navy meat supplies are subject to fluctuations of civilian markets and to this extent are vulnerable to black market operations, the Office of War Information said this week. Illegal sales sop up meat supplies on legitimate blocks by diversion of meat through illegal channels. In this way, black markets have the practical effect of interfering with purchases for the armed forces. Spot purchases on small markets also suffer because of black market operations since here the armed services run the risk of having unfilled orders where the supply is so limited.

Since the Army has a much greater demand for meat than the Navy, the Army operates as the principal buyer for the Navy and thus removes the element of competition on the same markets. Shipments of all food to both Army and Navy, of course, carry a high priority.

Strict Precautions Taken

The Food Distribution Administration first sets aside certain quantities for military use. Within that quantity the services must guide their purchases. The quantities are sufficiently large so no man in uniform need go hungry, but at the same time the armed forces take strict precautions to prevent waste which would boost the demand on supplies.

The Army alone estimates its 1943 fresh and canned meat requirements at about 2¾ billion pounds, or approximately 12 percent of the total 22½ billion pounds scheduled to be available for the whole Nation. Army estimates anticipate slightly more than eight-tenths of a pound of meat per day for each soldier in the Army and add the necessary allowance for loss from cargo ship sinkings and other war actions.

Of the 2¾ billion pound total, all fresh meat purchased will be consumed in training camps and other military installations in this country or at foreign bases where refrigerating facilities are available to make its use possible. The rest will be canned, principally for use overseas. The allotment includes the preserved meats used by field kitchens in the fighting zones and the packaged rations which can be distributed periodically to soldiers and sailors to sustain them in a pitched battle when no mobile kitchen can reach them.

Included in the ration are the emergency allotments that are supplied to our forces to be held in isolated places where lines of supply might be severed by the enemy for long periods and a certain amount of meat unaffected by extreme heat or cold. Canned foods, including meats, are vitally needed by overseas forces. The fighter eats two-thirds of his food out of cans when on combat duty.

Centralized Buying System

The Quartermaster Corps buys meats and other perishable foods through a centralized buying system centered in Chicago and branching out in 35 marketing areas. Thus, the War Department policy acquires flexibility which enables the Army to deliver huge quantities of perishable items to training camps much more quickly than could normally be done under a decentralized plan. The Quartermaster Corps believes the system has the advantage of purchases close to the producer, thereby giving the producer the greatest possible share of the purchase price and resulting in large savings to the taxpayer. At the same time, it assures soldiers and sailors a high standard of quality in their food.

While the Army is faced with the necessity of feeding military personnel at home and abroad, the Navy is confronted with the more difficult task of provisioning ships of the fleet which Secretary Knox recently declared was operating on seven seas. Rations vary from ship to ship, and so the Navy must condition its purchases according to the location of the ship and its available refrigeration capacity and transport space.

—Mats available.

Shoe Rationing Rules Clarified by OPA

Members of Allied Services Will Receive Certificates

A recent OPA ruling prohibits shoe dealers from holding or laying away shoes for a customer beyond the end of the period in which a current war ration shoe stamp is valid unless the customer surrenders his shoe ration stamp in advance.

It was necessary to take this action, OPA stated, because of reports that some individuals were ordering several years' supply of shoes to be held for them until additional shoe ration currency became valid. This practice, if continued, would tend to decrease the number of shoes available to the general public.

At the same time, OPA announced that whether or not house slippers and moccasins are rationed depends on whether or not they are designed to be worn indoors. If designed for indoor use only, they are not rationed. Under the same provision, ballet slippers have been excluded from rationing.

Special License for Export

Exporters sending shoes to foreign countries were specifically told by OPA that they must secure from the Board of Economic Warfare a special export license in order to ship the shoes out of the country. In two other actions taken last week, the Office explained to manufacturers the rulings on marking shoes with the month and year packaged and the ruling that altering heel heights or other construction features of shoes shipped from a factory prior to April 16, 1943, does not permit the shoes to be sold ration-free, if the shoes did not meet the specifications of nonrationed footwear at the time they were shipped.

Another announcement clarified the procedure by which members of the armed services of the Allies can obtain shoe purchase certificates in this country, as well as the procedure by which persons from foreign countries who are living in the United States can receive shoes sent from abroad without surrendering ration currency to the customs.

Under the new provisions, members of the armed services of our Allies who do not have shoe stamps need not apply to a local rationing Board to get certificates for shoes they need to buy here. Instead, they may apply to any authorized issuing officer of the United States armed forces.

Rationing Reminders

FOODS

Meats, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—Red stamps A, B, C, and D expired *April 30.* Red stamp E became valid *April 25;* Stamp F became valid *May 2;* Stamp G becomes valid *May 9;* all three sets remain valid through the month of *May.*

Revised point values are effective *May 2.*

Poultry, game, fresh fish, and 250 varieties of rare or perishable cheese are excluded from rationing.

Processed foods.—Blue stamps D, E, and F have expired. Blue stamps G, H, and J, a total of 48 points, are valid through *May.* Dry beans, peas, or lentils are point-free for use as seed.

Sugar.—Stamp No. 12 in War Ration Book One is valid for 5 pounds through *May 31.* Housewives will be able to get sugar for home-canning of 1943 fruit crops.

Coffee.—Stamp No. 23 in War Ration Book One is valid for 1 pound through *May 30.*

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons remain valid in all zones until *September 30.* In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, No. 5 coupons are worth 10 gallons for Class I users; 100 gallons for Class II users. In 13 Midwestern States Class I No. 5 coupons are worth 11 gallons; Class II are worth 110 gallons, except in Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and all of Kentucky where Class I coupons are worth 10 gallons and Class II 100 gallons. The value of coupons in Washington and Oregon remains at 10 gallons for Class I users; at 100 gallons for Class II users.

It is planned to give householders in the 33 fuel-oil-rationed States and the District of Columbia their next season's ration coupons through the mails, and to permit the use of approximately one-third of next season's coupons beginning *July 1* so that tanks may be filled during the summer season.

The emergency rationing procedure which permitted householders to obtain up to 50 gallons of fuel oil in a minimum of time, expired *April 30.*

GASOLINE

"B" and "C" coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books.

A-5 coupons are good for three gallons in Eastern States and four gallons elsewhere. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia validity runs to *July 21;* in the rest of the country, validity runs to *May 21.* Car owners in the East will be eligible for supplemental rations for necessary driving to and from work, or in connection with work. However, they must first form a car club to carry three or more persons to work regularly.

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months. Virtually all types of installation, maintenance, and repair service on essential nonportable goods are eligible for "C" rations.

TIRES

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20 may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates.

Drivers with gasoline rations for more than 240 miles monthly are eligible after *May 1* for any grade of new tires when present casings are not recappable. The only drivers who can be issued new tire certificates even though they have recappable casings are those in occupations where they sometimes have to drive at such high speeds on emergency calls that recaps might not be safe.

Certificates for tires and tubes may be used at any convenient time.

Farm tractor and implement tires will be recapped only with a material made almost entirely of reclaimed rubber, and replacements will not be issued for tires that are recappable. Tire dealers or persons selling or servicing farm equipment who need rear-wheel tractor tires to serve their customers will be able to get stocks for this purpose. Retail milk delivery vehicles are eligible for replacement tires when their present casings are not recappable.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through *June 15.* Certain types of shoes are not rationed.

Shoe dealers cannot hold or lay away shoes for customers beyond the end of the period in which a current war ration shoe stamp is valid unless they receive the shoe ration stamps in advance.

Provision Being Made For Civilian Health

WPB Survey Reveals Hospitals Well Equipped

Despite increasing military and lend-lease demands for hospital equipment and medical supplies, adequate provision is being made to maintain the health of civilians, the War Production Board declared this week. In 1942, the 6,345 registered hospitals in the United States expanded their facilities by the addition of almost 60,000 beds—of which approximately 20,000 are for civilians, the rest for the armed forces and veterans—and almost 5,300 bassinets.

Since January 1, 1942, construction of 260 new hospitals, or extensive additions to existing hospitals, have been approved by WPB. Some of this construction was completed in 1942 and, together with construction begun in 1941 but not completed until 1942, represents last year's expansion in facilities. However, most of these hospitals and additions will not be completed until this year, and will increase by many thousands more the number of beds available for patients.

Grant Hospital Priorities

At no time in the country's history have so many hospitals been functioning as at present. And WPB is continuing a consistent policy of granting priority assistance for any hospital needed as a result of war conditions or vitally essential to the health of a community. Hospital specialists within WPB's Government Division are charged with the responsibility of making sure that hospitals obtain the equipment and added hospital-bed facilities without which they cannot operate or for which there is a genuine need—with the least possible use of critical materials.

While hospital facilities have increased, demand for them has also increased. Existing equipment will have to be kept in repair and used to the fullest extent possible. Facilities for such repair and maintenance are available; essential equipment can be replaced when necessary.

New hospital beds, mattresses, and springs—and enough of them—are being manufactured from the same materials and, according to the same specifications, as before the war. Iron and steel may still be used for operating-room equipment. Even work tables, chairs, and stools for operating rooms may be made of these critical materials.

NO HIGHER CALLING

—*Mats available.*

RULE NURSES' AIDES ELIGIBLE FOR SHOES

Nurses' aides needing nurses shoes can obtain them even though they have spent Stamp 17, if there are no unspent stamps available from members of their families, the Office of Civilian Defense announced last week.

In response to a request by OCD Director James M. Landis, the Office of Price Administration outlined its policy as follows:

"The need for special work shoes for nurses' aides has been recognized, and they have been given the same privileges as graduate nurses and other persons who require special shoes necessary for the performance of their jobs. To acquire nurses' white shoes, a nurses' aide must first use her Stamp 17. If she has none, and no stamps are available from a member of her family, she may apply to her local board for a special shoe stamp.

"The use of her stamp or the stamp of a member of her family for such white shoes will not prevent her from acquiring shoes for general wear if she has none or has only one pair and needs two pairs. She may make further application to her Board for the shoes needed for general wear in such a case."

War Manpower

Value of Sound Worker Nutrition Proved by British Experiences

Canteen Services Provide Low-Cost Meals In Britain's War Industry Plants

British in-plant canteen services, which provide low-cost and nutritious midshift meals and snacks for industrial workers, have played a large and important part in maintaining morale and reducing job absences, the Office of War Information reported last week. British experience may be of assistance to U. S. war plants where workers have experienced difficulty in obtaining adequate and nutritious meals.

British authorities are proud of their widespread industrial feeding services which, they maintain, are the best to be found anywhere. Provision of suitable canteens, located in or near the factories and serving freshly cooked meals, has been required since 1940 of all plants engaged in war munitions work and employing 250 or more workers. Many smaller plants voluntarily have set up their own canteens.

According to the British Information Services, 95 percent of the mine workers of the country will be provided with canteens soon. The British Government also sponsors more than 1,800 British restaurants, centralized community dining rooms at which workers may obtain two-course meals for the equivalent of about 22 cents. The British restaurants also provide meals which can be picked up by the married women workers and heated at home.

Growth of Services

The remarkable growth of industrial canteen services in Great Britain came as a result of war pressures. Before 1940, canteens were relatively rare, except in the largest factories. The dislocations of family life due to bombings and large-scale shifts of workers necessitated the establishment of adequate feeding facilities outside the home.

British employers soon realized that canteens not only build health, but build morale, too. Little compulsion has been necessary to secure establishment of canteens. Formal notice to require establishment of canteens was given only in 243 cases in 1941.

British workers who, less accustomed than Americans to restaurants, had stated earlier that they did not need a hot meal, now are demanding canteen facilities. Reports show that the number of workers served is increasing every day. Tightening of rationing, the increased employment of women, particularly of married women, and the operation of shift systems have been factors in determining this altered attitude.

In some cases, where new factories have been built, canteens have been erected first on the building site, have been used by the construction workers and then by the fitters and engineers who set up the machinery, and have been in full swing when production started.

Use Second-Hand Equipment

Only shortages of equipment have slowed down the establishment of canteens. Plants were forced to use a great deal of second-hand equipment which, though often not very elaborate, has served the purpose.

Methods of operating the canteens vary. Most employers hire a manager to run the canteen directly. Some use the services of catering contractors who take full responsibility for their operation and for obtaining the food. In a few cases, firms have handed over the canteens to the workers to run entirely—one such example being of an old firm in Scotland where the canteens are efficiently run by the workers, who are responsible for hiring the staff, and where profits are disbursed periodically in the form of free meals for one week to all regular customers.

"Whatever method is employed," stated the superintending inspector for factory canteens in 1941, "success depends on the personality and skill of the individual manager, and on the extent to which the workers feel that the canteen really exists to serve them."

The price of canteen meals is well within the means of the workers, the average cost being the equivalent of about 20 cents for a balanced lunch. Some canteens in large plants maintain a 24-hour service, with meals for workers on three shifts and ten-minute midshift breaks for tea and buns or other snacks.

Guidebook Issued On Absenteeism

Outline Describes Causes, Suggests Remedy Methods

A guidebook on absenteeism, describing causes and suggesting remedies was issued this week to Labor-Management War Production Drive Committees in more than 2,000 war plants by War Production Drive Headquarters of War Production Board in Washington. The publication will be available to other war plants on request.

This new pamphlet, titled "Guide for Plant Labor-Management Production Committees," was prepared by War Production Drive Headquarters in cooperation with the Labor Production Division of WPB. It is based on extensive war plant experiences which have been submitted by Labor-Management Production Committees, as well as on field surveys made by representatives of the Labor Production Division.

Staffs Available for Assistance

Labor Production Division's field staff will be available to assist in establishing new Labor-Management Production Committees and to work with existing committees in solving the problem of absenteeism.

Commenting upon the guidebook, WPB Chairman Nelson said, "We feel that it is important to get this guidebook on absenteeism into the hands of the labor and management people who can use it most intelligently and effectively to help solve a vital production problem. This guidebook has a definite value because it indicates a positive and constructive approach to absenteeism and suggests a variety of practical ways of combating it."

From experience to date, the guide comments, it appears that the most effective way to attack in-plant causes of absenteeism is through action taken by plant Labor-Management Committees. These joint committees enable both management and labor to measure absenteeism in the plant, discover the causes and work out mutually satisfactory steps for eliminating them.

Pointing out that the reasons for staying away from work are as various as the personal problems that surround any individual at a job, the guide comments on a number of common causes, including illness and accidents, transportation difficulties, unsatisfactory housing, housekeeping responsibilities, poor production practices.

Agency Trains Experts For Safety Program

Selected Key Supervisors Will Instruct Workers

Approximately 38,000 key supervisors have been trained to carry responsibility for the safety and health of war workers, and 17,000 additional will be trained to meet expected demands by July 1944, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said last week in reporting on the work of the War Safety Training program of the United States Department of Labor.

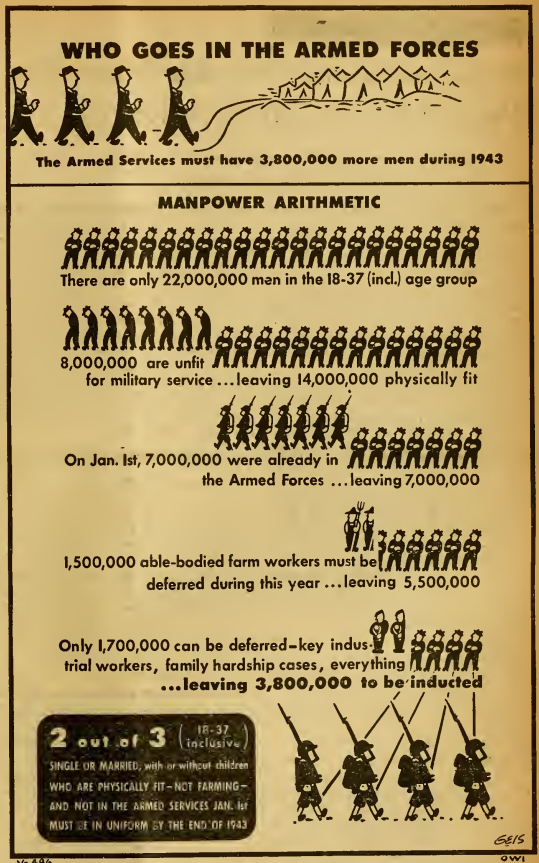
"Plans now being developed will enable selected graduates in turn in their own plants to instruct in basic safety techniques foremen, assistant foremen, and leadmen, who will then give on-the-job safety instruction to some 12,500,000 workers providing a basic approach to the industrial accident problem," Secretary Perkins said in reporting to the planning panel made up of leaders of labor and management and Government officials.

"The construction and operation of army camps, storage depots, ports of embarkation, and other facilities operated directly by the War and Navy Departments has created a further demand for safety leadership. Here again the War Safety Training program is meeting the need.

"There were not more than 10,000 industrial safety engineers in the entire country when we first began to arm against the Axis. By July 1944, war plants will need some 55,000 key supervisors qualified to carry responsibility for the safety and health of workers. About 38,000 persons in strategic positions to wage war against industrial accidents have already received the needed training through this program."

Twelve of the panel members spoke on the safety training that their agencies are doing, with the assistance of the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries and the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

They paid special tribute to the United States Department of Labor for its services in analyzing the safety training needs of war industries, developing programs of instruction to meet these needs, suggesting qualified instructors, securing through cooperation with management the proper type of enrollment in these classes, furnishing training aids, and following up and assisting graduates of these classes.



SAFETY REPORT ISSUED BY BUREAU OF MINES

Continuing its activities to safeguard life and property in mining and allied industries, the Bureau of Mines has published a report on experiments to aid the newly established synthetic rubber industry in preventing explosions of butadiene and air mixtures, according to Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau. Butadiene is a principal constituent for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Written by G. W. Jones and R. E. Kennedy, Bureau chemists, "The Prevention of Butadiene-Air Explosions by the Addition of Nitrogen and Carbon Dioxide" contains tables and graphs which show how much nitrogen and carbon dioxide must be added to make varying mixtures of butadiene and air nonexplosive.

War Agriculture . . .

Importance of Edible Oils Emphasized by New Orders

Set-Aside Orders on Butter, Cheese Revised Upward for Coming Months

The importance of the edible oils in our wartime economy was emphasized in Food Distribution Order 29, effective April 16, and in an amendment to this order, effective May 3.

Under the original order, the distribution of peanut, soybean, cottonseed and corn oils was regulated and manufacturers were required to state in their applications the amount of oils they desired for specific allowable purposes. The amendment makes them accountable for the use to which they put any of the oils, and this use must be consistent with the allotment granted them. Edible oils allowed manufacturers and not used by them for the purpose specified in the allocation must remain in stock until the manufacturers receive further authority releasing them for specified uses.

Stocks of edible oils on hand are subject to Government inspection, as well as books, records, and accounts covering all transactions involving the oils. Penalties may be invoked for wilful failure to comply with the provisions of the order and its amendment.

Objectives Outlined

The general objectives envisaged under the order are: (1) To insure supplies of raw materials for margarine, shortening and oil manufacturers so that they can meet civilian demands; (2) to assure adequate supplies of the oils for Lend-Lease, Red Cross and other purchase programs; (3) to assure an equitable distribution of oil stocks among fats and oils manufacturers; and (4) to enable the Government to know at all times where surplus oil exists, so that emergency requirements for the armed services and Lend-Lease may be met.

Butter-Cheese Revisions

Moving to avoid possible shortages of civilian supplies of butter and cheese during the low-production months next winter, the War Food Administration changed its set-aside orders on these products to provide for meeting the bulk of Government requirements during the peak production period this spring and summer.

Effective May 1, the percentage of production that must be held for Government purchase during May, June, and July has been set at 50 percent for butter and 70 percent for cheddar cheese. This compares with 30 percent for butter and 50 percent for cheese which has been required to be set aside since February under Food Distribution Orders No. 2 (butter) and No. 15 (cheese). Under the amendments to these orders, the Director of Food Administration may announce the set-aside percentages on the two products for periods of several months at a time.

It is expected that the new percentages will be decreased sharply from August to November, as production declines seasonally, so that most of the butter and a large part of the cheese produced during the seasonably low-production period this fall and winter will be available for civilian use exclusively. Thus, the new plan of adjusting quotas to production is not expected to increase or decrease the percentages required to be set aside under the original orders on a yearly basis.

Cheese Standards

Since the Food Distribution Administration is buying large quantities of Cheddar cheese for exporting to the United Nations, it was found necessary to make cheese purchases on the basis of standard grades that would assure maintenance of satisfactory quality during the lengthy period of shipment and distribution.

These tentative standards cover four "U. S. Grades" and a "No Grade." The standards contain specifications for Cheddar cheese of fresh or current make; medium cured; and cured or aged cheese. For grading purposes, fresh or current make is considered to be cheese of approximately one month old or less. Medium cured refers to cheese approximately one to five months old. Cured or aged cheese is over five months old.

No Grade cheese may or may not be edible, depending on the seriousness of its defects.

Farm Labor Program Set-up Announced

State Extension Services Work With WFA, USES

The management of the farm-labor program under the War Food Administration has been placed in the hands of Lt. Col. Jay L. Taylor, Deputy War Food Administrator, with M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Work, responsible for mobilizing farm labor for use in each State and for other phases of the program carried on by State Extension Services in line with agreements with the War Food Administration.

In each State the Extension Service will be responsible for recruiting and placing workers within the State, in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service, State and local defense councils, and other agencies. The Service will make local arrangements for operating many of the county and community farm labor placement centers in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service Office and will cooperate with the Office of Education in recruiting about 500,000 nonfarm youth for farm work, who will form the Victory Farm Volunteers branch of the U. S. Crop Corps, and in part will comprise the High School Victory Corps.

Women's Land Army Planned

In cooperation with all agencies that can help recruit women for farm work, the Extension Service will assist in developing a Women's Land Army as part of the Crop Corps. The Service will arrange for necessary transportation, housing, and training of Crop Corps workers recruited from within the State and will assist farmers in training and using new workers.

ADD THIRTEEN FOODS TO CANNERS' LIST

Last week the War Production Board added thirteen foods to the list of those which may be packed commercially in tin, and increased the quantities of food which may be packed in such containers in 1943.

The amended order, issued at the request of the War Food Administration, provides for quota-free use of certain sizes of open-top sanitary cans now in the hands of can manufacturers or packers and quota-free use of certain sizes of open-top sanitary cans made from tinplate now frozen in the hands of can manufacturers.

Puerto Rico Grows More Staple Crops

Production of Some Foods Now Up 26 Percent

War-isolated Puerto Ricans have increased by 26 percent the island's production of corn, rice, beans, sweetpotatoes, bananas, and seven other staple food products, B. W. Thoron, Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, has reported to Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

The percentage of increase made in recent months is based on a comparison with 1939–40 production of the same food items. A study made by the Division of Crop Forecastings of the Insular Department of Agriculture shows that 28.4 percent more land is being harvested this year than was planted before submarine warfare in the Caribbean and the diversion of shipping for military purposes brought critical shortages to Puerto Rico.

Still Depends on Imports

The areas planted in rice have increased 72 percent since 1940, but despite this increase and the additional quantities of other staple foods now produced, Puerto Rico still is dependent on imports for 30 percent of its staple food.

During 1942 the 12 chief food crops occupied 407,000 acres, as compared to 317,000 acres harvested in 1939–40.

Chemical Fertilizers Rationed

To insure adequate distribution of chemical fertilizers for use in planting this year's crops, the Secretary of Agriculture, in Food Production Order No. 10, last week ordered rationing.

While fertilizer has not been used on food crops to any great extent in the past, it is necessary that supplies be available to insure success of the intensified food production campaign.

The order directs the U. S. D. A. War Board for Puerto Rico, which will administer the rationing program, to reserve not less than 10,000 tons of fertilizer now on hand for food crops. This will last through June 30. The remaining amount of chemical fertilizer on hand will be rationed to producers of sugar cane on the basis of their past use of fertilizer for this crop. The amounts available may be substantially less than the amounts formerly used for this crop, but will be adequate to produce a crop of reasonable size for harvest in 1944.

Tight Supply of Farm Equipment Calls for Careful Planning

Farmers Must Pay Particular Attention To Sharing, Repairing Machinery

The outlook for new farm equipment and machinery during the coming crop season is not discouraging, according to War Food Administrator Davis, but it will remain tight enough to require careful planning by America's farmers.

Steel and other materials will be available for increasing the output of extra harvesting machines, such as pick-up balers, combines, and corn pickers, for use at the peak harvesting seasons, and the 1944 machinery program is being lined up to assure production needs for next year. Currently, however, the farm machinery situation is at its lowest point. The situation will improve, but until the number of new machines available reach a much larger figure, farmers will have to pay special attention during this crop season to sharing and repairing the machinery now on hand.

Efficient Use Necessary

The upkeep and efficient use of farm machinery is of special importance in view of the increased farm production goals for 1943. The March report on the intentions of farmers to plant indicated that in the face of wartime difficulties they are going to put in 11 million more acres of tilled crops than they did in 1942. Planting intentions in some lines fell short of acreages needed. Since the report was issued, farmers have been asked to make a special effort to meet the goals for vital war crops such as beans, potatoes, soybeans, peanuts, and flax. In the spring wheat area and in areas where oats are already seeded with a poor stand, farmers are urged to shift wherever possible from oats to corn, wheat or barley. To supplement feed supplies for stock, Canadian and Australian grain will be needed.

With adequate silage needed to assure ample production of milk and milk products from dairy cows, the essential place of silos in the war economy is recognized. The recently appointed Silo Industry Advisory Committee at its first meeting with officials of the War Production Board and other Government agencies urged that steps be taken to permit manufacturers to schedule production of silos for the coming year as soon as their quotas under the present order are completed.

At the same time, the increasing demand for labor-saving equipment was stressed in discussions of the Farm Dairy Equipment Industry Advisory Committee, meeting with Government officials in Washington.

Dairy Farm Labor Shortage

Members of the committee reported that the manpower shortage on dairy farms was reflected in the greater number of purchase orders received by the industry. It was suggested that workers in farm machinery and equipment factories be identified with a badge or button indicating that the workers are engaged in an essential industry, and that placards and posters in these plants illustrate the fact the workers in this field are employed in a vital war industry.

Farmers who need to build barns may obtain the plans for a dairy barn that uses minimum quantities of critical materials. Published in a Department of Agriculture leaflet, "A Wartime Dairy Barn," the basic plan calls for a barn 34 feet by 62 feet, which can be built with 9,000 pounds less metal than is commonly used in such a structure. Provision is made for constructing the building so that metal equipment, such as pipes, can be put in with little inconvenience when they are available. The leaflet (No. 232), which is distributed free of charge, is illustrated with photographs and drawings.

Folder Available

The Department also offers a new folder telling how to make fences and gates with a minimum amount of metals. Some styles of fences, gates, locks, and hinges are made entirely of wood. A copy of the folder, "Wooden Fences and Gates," may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture or it may be bought in lots of 100 copies for $2.50 from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Savings in labor and materials resulting from the use of electric fences on farms, requiring only one strand of wire instead of three or four, were pointed out at the first meeting of the Electric Fence Controller Industry Advisory Committee held in Washington with War Production Board and other Government officials.

WAR FACTS

PRICES AND FINANCIAL DATA

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

	Mar. 31, 1943	Feb. 28, 1943	June 30, 1942	June 30, 1941
		(Billions of dollars)		
Authorized war program [1]	p $246.1	$239.0	$175.0	$37.1
Commitments [2]	e 206.3	197.5	133.5	29.0
Expenditures [3]	87.7	80.5	34.9	6.7

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS BY AGENCIES

Cumulative from June 1940

	February 28, 1943		June 30, 1941	
	Program [1]	Commitments [2]	Program [1]	Commitments [2]
		(Billions of dollars)		
War Department	$128.7	$104.3	$13.2	$11.1
Navy Department	64.4	50.6	12.3	11.2
Lend-Lease	18.4	13.6	7.0	2.5
RFC and subsidiaries	15.9	15.9	2.6	2.6
Other United States war agencies	13.6	13.1	2.0	1.6
Total	239.0	197.5	37.1	29.0

[1] Includes funds made available by Congressional cash appropriations, contract and tonnage authorizations, and by commitments by Government corporations.
[2] Include all transactions which legally reserve funds for expenditure.
[3] Include checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes.
p Preliminary. e Estimated.

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Used by Farm Families

	Percentage of increase			
	Feb. '43 to Mar. '43	May '42 to Mar. '43	Mar. '42 to Mar. '43	Mar. '41 to Mar. '43
Combined index	1.2	9.2	11.3	34.7

Components—Quarterly

	Percentage of increase			
	Dec. '42 to Mar. '43	June '42 to Mar. '43	Mar. '42 to Mar. '43	Mar. '41 to Mar. '43
Combined index	3.1	8.4	11.3	34.7
Components: [1]				
Food	6.0	11.1	15.1	44.1
Clothing	2.2	9.6	13.5	44.5
House furnishings	2.8	11.0	12.4	32.1
Building materials	1.6	3.2	3.8	14.4
Operating expense [2]	0.8	2.6	3.5	13.3

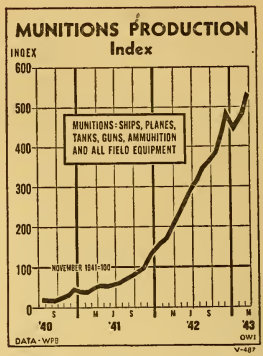
[1] Automobile (share for living) not shown separately but included in combined index.
[2] Includes household operation, gasoline, tires, oil for automobiles, and kerosene.
Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WHOLESALE PRICES

	Percentage of increase			
	Feb. '43 to Mar. '43	May '42 to Mar. '43	Mar. '42 to Mar. '43	Mar. '41 to Mar. '43
All commodities	0.9	4.7	5.9	26.9
Commodities excluding farm products and foods	0.3	0.8	1.4	13.7
Farm products	3.2	17.6	19.5	71.5
Foods	1.5	8.6	11.8	42.8

Source: BLS.

War Facts Are Assembled by the Program and Production Branch, Division of Information, WPB



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX

1943	November 1941 = 100
January	457
February	r 482
March	p 533

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–Feb. 28, 1943	(Millions of dollars)
Government-financed:	
Commitments for nonindustrial construction	$16,488
Commitments for industrial construction	$14,225

WAR EXPENDITURES

Monthly and Daily

	Mar. 1943	Feb. 1943
	(Millions of dollars)	
Expenditures	$7,112	$6,061
Number of days	27	24
Daily rate	263.4	253.4

LABOR DISPUTES

	Feb. 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries	170,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	2/100 of 1%

MANPOWER

	Mar. 1943	Feb. 1943
	(Millions of persons)	
Labor force	52.0	52.3
Employed	51.0	50.9
Unemployed	1.0	1.4

r Revised. p Preliminary.

For additional information on Munitions Production Index and War Construction, see VICTORY BULLETIN, April 14, 1943, p. 416; for War Expenditures and Labor Force, see issue of April 21, 1943, p. 440; for Labor Disputes, see issue of April 28, 1943, p. 466.

War Production . . .

Large Steel Demands Require Cut in Agency Allocations

Only 15 Million Tons Available to Fill Claimant Agency Requests of 21 Million

Demands for steel so exceed current supply that the War Production Board must whittle down the requests of Claimant Agencies for it, H. G. Batcheller, director of the WPB Steel Division, said last week. The 16 agencies asked for about 21 million tons of finished carbon steel for the third quarter, Mr. Batcheller disclosed, and only approximately 15 million tons will be available for allocation.

Both the War and the Navy Departments will have to get along with one-sixth less alloy steel during the third quarter than each requested, Mr. Batcheller estimated. The Army's request for carbon steel to be delivered during July, August, and September will have to be reduced by 14 percent, and the Navy's by 20 percent. The Steel Division has recommended a cut of about 22 percent in the Maritime Commission's request for carbon steel, 32 percent in lend-lease, and 40 percent in the request of the Office of Defense Transportation.

High Quality Needed

Because of the increased demand for high quality carbon steel to meet war requirements, special measures are being taken by the Steel Division to regulate production of this grade. Buyers are being urged to use regular carbon steel instead of the quality grades wherever it is practicable. Each producer has been informed that in the future production directives will be segregated into regular carbon steel, quality carbon steel, and alloy steel. The Steel Division is exploring this problem with each individual producer and adjusting the production directives to meet the demands for the different grades of steel.

Scrap Shipments Down

The Salvage Division said that shipments to consuming mills of iron and steel scrap to make new steel during the first two months of this year were 31.5 percent of the quota for the first six months. January shipments amounted to 2,078,000 net tons and deliveries in February total 1,995,000 net tons. Although the amount in February was 83,000 net tons less than in January, it was slightly higher than the 1,992,000 net tons received by the mills in February of last year. The decrease was reflected in consumers' inventories, which dropped 24,000 net tons in February from the January figure. Consumers' inventories of iron and steel scrap in February were 6,205,000 net tons.

"Producers Interchange"

WPB authorized deliveries of steel from one producer to another, if the purchaser resells it at the mill price together with steel of his own production. "PI," meaning "Producers Interchange," must mark orders for such deliveries. WPB said that a controlled materials producer may reject such orders, but may not discriminate among customers in acceptance or rejection of them. These orders are not considered authorized controlled materials orders until they are accepted by the producer.

The Navy has made some changes in specifications for steel plates rolled on strip mills for use in the Naval building program. The amendments change the method of judging steel, and do not appreciably alter the quality of the steel which is acceptable. Purpose of the new standards is to speed production of this type of steel.

Tensile Strength Set

Minimum requirement for tensile strength has been established at a flat 58,000 pounds per square inch. This will permit immediate decisions to be made upon tests of plates in place of the former procedure of taking an average of 60,000 pounds with a minimum of 57,000 pounds on any individual tests. The new requirement raises the old minimum and abandons the old averaging procedure.

The Navy Department is saving thousands of tons of steel shapes and plates by building hundreds of concrete tanks in which to store gas and oil. The plates and shapes required for steel storage tanks are the very materials that go into the hulls of warships and merchant vessels.

Contract Renegotiation Saves 2½ Billion Dollars

Reexamining Original Prices Eliminates Excessive Profits

Price reductions on war production contracts, refunds by contractors, and miscellaneous recoveries affected through renegotiation of contracts by the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission between April 28, 1942, and March 31, 1943, amounted to $2,539,000,000, according to an Office of War Information announcement made on behalf of the three agencies. Of this total, $955,100,000 represents actual refunds by contractors and $1,583,900,000 represents reductions in contract prices.

The necessity for authority to renegotiate contracts was recognized by Congress—since, in the early stages of war production, cost data available were in many circumstances only estimates at best. Since speed was of the essence in procurement of matériel for the armed forces and for lend-lease, contracts had to be let in a hurry, involving the manufacture of new products from new materials with newly developed manufacturing facilities.

Prices Reexamined

Many times it was found necessary to reexamine original prices so as to eliminate excessive profits, which were not anticipated by either contractors or the procurement officers at the time contracts were signed and which were frequently the result of the large increases in the volume of production by individual producers of war matériel.

In giving authority to renegotiate contracts Congress also recognized that, although the war must be won regardless of cost, a constant check on prices for war equipment was necessary to keep expenditures at an economical level and to assure both high quality and a large volume of production.

These objectives are being obtained. Price reductions and cash refunds are being negotiated daily by the three agencies, but not at the expense of production as some of the opponents of the law prophesied. Output of war matériel is mounting monthly.

Through the productive genius of American management and labor, real savings in the prices of war items—from the largest four-motored bomber now in operation in many theaters of war to a medical product such as sulphadiazine—are being made.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

[Issued to April 30. Compiled especially for Victory Bulletin by Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board]

[Inquiries concerning these listings should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Publications Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7500, Extension 3946]

Order No.	Modification	Title	Abstract of priorities action	P D forms	Issued—Effective	Expires	Federal Register citation	Division	Administrator Tel. ext.
E-6	Amended	Hand service tools	Permits WPB to change production or delivery schedules		4-28-43		8 F. R. 5586	Tools	L. E. Beaupre, 3417.
L-11	Amended	Chlorine in pulp, paper and paperboard.	Establishes brightness of 74 for bleached sulphite, sulphate, and waste paper when used for conversion into bleached paper; and 70 for soda pulp.		4-30-43		8 F. R.	Pulp and paper	J. L. Ritchie, 4772.
L-33	Amended	Portable electric lamps and shades.	Permits limited production until 7-15-43; restricts use of metal		4-30-43		8 F. R.	Consumers' Durable Goods.	R. Beatty, 5873.
L-41	Amended	Construction	Restates superseding clause to exclude L-41-d		4-26-43		8 F. R. 5473	Construction	H. W. Cutler, 2887.
L-61	Amended	Tire retreading, recapping, repair equipment.	Restricts production and delivery; establishes procedure for securing authorization.	840	4-29-43		8 F. R. 5524	Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins, 6104.
L-99	Amended	Cotton textile production.	Establishes requirements for operation of looms, subject to certain exceptions and requirements; restricts distribution of osnaburgs, class A and B sheeting.	WPB-658 A, B, C, D, E.	4-29-43		8 F. R.	Textile, Clothing and Leather.	J. M. Withrow, 71609.
L-105	Amended	Civilian defense helmets	Changes title and definitions		4-27-43		8 F. R. 5528.	Safety and Technical Equipment.	H. C. Mesch, 72940.
L-190	Amended	Scales, balances, and weights.	Revises definitions, and restrictions on transfer and production; restricts repair part production.	857	4-29-43		8 F. R. 5625.	Service Equipment.	N. G. Burleigh, 5729.
L-190	Schedule I	Baby weighing and nursery scales.	Establishes standard specifications		4-29-43		8 F. R. 5627.		
L-205	Amended	X-ray equipment	Revises definitions, restrictions on manufacture, procedure for obtaining authorization, production and shipping schedule restrictions, and Schedule A.	556, 774	4-28-43		8 F. R. 5587.	Safety and Technical Equipment.	R. K. Myers, 73406.
L-211	Schedule 9	Oil country tubular goods.	Restricts production, fabrication and delivery to specified sizes and specifications.		4-30-43		8 F. R.	Steel	
L-211	Schedule 10	Water well tubular products.	Restricts production, fabrication and delivery to specified sizes, dimensions and weights.		4-30-43		8 F. R.	Steel	
L-217	Schedule VII, amended.	Pumps	Eliminates reference to A. G. C. in definition; corrects descriptive error on triplex road pump.		4-27-43		8 F. R. 5528.	Construction Machinery.	W. W. Greenway, 72394.
L-270	Amended	Automotive maintenance equipment.	Prohibits use of critical material except where no suitable substitute is available; amends exceptions to restrictions.		4-29-43		8 F. R. 5628.	Automotive	J. J. Donovan, 2755.
L-270	Amended	Automotive maintenance equipment.	Amends restrictions on repair parts orders; revises schedules		4-30-43		8 F. R.	Automotive	
L-284		Luggage	Limits production to percentage of base period and to specified types; restricts use of metals and leather.		4-30-43		8 F. R.	Textile, Clothing and Leather.	
M-9-c	Amendment 1.	Copper	Revises List A-2 and Combined List		4-29-43		8 F. R. 5524	Copper	E. W. Roath, 74520.
M-15-h		Rubber and balata, etc.	Restricts sale or other disposition of finished, "firsts," "seconds," and "rejects" of rubber products listed in Schedule A.		4-30-43		8 F. R.	Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins, 6104.
M-43-b	Amended	Tin	Adds to exceptions to permit further use in repair of gas meters		4-27-43		8 F. R. 5520.	Tin and Lead	R. F. Segur, 71257.
M-47	Amended	Burlap and burlap products.	Restricts imports and stockpiling; establishes free burlap bag quotas for manufacturers; defines damaged burlap.	1A, 3A, 188, 300, 408.	4-30-43		8 F. R.	Textile, Clothing and Leather.	A. R. Howe, 4608.
M-49	Amended	Iridium	Establishes allocation control; restricts to four specified uses	868, 869	4-30-43		8 F. R.	Miscellaneous Minerals.	H. E. Stauss, 5332.
M-63	Amended	Imports of strategic materials.	Revises Lists I, II, and III		4-28-43		8 F. R. 5581.	Stockpiling and Transportation.	E. Browning, Jr., 71601.
M-63-a	Amended	Imports of strategic materials.	Revises Schedule A		4-28-43		8 F. R. 5585.	Stockpiling and Transportation.	E. Browning, Jr. 71601.
M-80-i		Sole leather	Directs tanners to set aside in May and subsequent months, 20 percent of manufacturers' bends.		4-29-43		8 F. R. 5624.	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	
M-81	Amended	Cans	Revises Schedules I and II and applicable restrictions		4-27-43		8 F. R. 5520.	Containers	R. S. Solinsky, 72716.
M-239	Amended	Talc	Restricts grinding, sales and deliveries; limits inventory by use and amounts	862, 863	4-29-43		8 F. R. 5627.	Miscellaneous Minerals.	J. E. Eagle, 4684.
M-316		Bituminous coal	Prohibits receipt from railroad except to extent needed for 10 days supply; anyone needing coal for not more than 10 days supply may receive from railroad even though not the consignee. Directive No. 10 issued to ODT to give effect to the order.		4-30-43		8 F. R.	Solid Fuels Administrator.	
P-89	Amended	Production of chemicals: maintenance, repair, operating supplies.	Assigns AA-1 rating and allotment symbol for 2nd quarter, 1943; establishes application procedure for subsequent quarters; revises order to conform with CMP Reg. 5.	762	4-24-43		8 F. R. 5447.	Chemicals	L. L. Newman, 73042.
P-141-a		Public sanitation services—maintenance, repair, operating supplies.	Permits sewage facilities to serve premises being constructed or remodeled under L-41, subject to certain provisions.		4-30-43		8 F. R.	Governmental	E. J. Costello, 71424.
T-1	Amended	Controlled shipments	Revises caustic soda zones of List 7		4-30-43		8 F. R.	Stockpiling and Transportation.	L. L. Adams, 74273.

War Prices . . .

Pricing Procedures Simplified; Some Ceilings Eliminated

Boarding Houses, Clubs, Tourist Camps Must File Prices of Foods Served

In continuation of its policy of simplifying pricing procedures, the Office of Price Administration last week abolished certain reports which it had previously required from manufacturers and distributors of cooking and heating stoves, radio receiver or phonograph parts, washing machines and vacuum cleaners and attachments. At the same time, a number of products having no direct bearing on the cost of living were removed from price control by OPA Administrator Brown.

Among the services freed from OPA ceilings are the maintenance and repair of aircraft, public address systems, signs and the repair of sporting goods. The products freed from ceilings were household accessories such as reading racks, book ends, artificial flowers, artificial fruit and novelty table centerpieces and decorations. In lifting these goods and services from control, OPA said the items were insignificant in the cost of living and their control involved administrative and enforcement difficulties out of all proportion to their intrinsic significance. The risk of diverting essential manpower or materials to the production of these items is absent, the OPA pointed out.

Linseed Oil Controls

Linseed oil shortenings intended for export were also freed from price control by the OPA during the week. It was pointed out that there was an immediate need for linseed oil shortening overseas and, since such shipments could not affect the cost of living in this country, sales of the commodity to the Food Distribution Administration for export were freed from controls. The exemption applies only to shortenings made wholly from linseed oil or from a blend of fats and oils containing 30 percent or more of linseed oil.

In abolishing reports on the manufacture and distribution of cooking and heating stoves, floor coverings, radio receiver or phonograph parts, washing machines and vacuum cleaner parts and appliances, the OPA pointed out that these articles are either no longer being produced or are being restricted in output by War Production Board Limitation Orders. Under the circumstances, the OPA was led to discontinue the reports.

Records of any transactions involving these articles must still be kept, OPA said, but provisions setting a definite time limit on the preservation of these records have been eliminated.

Food Prices Adjusted

During the past week, the OPA also made minor changes in the provisions for determining prices of frozen fish and seafood, holding that regulations covering the price of these foods apply only to the United States. A strict interpretation of the provisions for wholesalers' mark-ups from the port of entry to their warehouses would have allowed wholesalers to add to their base prices the costs of transporting the fish from Alaska to a delivered point in the United States. There always has been a differential in prices between fish caught in Alaska and prices for the same species of fish caught along the Northwest Pacific Coast, and OPA's action merely perpetuates that margin. The principal species of fish involved are halibut and salmon.

Another food ruling issued by the OPA during the week covered ceiling prices on pancake and buckwheat cake flour. Wholesale ceilings on these flours were revoked because they are already covered under fixed mark-up regulations.

Cost-of-Living Items

The price of food served in boarding houses, private clubs, tourist and summer camps, college residential halls and fraternity and sorority houses is subject to President Roosevelt's executive order to "hold the line" on cost-of-living items, the OPA ruled. Such eating places must file their meal and drink prices in the same way restaurants, taverns, soda fountains and hotels file their prices.

Ceilings Established On Washing Machines

Price Fixed by OPA For Used Models

To eliminate excessive prices for used washing machines which have been charged in many parts of the country since production of new models was stopped, the Office of Price Administration last week established dollars-and-cents maximum prices on all sales of used washers by dealers, auctioneers, and individuals.

Householders selling these machines are brought under price control for the first time. OPA also for the first time placed ceilings on rates for rental of used washing machines. Rentals are limited to $4.50 for the first month and $3.50 monthly thereafter regardless of the type of machine being rented. These charges include pick-up and delivery as well as service during the period of rental.

Controls Unsatisfactory

All sales in the course of trade hitherto have been under the General Maximum Price Regulation, but this control was unsatisfactory in checking price advances because of the difficulties in ascertaining March 1942 ceilings for each individual seller for the large variety of makes and models.

Another price formula worked out during the week by OPA covered refrigerating and air conditioning equipment utilizing less than 25 horsepower, and sold as part of the War Production Board's program to convert such equipment for use in war industries.

Resell Small Equipment

Manufacturers may resell the smaller equipment on a reconditioned and guaranteed basis to a new user designated by the WPB at a price reflecting total cost of equipment to the manufacturer including dismantling, inspection, and shipping costs to the plant in addition to the costs for reconditioning, reshipment to the purchaser, and installation. To these costs, the manufacturer may also add out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the sale, plus reasonable charges for engineering and profit, not upon the cost to the manufacturer but in the light of the manufacturer's risk and responsibility. However, manufacturers' prices must be approved by OPA.

Appointments, Resignations

WHITESIDE APPOINTED TO CIVILIAN OFFICE

Chairman Donald M. Nelson last week approved an administrative order setting up the Office of Civilian Requirements within the War Production Board and clothing it with the power necessary to provide civilians with essential goods and services. The new agency, superseding the Office of Civilian Supply, is headed by *Arthur D. Whiteside*, whose appointment as Vice Chairman for Civilian Requirements was announced by Mr. Nelson on April 15.

Hilding R. Crook, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been named special assistant to the director of the WPB Textile, Clothing and Leather Section. Mr. Crook was chief of the floor covering section of the wool branch, where he has been succeeded by *Charles B. Rockwell*.

George C. Heikes has resigned as director of the WPB Zinc Division. He has been a Government consultant since the early days of the emergency. *Platt C. Benedict*, deputy director, will serve as acting director until the vacancy is filled.

Adrian Moore, independent drilling contractor and oil operator of Houston, Tex., has been appointed district director of production for PAW District III, (the Southwestern States).

Opening of two new field offices has been announced by the ODT Division of Railway Transport. *Seward F. Philpot*, former trainmaster for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway, will be supervisor of rail terminals at the new Minneapolis office. Supervisor at the new office in Omaha will be *Edward P. Conry*, of Des Moines, Iowa.

NEW SOURCE BOOK ON ARMED FORCES

Publication of a new source book on the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, for high-school students, has just been announced by the U. S. Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency. The book, entitled "Our Armed Forces," was published in cooperation with the U. S. Infantry Association.

"Our Armed Forces" is printed in inexpensive but attractive form, with 120 official photographs and diagrams. Sections of the book were written by members of the War and Navy Departments and the U. S. Office of Education.

POSTERS

The following posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.:

GIVE IT YOUR BEST
UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM
REMEMBER DECEMBER 7
AMERICANS WILL ALWAYS FIGHT FOR LIBERTY
THEY'VE GOT MORE IMPORTANT PLACES TO GO THAN YOU
I'LL CARRY MINE, TOO!
PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN
WHERE OUR MEN ARE FIGHTING, OUR FOOD IS FIGHTING
DO WITH LESS SO THEY'LL HAVE ENOUGH
BATTLE BEGINS WITH YOUR JOB
NEXT OF KIN HAS BEEN NOTIFIED
WHEN YOU'RE A. W. O. L.
FREEDOM FROM FEAR, FREEDOM FROM WANT, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF WORSHIP
FOR THEIR FUTURE, BUY WAR BONDS
RATIONING MEANS A FAIR SHARE FOR ALL OF US

Motion Pictures . . .

UNITED STATES NEWS REVIEW

The fourth issue of "U. S. News Review," an Office of War Information picture for use in factories, clubs, and schools, has just been released by the Non-Theatrical Division, Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information.

Like the three previous issues of "U. S. News Review," No. 4 includes half a dozen dramatic war stories. These are:

1. *The Raiders of Timor.*—The almost unbelievable story of Australian soldiers, isolated when the Japanese occupied Timor, carrying on guerilla warfare for nearly a year.

2. *Army Salvage.*—Ways in which the Army is turning obsolete guns and tanks into scrap necessary for new weapons of warfare.

3. *We Guard Britain's Books.*—The use of micro-film to transfer Britain's literary treasures to America safe from the destruction of Nazi bombs.

4. *Good News from the Fishing Front.*—Record catch of herring off the coast of British Columbia helps ease the meat shortage.

5. *Battle in the Caucasus.*—Remarkable picture of fighting in the mountains of the Caucasus taken from captured German footage intercut with battle scenes filmed by Russian photographers.

6. *"Thingummybob."*—An amusing factory song from Australia.

COAL MINES OPENED UNDER U. S. CONTROL

(Continued from page 473)

and submit their case to the National War Labor Board for final determination. . . ."

Usual Procedure Followed

The President pointed out that the procedure being followed in taking the case before a WLB panel was "in exact accord with that followed in all other controversies of this character," and commented that the personnel of the WLB panel "assures an impartial investigation of the facts to be used by the Board in its determination of the controversy, in accordance with the law."

At the same time, the President said he had directed OPA to make an immediate investigation of alleged excessive price increases in mining areas "and wherever a violation of the law is disclosed by that investigation, to see that the violators of the law are prosecuted."

On April 30, the UMW policy committee announced refusal to comply with the President's ultimatum. It said the miners' contract expired at midnight that night, John L. Lewis adding that miners do not work without a contract. The contract had been extended indefinitely by the WLB order of April 24.

Mines Taken Over

On May 1, when the President's 10 a. m. deadline passed and the UMW failed to call off the strike, Roosevelt ordered Ickes to take over the mines for the Government. The President made it clear in the Executive Order that Ickes was to "permit the management to continue its managerial function to the maximum degree possible consistent with the aims of this Order." The mines are under civilian control, with troops standing by only to insure that all miners who wish to return to work may do so unhindered, the President emphasized in his radio address the next evening.

On May 2, in a radio address to the miners, the President stated that the war "must not be hampered by any one individual or by the leaders of any one group here back home."

Roosevelt also stated: "If an adjustment in wages results from a decision of the War Labor Board or from any new agreement between the operators and miners, which is approved by the War Labor Board, that adjustment will be made retroactive to April 1st."

Civil Service Jobs . . .

Apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for positions listed below. Obtain information and application forms at first- or second-class post offices, or from the Commission's Regional or Washington offices. No written tests are required unless a statement to the contrary appears. Salaries quoted are annual and do not include such added compensation as may be allowed by act of Congress.

Persons now using their highest skills in war work should not apply. Appointments in Federal positions are made in accordance with War Manpower Commission policy and directives and employment stabilization plans.

Urgently Needed

Library Assistants, $1,260 to $1,620.—Unprecedented demands for civilian library assistants in naval stations, larger army posts, and Federal agencies call for persons who have had library experience, apprenticeship, or study. Written test required.

Departmental Guard, $1,500.—Agencies in Washington, D. C., need men to patrol and guard Federal buildings. No experience is required and there is no maximum age limit. Applicants must pass a written test.

Medical Technicians, $1,620 to $2,000.—Men or women with appropriate clinical laboratory, X-ray laboratory, or operating room experience are sought for important civilian war service.

Analysts, Business and Industry, $2,000 to $6,500.—Executives with experience in manufacture or distribution of commodities such as foods, textiles, metals consumer goods, or industrial equipment are especially needed. Analysts with experience in other commodity fields are also urged to apply.

Agricultural Specialists, $2,600 to $6,500.—To carry on professional and technical agricultural activities such as extension, research, conservation, and program planning, specialists who have had a minimum of 5 years' appropriate experience or education are sought.

Marketing Specialists, $2,000 to $6,500.—Men or women with experience or college training in marketing or agricultural products are needed to investigate current problems involved in marketing of cotton, dairy products, edible fats and oils, animal feeds, fruits and vegetables, grains, meats, poultry and eggs, tobacco and wool.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday April 25, through Saturday May 1. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Solid Fuels Administration

EAST'S COAL SHIPMENTS through week ended April 17. OWI–1704.

STATEMENT ON MINES by Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator. OWI–1740.

MINE SEIZURE ordered by Solid Fuels Administrator for War Ickes. OWI–1741.

COAL MINES MANAGERS APPOINTED by Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes. OWI–1745.

Office of Civilian Defense

RADIO PROGRAMS made in England, vividly portray bomb raiding. OCD–17.

SHOE SALES LIBERALIZED for nurses' aides. OCD–18.

STRONGER CIVIL AIR PATROL PREDICTED. Office of Civilian Defense. OCD 19.

CIVIL AIR PATROL COMMENDED by Assistant Secretary of War for Air Lovett. OCD–20.

Petroleum Administration

20-INCH PIPELINE will haul petroleum products from Texas to Atlantic Coast refineries. OWI–1705.

PENNSYLVANIA GAS RATIONS cannot be relaxed at this time. OWI–1712.

EAST'S "GAS" LIMITS cannot be increased. OWI–1713

PENALTIES STREAMLINED for those who violate orders, directives, or regulations of PAW. OWI–1718.

EASTERN PETROLEUM INVENTORIES announced. OWI–1722.

ADRIAN MOORE JOINS PAW as District Director in Southwestern States. OWI–1708.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY. Petroleum Administration for War. Stocks at critical low for week ended April 24. OWI–1729.

War Department

ARMY TAKES CENSUS of high school students, to find their proper places in Army or war industry. OWI–1688.

Board of Economic Warfare

BEW REPORTS NAZI LOOTING of occupied Europe. OWI–1706.

Office of Defense Transportation

ODT "BACKLOADS" 67,800 TONS of freight in trucks which otherwise would have made return trips empty. ODT–222.

STAGGERED VACATIONS ASKED in business and industry. ODT–223.

LCL LOADING DECREASES from 20,549 pounds in January 1943 to 20,461 pounds in February. ODT–224.

REPORTS DUE April 30 for operators of three or more commercial vehicles. ODT–225.

LAKE COAL MOVEMENT restrictions suspended for two weeks. ODT–226.

War Manpower Commission

EXCEPTED FROM WORKWEEK LAW are persons in employ of District of Columbia, any foreign government, and legislative and judicial branches of Federal government. PM–4372.

U. S. IMPORTS MEXICANS as railway laborers in the Southwestern and Pacific Coast States. PM–4376.

National Housing Agency

WAR HOUSING TAX RETURNS ANALYZED. OWI–1662.

PAYMENT OF FUEL CONVERSION LOANS DEFERRED to assist drive for fuel economy. OWI–1665.

NEGRO TENANTS will occupy approximately 88,000 public housing units, representing 12% of total. OWI–1694.

CAPITAL HOUSING FIGURES GIVEN. National Housing Agency. OWI–1731.

147,000 WAR HOUSING UNITS placed under construction. National Housing Agency. OWI–1717.

Department of Labor

ABSENTEEISM CURBED with cooperation of labor and Federal and State officials. OWI–1679.

CHILD WORKERS' CARE URGED. Department of Labor. 3,000,000 boys and girls between 14 and 18 will hold jobs this summer. OWI–1716.

38,000 INDUSTRY SUPERVISORS TRAINED. Department of Labor. Supervisors have responsibility for safety and health of war workers. OWI–1723.

Federal Security Agency

SOURCE BOOK ISSUED on Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, for high-school students. OWI–1709.

CWS SET-UP ANNOUNCED. Federal Security Agency. Office of Community War Services replaces Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, terminated by President's Order. OWI–1735.

Lend-Lease Administration

GIRAUD SENDS CHECK TO LLA. Office of Lend-Lease Administration has check for $15,000,000, for essential civilian supplies. OWI–1733.

Maritime Commission

S. S. *CARVER* TO BE LAUNCHED. U. S. Maritime Commission. Liberty ship named for celebrated Negro scientist. OWI–1698.

Department of Interior

BUY COAL NOW, store it as dealers make it available this spring and summer, Ickes urges. OWI–1707.

CLAY SUBSTITUTES, for high-grade soft clays used in paper, rubber, and ceramic industries, described. OWI–1669.

PUERTO RICANS increase island's production of staple agricultural products 26% over census year of 1939–40. OWI–1695.

TUNA CATCH for first quarter of 1943 approximately 40% greater than same period of 1942. OWI–1703.

FIRST AID FILM released by Bureau of Mines. OWI–1681.

COAL OUTPUT was accelerated slightly during week of April 17. OWI–1697.

BUTADIENE MANAGEMENT EXPLAINED. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines publishes report to prevent explosions of butadiene and air mixtures. OWI–1684.

CANNED SHRIMP OUTPUT. Department of Interior. Production approximately 20 percent lower than in same period in 1942. OWI–1734.

Office of War Information

WILLKIE PREPARES BROADCAST from his book "One World." OWI–1724.

CONTRACT RENEGOTIATIONS SURVEYED for War, Navy Departments, and Maritime Commission between April 26, 1942, and March 31, 1943. OWI–1719.

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Official War Releases

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U. S. FLIERS WRITE TOJO asking improvement of quality of programs over Radio Tokyo. OWI-1699.

RATIONING DATES, April 25 through May 1. OWI-1692.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 69). A summary of the week. OWI-1691.

BLACK MARKET WASTE of potential surgical and medicinal materials when there is black market in meats reported. OWI-1631.

NAZIS USING BOY MINERS to restore declining coal production. OWI-1721.

UNIVERSITY OF ICELAND extends scholarships to 20 members of U. S. Army. OWI-1732.

65,000 MORE NURSES NEEDED; America faces growing threat to civilian health. OWI-1720.

Department of Agriculture

PLANT TO THE LIMIT, DAVIS URGES. AG-363.

DAVIS ADDRESSES War Council of U. S. Chamber of Commerce. AG-364.

ST. JOSEPH MILK HEARING SET to consider proposed marketing agreement. AG-356.

SELECTED FLOCKS URGED for meat production next year. AG-357.

SPICE QUOTAS INCREASED to prepare for increased home canning and cooking during summer months. AG-358.

NEW WEAPON AGAINST INSECTS is aerosol or fine-fog method. AG-336.

WFA TO BUY SURPLUS KRAUT to encourage contracting by packers. AG-351.

WFA TO RULE MOLASSES deliveries and usage. AG-352.

47,239 CORN LOANS REPORTED through April 17, 1943. AG-353.

533,891 WHEAT LOANS REPORTED through April 17, 1943. AG-354.

WARTIME BARNS to use minimum quantities of critical materials. AG-355.

LAPORTE MILK HEARING MAY 5 to consider proposed amendments. AG-359.

FDO-14 TERMINATED (issued early in February to reserve 25% of peanut oil production). AG-360.

DAIRY PRODUCTS REPORTS SIMPLIFIED. AG-362.

CHEDDAR CHEESE GRADES SET UP by War Food Administration. AG-361.

MORSE SALISBURY NAMED Deputy Administrator in charge of information. AG-365.

1,576,722 COTTON LOANS REPORTED through April 24. AG-366.

OIL ADVISORY GROUPS MEET to discuss provisions of Food Distribution Order No. 29. AG-367.

EDIBLE OILS RULE TIGHTENED. AG-368.

WFA TO BUY eight types of 1943-crop pasture and winter legume seeds. AG-369.

WAR BONDS SAVINGS DISCUSSED by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. AG-370.

SALVAGE PROGRAM for fresh fruit and vegetable containers. AG-372.

WFA SETS UP FARM LABOR UNIT. AG-373.

MACARONI INDUSTRY REPORTS at meeting of Advisory Committee. AG-371.

ROASTED CHICORY PACKAGING INCREASED. AG-374.

OILMEAL INVENTORIES CHANGED. AG-375.

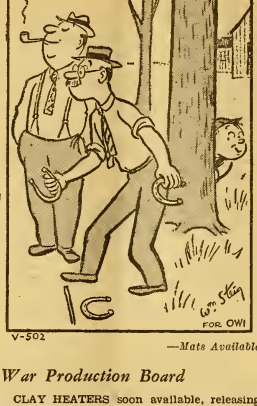
NITROGEN DELIVERY for use on field corn and short-staple cotton, explained. AG-376.

PYRETHRUM INSECTICIDES USES LIMITED. AG-377.

BUTTER—CHEESE ORDERS REVISED to avoid possible shortages of civilian supplies. AG-378.

WFA SUSPENDS BEEF QUOTAS. AG-379.

Kid Salvage



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—*Mats Available*

War Production Board

CLAY HEATERS soon available, releasing thousands of tons of critical materials for war effort. WPB-3289.

THIRTEEN HIGHWAY projects ordered stopped. WPB-3326.

HARDWARE STOCKS DECREASE 48 percent, according to informal poll of Wholesale Hardware Distributors Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3327.

CABOT LAUDS FARM EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY for farm scrap. WPB-3328.

INSECTICIDES CONTROL transferred to WFA. WPB-3329.

MACHINERY ITEMS will take about 60 percent of cost of Government-financed industrial plant expansion this year. WPB-3330.

CMP PROCEDURE EXPLAINED as to orders placed before purchaser has received his allotments. WPB-3331.

PD-26A ALUMINUM ORDERS have been given status of authorized controlled material orders. WPB-3335.

ELECTRIC FENCE SAVINGS in labor and materials cited by Electric Fence Controller Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3354.

ALUMINUM SMELTER REPORT FORM. CMP-23 will be used. WPB-3355.

HAND-TOOL DELIVERY SCHEDULES may be modified. WPB-3356.

SILO PROBLEMS DISCUSSED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3357.

ANTI FREEZE STORAGE ADVISED to supplement next winter's supply. WPB-3358.

BEVERAGE INDUSTRY MEETS to discuss conservation of paper and hardwood. WPB-3321.

CHEMICAL ORDER governing maintenance, repair and operating supplies amended. WPB-3322.

HILDING R. CROOK JOINS Textile, Clothing and Leather Division. WPB-3323.

L-221 JURISDICTION DEFINED. (Term "continental United States and Canada" means 48 States, District of Columbia, and Canada.) WPB-3324.

COMBAT MEASURING INSTRUMENTS SCHEDULED on basis of preference ratings without reference to allotment numbers. WPB-3325.

RADIO REPAIRS. Owner of set must turn in old part when he buys new one. WPB-3278.

EXEMPTION FROM COMBINED INVENTORIES RULE. WPB-3310.

FARM LABOR-SAVING STUDIED by Farm Dairy Equipment Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3332.

HELMET MANUFACTURE LIMITED to purchase orders from U. S. Government or governments of other United Nations. WPB-3334.

WPB REDEFINES "PUMPS" in Limitation Order L-217. WPB-3336.

STEEL TRADING PERMITTED when purchasing producer resells it at mill price together with steel of his own production. WPB-3340.

TRADE ORDER DISCUSSED by Retail Trade Advisory Committee. WPB-3341.

1943 CAN PACK. Number, quantities of products which may be packed increased. WPB-3342.

GAS METER REPAIR RULE EASED as to use of tin. WPB-3343.

WILLIAM BATT addresses U. S. Chamber of Commerce in New York City. WPB-3338.

OXYGEN SHORTAGE TO CONTINUE until early 1944, when new plant facilities should be completed. WPB-3344.

GEORGE C. HEIKES RESIGNS WPB POST. WPB-3345.

11 ADVISORY COMMITTEES FORMED. WPB-3346.

PILLOWCASE LOOMS. Conversion discussed by Bed Sheet Industry Committee. WPB-3347.

1,547 TRUCKS RELEASED under truck rationing program in week ended April 24. WPB-3348.

X-RAY CONTROL EXTENDED. WPB-3349.

RESTRICTIONS ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS MODIFIED to permit delivery of certain miscellaneous equipment. WPB-3350.

TOOL REDISTRIBUTION URGED upon members of Industrial Supply Distributors' Committee. WPB-3351.

NELSON WRITES to Rep. Coffee, of Washington, regarding Shipshaw power project. WPB-3352.

LUND SURVEYS SILVER NEEDS before Banking and Currency Committee of U. S. Senate. WPB-3353.

TIRE RECAPPING EQUIPMENT FREED from all control. WPB-3339.

LINSEED OIL CONTROL TO TIGHTEN, Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Committee is told. WPB-3359.

CONSERVATION RULE divided between two primary branches—materials and products. WPB-3360.

BABY SCALES will be produced at one-quarter of 1941 rate but will be sold only on doctor's prescription. WPB-3361.

BEEKEEPERS' PROBLEMS STUDIED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3362.

WPB HALTS RAILWAY EXTENSIONS planned by two railroad companies. WPB-3364.

$2,892,347 IN CONSTRUCTION HALTED during week ended April 23. WPB-3365.

PROCEDURE for obtaining replacement parts for trucks and buses. WPB-3366.

IMPORT RESTRICTION LIST INCREASED. WPB-3368.

COPPER CONTROLS in manufacture of automotive maintenance equipment amended. WPB-3369.

ALCOHOL STORAGE facilities available for approximately 45 million gallons. WPB-3371.

NEW RADIO DELIVERIES SCHEDULED after May 1. WPB-3372.

SOLE LEATHER tanners and converters to set aside 20 percent for repair of civilian shoes. WPB-3373.

SCRAP SHIPMENTS during first 2 months of 1943 amounted to 31.3 percent of first half-year quota. WPB-3374.

STEEL SUPPLY considerably less than demand. WPB-3375.

WPB SURVEYS GLYCERIN SITUATION. WPB-3363.

EARLY STATEMENTS URGED by claimant agencies for resistors used in military radio and radar. WPB-3376.

RUBBER GLOVE CONTROL extended to gloves formerly marketed as "seconds" or "rejects." WPB-3377.

USE WIDENED of deinked waste paper in writing, envelope, tablet, and index papers. WPB-3378.

MILLINERY SAVINGS DISCUSSED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3379.

HARNESS EQUIPMENT NEEDS STUDIED by Horseshoe and Harness Hardware Industry Committee. WPB-3380.

8 TRANSPORTATION ZONES SET UP under List I of General Transportation Order T-1. WPB-3382.

SHIELDED ARC ELECTRODES production slightly in excess of current consumption needs. WPB-3383.

CIVILIAN PLUMBING PROBLEM STUDIED by Advisory Committee. WPB-3384.

TALC CONTROL LIBERALIZED on steatite talc. WPB-3385.

TUBULAR GOODS SIMPLIFIED to help meet demands for oil country goods. WPB-3386.

FIBROUS GLASS STUDIED by Electric Motor Industry Committee. WPB-3387.

PRODUCTION AWARDS to 118 war workers. WPB-3395.

LUGGAGE Limited to seven basic types. WPB-3396.

CHEMICAL CONTAINER RETURN URGED. WPB-3397.

AUTO REGULATION CLARIFIED as to Standards for Maintenance. WPB-3398.

FOOD CONTAINER COOPERATION PROVIDED between WPB and the War Food Administration. WPB-3399.

COAL REGULATION over deliveries of coal in transit in railroad cars extended to include anthracite as well as bituminous. WPB-3400.

AMMUNITION SALES RESTRICTED to essential civilian users. WPB-3401.

ELECTRIC LAMP manufacturers may produce articles from parts fabricated by December 10, 1942. WPB-3392.

RADAR PARTS, can be reduced by standardization from sixty varieties to one or two. WPB-3393.

WPB ALLOCATES IRIDIUM. WPB-3394.

COAL ORDER ISSUED to minimize effects of coal crisis on war production. WPB-3388.

COTTON FABRICS production will be increased as result of order simplifying constructions. WPB-3389.

Office of Price Administration

BEECH LUMBER CEILINGS announced. OPA-2347.

BUCKWHEAT PROVISION REVOKED in General Maximum Price Regulation. OPA-2354.

OPA SIMPLIFIES REGULATIONS governing cooking and heating stoves, floor coverings, radio receiver or phonograph parts, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and attachments. OPA-2366.

MEETING SITES ANNOUNCED for fresh fruit growers. OPA-2393.

1,006,882 MAY TIRE QUOTA for rationing. OPA-2396.

SOUTHERN PINE BOARDS increased $1 per thousand board feet. OPA-2314.

LOG SALE of lower grades at prices higher than those for prime grades prohibited. OPA-2336.

USED REFRIGERATOR PRICE LEVELS SET. OPA-2339.

RED STAMP USE during month of May. OPA-2355.

COAL PRICES RAISED in Districts 7 and 8 when sold as bunker fuel in New York Harbor. OPA-T-789.

NONVITAL PRODUCTS FREED from price control. OPA-2349.

TIRE CERTIFICATES LIBERALIZED for farm tractors. OPA-2360.

ESSENTIAL CAR USES upon which eligibility for purchase of hard-topped 1942 automobiles depends. OPA-2361.

MEATS-FATS FORM RELEASED for large primary distributors. OPA-2365.

MILEAGE RAISED for in-course-of-work driving outside Eastern area. OPA-2369.

FOOD RATION QUESTIONS ANSWERED. OPA-2374.

POINT DECREASES IN INVENTORIES TO BE RECORDED. OPA-2376.

PROOF OF TIRE NEED REQUIRED of drivers with mileage rations over 240 monthly. OPA-2382.

MEAT WHOLESALERS whose inventories under rationing program will be based on sales made this week reassured. OPA-2383.

MEXICANS living just south of United States-Mexican border admitted to rationing. OPA-2387.

MACHINERY REPORTS EASED for manufacturers operating under certain Government developmental contracts. OPA-T-787.

SHOE-RATION RULE RIGID despite alteration of heel heights or other construction features. OPA-2371.

MAY BICYCLE QUOTA SET. OPA-2384.

FREIGHT CASE. Attorneys are preparing brief in support of OPA's protest against increase in freight rates. OPA-2380.

AUTOMOBILE QUOTA INCREASED for rationing in May. OPA-2386.

MEAL, DRINK PRICES REPORT ASKED of boarding houses, private clubs, camps and college halls. OPA-2391.

LINSEED OIL PRICE FREE for shortening overseas. OPA-T-794.

GRAIN DOOR PRICING expanded. OPA-T-795.

INSECTICIDE PRICING FIXED for new type dust base made from rotenone. OPA-T-797.

FROZEN FISH RULE MODIFIED. OPA-T-802.

WASHER MAXIMUMS SET to eliminate excessive prices. OPA-2331.

LUMBER BASING POINTS CHANGED. OPA-T-792.

USED TRACK MATERIALS PRICED 10 to 30 percent below mill prices of new accessories. OPA-T-790.

DISCOUNT WAIVER CONTINUED for Government purchases of carload lots of beef. OPA-2402.

PHONOGRAPH RECORD TAX should be reduced to nearest lower cent if less than one-half cent. OPA-T-798.

OPA REVIEWS RATIONING on first anniversary. OPA-T-800.

IRON, STEEL MEETINGS CONTINUE preliminary to establishing dollars-and-cents maximums. OPA-T-805.

CRISIS OIL RULE permitting householders to obtain oil in minimum of time has expired. OPA-2350.

CERTAIN LOGGING CHARGES ALLOWED in Oregon and Washington. OPA-2367.

SHOE DEALERS cannot hold shoes for customers beyond end of period in which current ration stamp is valid. OPA-2388.

COCOA PRICING MODIFIED to facilitate shipment of Costa Rican cocoa beans to Pacific Coast. OPA-2401.

OIL RATION PLAN SIMPLIFIED for householders in 33 fuel-oil rationed States. OPA-2403.

CERTAIN COAL PRICES ADJUSTED for dealers in lake cargo coal. OPA-2405.

EAST'S PETROLEUM PROBLEMS STUDIED by new industry advisory panel of major Eastern oil company executives. OPA-2408.

RUBBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE formed. OPA-241.

MINING AREA PRICES STUDIED under President's order to get facts on cost-of-living in coal mining areas. OPA-241.

FELT BILLING CLARIFIED. OPA-T-810.

DIE CASTING PRICE RISE HALTED. OPA-2381.

PRICE RULING ANNOUNCED governing essential services. OPA-2385.

CERTAIN PICKLED SKINS PRICED. OPA-2373.

FUEL OIL COUPONS WILL BE MAILED

Ration coupons for next season's heating oil will come through the mails to householders in 33 fuel-rationed States and the District of Columbia, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown announced last week. Under the plan developed for the coming season, there will be no decrease in rations, and some, notably those for smaller homes, will be increased.

The new program, retaining essential features of the rationing method used last year, will give householders their coupons without personal application; permit the use of approximately one-third of next season's coupons beginning July 1—so that, if possible, tanks may be filled during the summer season; and greatly simplify the paper work and delivery problems of fuel oil dealers and primary suppliers.

Rationing will apply to the same 30 East Coast and Middle Western States and to Washington, Oregon, and western Idaho, where fuel oil was rationed during the past winter. There is no intention, the Price Administrator said, of extending the ration zone. On the other hand, he explained, there is no indication that rationing can be dropped in the areas already affected.

CAR CLEARANCE for dealers who set aside cars for use before January 2, 1942. OPA-2389.

SHOES AVAILABLE for members of armed services of Allies on duty in this country. OPA-2390.

SUGAR ZONE SIZES CHANGED. OPA-2395.

NEW POINT VALUES SET for meats, fats, fish, and cheese. OPA-2404.

PRICES FOR HOPS carried over from crop years earlier than 1942. OPA-2406.

USED AUTO PRICING PLANNED at meetings with used car dealers. OPA-2414.

COAL MINERS' living costs checked. OPA-2417.

INVENTORIES ADJUSTED LOCALLY under the meats-fats rationing program. OPA-2418.

SLAUGHTER BYPRODUCTS EXEMPT from meats and fats rationing. OPA-T-801.

MAIL SALES SIMPLIFIED for rationed meats and fats. OPA-T-808.

USED TRUCK PRICE RULE EXPANDED. OPA-T-813.

OPA LISTS POULTRY CEILINGS. OPA-T-814.

TRADE POINT VALUES ISSUED for Meats, Fats, Fish, and Cheese. OPA-2412.

CERTAIN MEAT POINTS REDUCED for Kosher meats. OPA-2416.

SHOE RATIONS. Time during which wholesalers may receive shoes without surrendering ration currency extended. OPA-2424.

OPA WARNS converter-jobbers who job larger percentages of cotton authorized. OPA-T-819.

TOOL EXPORT REGULATION EXPLAINED. OPA-T-820.

Lend-Lease to United Nations Passes $10 Billion Mark

Munitions Represent More Than Half Of Goods Transferred to Date

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, announced that the amount of aid rendered by the United States under the lend-lease program from March 11, 1941, to April 1, 1943, had a dollar value of $10,319,518,000. Of this amount, $688,000,000 of aid was rendered in March 1943. Goods transferred totaled $8,494,135,000, or 82 percent of lend-lease aid.

Lend-lease aid from the United States has thus passed the 10 billion-dollar mark. But at the same time reverse lend-lease provided to the United States by other United Nations and aid which they render to each other on a lend-lease basis have continued to mount in volume and importance. Exact figures are not now available, Mr. Stettinius said, but in proportion to the resources they have available this lend-lease aid by our allies to us and to each other is entirely comparable to our own.

Goods transferred by the United States under the lend-lease program—totaling $8,494,135,000, or 82 percent of the total—include finished munitions, industrial supplies, food, and other agricultural products provided to our allies for their war effort. Services include shipping and air-ferrying, ship repairs, production facilities, and such activities as the pilot-training program.

Fifty-Five Percent Munitions

Fifty-five percent of goods transferred to date have been munitions, 27 percent industrial supplies, 15 percent food, and 3 percent other agricultural products.

About 90 percent of all lend-lease goods transferred by the United States have been sent overseas.

In 1941 more than two-thirds of all lend-lease shipments went to the United Kingdom and only small amounts to Russia and the Far East. But in the last 3 months for which export figures are available, lend-lease shipments were divided as follows:

United Kingdom	38%
Soviet Union	31%
Africa and Middle East	16%
Far East (including India)	14%
Other areas	1%

Lend-lease aid has represented about 13 percent of our total war spending program from March 1941 to April 1943. Lend-lease aid in the past 3 months, totaling $2,066,785,000, was 12 percent of war spending for this period.

Aircraft Largest Category

Aircraft continue to make up the largest single category of all lend-lease transfers, totaling $1,405,744,000 to April 1. Lend-lease and direct purchase shipments of combat planes to our allies have been about one-third of our total combat plane production. More lend-lease planes have been shipped to the Soviet Union than to any other military theatre.

In addition to aircraft, the other munitions categories are ordnance, ammunition, tanks, military trucks and other army vehicles, watercraft and parts, totaling together $3,279,681,000.

Transfers of industrial supplies, including machinery, metals, petroleum products and other industrial products used in the war production program of our allies, have totaled $2,253,619,000.

Rise in Food Shipments Expected for 1943

U. S. Provides 10 Percent Of Britain's Food Supply

Figures on the annual rate of lend-lease exports of all major foods for the first quarter of 1943, in comparison with 1942 shipments and total United States supply were made public this week by Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius. The estimated supply figures used in determining the percentage rates of 1943 lend-lease shipments are the same as for 1942.

If the supply situation and the essential needs of this country permit, it is expected that lend-lease food shipments in 1943 will be larger than last year, when about 6 percent of the national supply was shipped.

Food for Soviet soldiers has a priority on a par with guns and planes on convoys sailing for the U. S. S. R., as Russia's need for food is great. The 10 percent of Great Britain's food supply provided by the United States makes possible maintaining food rations in the United Kingdom at a level considerably more severe than in the United States. This level is, however, sufficient to maintain the intensive war effort of a country from which British and American forces will launch in due time new offensives aimed at the heart of the Axis.

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SO WHAT, LITTLE MAN?

—*Mats available.*

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VICTORY BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. MAY 12, 1943 VOLUME 4, NUMBER 19

The War Last Week . . .

Bizerte, Tunis Fall to Allied Forces In Final Coordinated Drive

Greatest Concentration of Air Power Leads to Quick Break-Through

The occupation of Tunis and Bizerte took place Friday, May 7. Headquarters in North Africa issued four rapid-fire special announcements in 4 hours to detail the capture of the two key cities.

Armored elements of the British First Army entered Tunis at 2:50 p. m., having advanced a distance of some 23 miles in 36 hours. Troops of the U. S. Second Army Corps cleared the town of Ferryville by 4 p. m., and at 4:15 their forward elements entered Bizerte.

All week Allied pressure had been steadily mounting, and on Thursday the break-through came. The iron wall of defense which the Axis had thrown up along the 100-mile mountain front west of Tunis and Bizerte was penetrated when the British First Army captured a number of hills, occupied the village of Massicault and pushed on eastward onto the Tunis plain, with no further barriers of terrain in the path to Tunis.

American and French troops, circling Lake Achkel, advanced on a wide front with infantry and armor. Djebel Achkel, a peak dominating the Ferryville area from just south of the lake, fell. Axis nests in the area were wiped out one by one, and in 2 days over 1,000 prisoners were taken. The entire Axis bridgehead was falling apart.

This was the climax of the Allied push. As the advance continued all along the front, the Allies threw out over their land drives the greatest concentration of air power in African battle history—a gigantic air umbrella of bombers and fighters. More than 2,000 sorties were flown in that one day (Thursday), 1,200 of them over a narrow German-held section about 4 miles wide and 3 miles deep. Allied planes pounded Axis harbors in Sicily and Tunisia, sank 25 ships.

The next day the British First Army tank advance started about 8:30 in the morning on the heights near St. Cyprien, 10 miles from Tunis. By noon the British had reached the outskirts of Tunis. Reconnaissance elements of the U. S. Second Corps reached the outskirts of Bizerte. And again the Northwest African Air Forces dominated the air over the battle area, maintaining continuous, concentrated, and intense air attacks on the enemy, especially on roads congested with troops. Enemy shipping in the gulf and harbor of Tunis was subjected to the most devastating bombings; 17 craft were sunk and many other vessels severely damaged. If the Axis were to attempt a Dunkerque, the Allied air forces would be ready.

Fall Back to Cap Bon

But the Axis did not attempt an evacuation. Pulling out the bulk of their forces—those that were not wiped out or captured in the bitter battles for Bizerte and Tunis—the enemy fell back toward Cap Bon. Allied armies hammered at retreating or isolated Axis forces, rounded up thousands of prisoners and seized quantities of armor and equipment. Although an official count was not issued, a statement from headquarters said "many thousands" of prisoners were captured—25,000 in the U. S. Second Army sector alone.

Everywhere, except on Cap Bon itself, Axis lines were broken and pockets of resistance destroyed. The air forces kept up their pressure, battering the enemy on the highways of Cap Bon and in the 35-mile trap between Tunis and Bizerte, where a small German force has been stubbornly holding out. Evidently the speed with which the British armored spearhead drove down the Medjez-el-Bab road into Tunis upset German calculations, and the entire Axis force could not get into Cap Bon in time.

Little Hope of Escape

There is little hope for the Axis to escape from Cap Bon. Cap Bon is a narrow rugged peninsula, 35 miles across its base and 60 miles deep, and it has no good defensible harbors. It is 90 miles from the tip of Cap Bon to the coast of Sicily.

And the Allies have not been coasting on their victories. Ground forces are still advancing, up to and beyond the base of the Cap Bon peninsula, and the air forces, determined to kill any threat of an Axis evacuation, are systematically pounding not only the enemy's shipping in Sicilian straits but also the very ports into which the Axis might try to move its defeated Tunisian armies.

The biggest all-American bombing raid in history was carried out Sunday against the Sicilian port of Palermo. At least 13 enemy fighter planes were destroyed, and great fires were left burning.

The Allies are also setting up a tight naval blockade to shut off any chance of Axis escape. A headquarters communique said the naval task—of preventing any escape of the enemy by sea—has been "sustained and arduous," particularly on the part of the inshore patrols. The blockade, said the announcement, will continue without remission until the peninsula is in Allied hands "and the last enemy troops in North Africa have been accounted for."

—Mats available.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is prepared from releases of OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in this Bulletin may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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The Congress Last Week . . .

House Passes Compromise Taxes; Committee Backs Ruml Plan

Strikes Against Government-Held Plants Outlawed in Senate's Connally Bill

Immediately upon the close of their recess last week, members of the House returned to the problem of putting the Nation's taxpayers on a current paying basis by July 1. After defeating a motion to substitute the Ruml plan for the Ways and Means Committee Bill (the Treasury-supported Doughton plan), the House directed the Committee to report forthwith the Robertson-Forand compromise proposal.

The Robertson-Forand plan would forgive an estimated 75 percent of total 1942 liability by wiping out the normal and first surtax bracket levies—the first 19 percent of taxes—on everyone's income. In effect it would forgive 1942 taxes for 90 percent of the payers and would provide substantial abatement for higher income groups.

This plan was passed by a vote of 313 to 95 and was sent to the Senate. Later in the week, however, the Senate Finance Committee sidetracked the Robertson-Forand plan by deciding to adopt the general principles of the Ruml plan—complete forgiveness for virtually all income brackets—as the basis for legislation to be reported to the chamber.

Plant Seizure Bill Passed

Spurred by the problems involved in the coal mine situation last week, the Senate turned its attention once more to the Connally Plant Seizure Bill. Passed on May 5 and sent to the House, the bill specifically empowers Government seizure of any plant or mine essential to the war effort which is closed by a labor dispute. The bill carries penalties of a $5,000 fine and one year's imprisonment for coercing, instigating, or inducing a strike, slow-down, or lock-out of a plant being operated by the Government.

Strengthens WLB

The bill would strengthen the role of the War Labor Board by allowing the Board to step into any wage dispute threatening war production on its own authority, and subpena all parties involved. The Board would have the power to declare that a labor dispute exists, take jurisdiction, and hold hearings.

Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Program for three more years was requested by the House Ways and Means Committee in the interest of "unity in the war effort, of a secure peace hereafter, and of American prosperity." The Rules Committee unanimously granted an open rule for two days of House consideration of the resolution.

Government Pay Bill

The conference report on overtime pay for Government workers was approved by the House and sent to the President. In its final form, the measure grants all full-time Government employees a flat time-and-one-half for work over 40 and up to 48 hours, with compensatory time off for work over 48 hours. Provision is also made for workers who are not on fixed time schedules.

The War Department Civil Functions Appropriations Bill, totaling $63,657,098, was passed by the Senate and now returns to the House for concurrence in minor amendments.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee approved a bill concerning the use of the American Red Cross with military and naval forces in time of war. The measure provides that Red Cross personnel serving with our forces will be "transported and subsisted at the cost of the United States as civilian employees." Also approved was a bill to supply advance pay and travel allowances to military and naval personnel, and civilian employees of the armed forces who are sent beyond the continental limits of the United States.

The House Rules Committee approved amendments to the Nationality Act of 1940 which would: waive for the war period certain naturalization regulations for noncitizen parents of citizen sons and daughters serving in the U. S. armed forces; and enable noncitizens aiding in the Allied war effort to maintain continued residence for naturalization purposes despite temporary leave in connection with war duties.

War Prices . . .

OPA Establishes Community Ceilings For Family Market-Basket Foods

Second Phase of Hold-the-Line Program Sets Specific Maximums for Meats

A major phase of the hold-the-line program that will see Government price tags on close to 80 percent of the foodstuffs in the family marketbasket by June 1 was launched Sunday, May 9, by the Office of Price Administration.

By a series of orders issued in 130 metropolitan centers having a total population of approximately 45,000,000, top prices—expressed in cents per pound, can, or package—were issued for more than a score of principal food products.

Specifically, the local orders set ceiling prices for the smaller independent retailers (those with a volume under $50,000 a year) and forbade any store under any circumstances to sell at a higher price. Larger-volume stores, having lower ceilings under existing regulations, must continue to observe their present lower ceilings. By the end of May community-wide dollars-and-cents top prices will be established for these larger stores in the same way they are now established for the smaller stores.

Fulfills OPA Pledge

Action by the OPA in establishing the new food price program was in fulfillment of Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown's pledge that dollars-and-cents ceilings will be extended to all major foods in the near future.

The group placed under dollars-and-cents ceilings on a "community maximum" basis Monday includes poultry, fluid milk, bread, eggs, butter, packaged cheese, sugar, cereals, evaporated and condensed milk, flour, as well as a substantial number of other grocery items.

More Foods Next Week

The ceilings, OPA stated, are "community maximums" and as such are the highest legal prices which may be charged in the areas covered.

The group of foods to be added next week will include canned fruits and vegetables. Additional commodities will be added each week until the housewife's market basket is protected by prices known to buyer and seller alike.

"The community-wide top prices will simplify retail regulations for the storekeeper and the housewife and will make the consumer a partner in the enforcement of wartime price ceilings," Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, said.

For each of the products covered the District Offices released, in the cities affected, the top prices for principal grades, varieties, brands, and sizes. In many cities the lists carried as many as 600 individual prices. In some larger cities, reflecting the greater variety in brands available, the lists carried as many as 1,000 separate prices.

Additional Coverage Planned

"The establishment of flat, community-wide prices is the biggest step we have yet taken in decentralizing and simplifying price control," Mr. Brown said. "This action puts the enforcement of food price ceilings in the hands of the housewife and of the price panels which are rapidly being added to the 5,500 local War Price and Rationing Boards.

"The new program is a protection alike to the housewife and to the great majority of retail merchants who, operating under difficult wartime conditions, are conscientiously abiding by government price controls.

"The housewife should clip from the newspaper the lists of community price ceilings and check these against the prices she is asked to pay. She should report violations to the price panel. The panel will investigate and recommend action to its District OPA Office.

"For the storekeeper, community-wide prices will mean a simplification of price regulations and ultimately the elimination of much paper work.

"For the sake of simplicity, we are putting our first emphasis on covering the major food items and the more common varieties, sizes, and brands."

Ceilings Set for Meat

The second phase of the hold-the-line program is the establishment of dollars-and-cents ceilings for every store in the country selling beef, veal, lamb, and mutton. These ceilings will be at approximately current legal ceilings, but will be expressed in terms of the maximum amount in cents per pound that a butcher may charge for each cut.

Likewise during the week dollars-and-cents ceiling prices will be announced for soap.

The third phase will bring a roll-back of prices early in June. The foods on which prices will be rolled back in this first reduction of about 10 percent at retail will be beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, coffee, and butter.

Rationed Items Reduced

The price reductions as the result of the ceiling changes will amount to an average of 2 cents a pound on the wholesale price of beef and veal and will reflect a retail saving to the consumer of approximately 3 cents. This will be in addition to a reduction previously announced by OPA from levels originally specified in its new dollars-and-cents price regulations on beef. Pork prices will be cut from the present dollars-and-cents levels by about 4 cents a pound at retail. The price of butter will be cut from present levels at retail by between 4 and 5 cents a pound and the price of coffee will be reduced by about 3 cents. The price reductions will apply exclusively to rationed commodities to help insure that the full savings is reflected through to the consumer.

With meats under Nation-wide dollars-and-cents ceilings and important commodities under the community maximums in the major centers of population, enforcement of OPA price regulations will pass in major measure to the consumer herself. OPA will extend these dollars-and-cents regulations to all larger communities for all classes of stores within the next few weeks.

RFC WILL MAKE SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, announced that, at the request of James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, and with the approval of the President, the RFC will cooperate with the Price Administrator in his announced program of reducing prices on meats, coffee, and butter by making subsidy payments to the processors of these products to assure continued maximum production.

Government Agencies Open Drive To Recruit Student Nurses

More Than 65,000 Trainees Needed To Release Others for War Duty

Unless the number of nurses in this country is increased by 65,000 this year, the Office of War Information warns, America faces a growing threat to civilian health. Cooperating with the Subcommittee on Nursing of the Health and Medical Committee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and with the National Nursing Council, OWI is launching a drive to enroll qualified young women in June in the 1,300 nursing schools attached to the country's leading hospitals.

Many More Needed

While many more than 65,000 new nurses are needed almost immediately, this is the maximum number that can be trained at any one time, according to figures made available to the Subcommittee on Nursing. Unless every possible effort is made, however, there is danger that even this number of young women will not take up nursing in 1943. Recruitment of student nurses assumed campaign proportions in many areas last year, but despite this the 1942 goal of 55,000 new student nurses failed by 11 percent to be realized.

Courses Shortened

To offset the shortage of training facilities and help meet the war need, many of the country's leading schools have shortened their courses, so that thousands of the young women enrolling this year will be full-fledged graduate nurses in from 24 to 32 months. Heretofore, courses have required 3 full years of training.

Because nursing schools begin their courses in early summer and fall, it is expected that the majority of the recruits will be young women leaving high schools and colleges this spring. Those enrolling will fill the gaps left on nursing staffs by the 31,000 nurses who have already gone with the armed forces and the other thousands who will follow them in months to come. The Army and Navy and other branches of the Armed Forces need 3,000 more nurses per month, but this goal of enlistments is not always reached.

The student nurses' work in the Nation's hospitals will enable even more trained nurses to answer their country's call to service with the Army or Navy, or to enter the public health field, where there are a mounting number of vacancies. At the same time she will be helping to assure more adequate care for the sick and injured at home.

Vacancies Increase

The situation in Government establishments and civilian institutions changes so constantly that no accurate information as to the number of their nursing vacancies is available, but the Subcommittee on Nursing states that the number, already in the thousands, is increasing steadily.

But while the number of nurses available to care for civilian patients is on the decrease, the number of hospital patients is increasing. The American Medical Association reported 11,596,188 persons were hospitalized in this country in 1941. Last year the number had jumped 8 percent, or to 12,545,610. This means the average nurse has a bigger load than she should be expected to handle capably and efficiently.

Miss Florence Nightingale, British war nurse, heroine of the Crimea, who established modern nursing and was the first woman ever to establish a hospital for the war-wounded during and at the scene of the war.

AMERICA NEEDS NURSES

Young women interested in entering this field of service may obtain information by writing to Student Nurses, Box 88, New York City. Information and help can also be given them by their private physicians or by any large hospital.

To meet the basic requirements for entrance to a nursing school, a girl must be between 17 and 35 years of age. College training is preferred; most schools require high school science credits. The student nurse must possess the stamina of good health, and must have a temperamental aptitude for nursing.

The girl who answers the 1943 appeal to become a student nurse will be signing up for a war job of top importance. She will release another woman for the front lines and, at the same time, will be fitting herself for a lifetime career in a field where the average pay is better than in many professions open to women.

This year the appeal to graduates of high schools and colleges to make nursing their contribution to the war has enlisted the support not only of Government and nursing organizations, but many private concerns. The Retailers War Campaign Committee made student nursing a priority project for its April promotion in approximately 150,000 of the Nation's retail stores.

Scholarships Offered

So that no qualified girl may be discouraged by lack of money, a number of scholarships have been made available. Most of these are from private funds, but some part of the $3,000,000 appropriated to the Public Health Service for its nursing program will be made available through scholarships to defray most essential expenses. The cost of becoming a graduate nurse is low enough, averaging $75 for the regular 3-year course, so that most girls are able to meet it. The $75 covers tuition and expenses. Naturally, the cost varies from school to school, and tuition in some is much greater than this. Room and board are generally provided free.

Applications for a scholarship should be made to the school of nursing the girl plans to enter.

Navy Hospital Corps Accepting Women

Scholarships Also Offered for Red Cross Social Work

The Navy program for placing Women Reserves in the Hospital Corps is steadily gaining momentum. Last week 300 more candidates entered orientation classes—the largest classes scheduled thus far—in the U. S. Naval Hospitals at Bethesda, Md., San Diego, Calif., Great Lakes, Ill., Chelsea, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Another group of 300 Women Reserves designated as Hospital Corpsmen will start classes May 17 in Naval Hospitals at San Diego, Great Lakes, Philadelphia, Jacksonville, Corpus Christi, Tex., and Bainbridge, Md.

To date more than 1,100 women have been accepted by the Hospital Corps, and today they are being sought at the rate of 600 a month. The placing of Women Reserves in the Hospital Corps, which started as an experiment without precedent, has become an established program with a fixed quota of 6,000.

Graduates Assigned to Duty

Last week 115 graduates of similar courses were assigned to their first duties in various parts of the country. This brought to 420 the number of Women Reserves who have received ratings in the Hospital Corps and have been assigned to duty at hospitals, training and air stations, operating bases, Navy Yards, supply depots and elsewhere.

Seventy-five Red Cross scholarships will be available July 1 to selected persons eligible for training in approved schools of social work, Red Cross Home Service announced.

The need for trained personnel in home service activities has increased with the rapid rise in requests for Red Cross assistance from servicemen and their families, it was pointed out. Requests for financial assistance, help in filing claims for Government benefits as well as for other special Red Cross services have jumped from a national average of 500 daily before Pearl Harbor to more than 4,000 per day, according to Nation-wide reports from home service chairmen.

Candidates for scholarships must be between the ages of 22 and 40 years. Scholarships provide full tuition and an allowance of $65 a month toward maintenance for a period of one academic year.

Pre-War Nutrition Research Aids British Food Program

OWI Outlines Methods Used by Britons To Insure Healthful Diets for All

Limited wartime supplies of many foods have made scientific nutrition a matter of the greatest importance, the Office of War Information declared this week in outlining the methods used by the British to insure the health and endurance of the people in Great Britain. The OWI pointed out that in dealing with food problems the British were able to draw heavily on nutrition research carried on earlier by the League of Nations and by two nutrition committees of their own.

The British Government was determined that all Britons should be fed and that no class of consumers should have any advantage over other classes, except as their work or their age or physical condition required special allowances.

On February 1, 1940, a Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Food was appointed, and a Scientific Food Committee was appointed in June 1940 to offer advice on food policy to the Government. A Personal Adviser to the Minister of Food was appointed in July 1941 for consultation on medical aspects of food problems. These advisers are in close touch with nutritional research, particularly with the coordinated investigations of wartime nutrition problems with which the Department of Health and the Medical Research Council are concerned. There is also coordination with investigations directed by the Oxford Nutrition Survey.

Research Kitchens Cooperate

In regard to school meals, the Board of Education is another important link in the official nutrition plan. The Ministry of Food has research kitchens which work in close cooperation with the Scientific Adviser. Experiments are conducted by the Kitchen in the preparation and use of such new and unfamiliar foodstuffs as dried meat and eggs and other imported concentrated food, and housewives are given the benefit of advice based on these scientific tests. The Ministry of Food conducts a Nation-wide publicity campaign for the instruction of housewives and others.

With changes in national diet habits taking place and substitute foods coming on the British market, laws dealing with the composition and purity of articles of food and drink were strengthened by two new measures. The Food Substitutes Order of 1941 provided a means of drawing a distinction between old-fashioned genuine substitutes and new bogus articles. The Sampling of Food Order, 1942, is concerned with all foodstuffs and under it enforcement officers can enter premises where food is being manufactured, prepared, deposited, stored, or sold, and take samples for examination.

Add to Vitamin Content

An example of the methods used to improve general nutrition is the vitamin program of the Ministry of Food.

The Ministry aims at providing vitamins in the form of natural foods rather than at enriching foods artificially or supplementing the diet with tablets and capsules.

The Food Advice Division of the Ministry of Food plays an extremely important part in bringing the knowledge of food experts directly to the housewife. The "Kitchen Front Campaign," inaugurated in August 1940, conveyed its food and nutrition messages to the nation by means of posters, broadcasts, advertisements and films, and by local campaigns. Millions of homes have been reached, hundreds of "refresher" courses for teachers and social workers have stimulated a new interest in wartime cookery, while demonstration culinary classes have been visited by hundreds of thousands of eager visitors. The Ministry's Household Kitchen, equipped for an average family of four, prepares recipes and advises special meal preparation for Emergency Feeding Centers, geared to action in event of heavy air raids.

The Food Advice Division also published an uninterrupted series of "Food Facts" since August 1940 and has also set up more than a score of Food Advice Bureaus throughout the country. At each permanent Food Bureau there is an Information Bureau to advise housewives, while temporary visiting Food Advice Kitchens are opened in empty shops in the busy streets of large towns.

War Rationing . . .

Rationing Rules for Food Dealers Revised on Banking, Inventories

New Regulations Affect Inventories Of Meats, Fats, Processed Items

Revised regulations covering the meat-fats ration program, ration banking, allowable inventories, and other rationing and distribution factors, were announced by the Office of Price Administration last week.

The registration period for wholesalers under the meat-fats rationing program has been extended 10 days by OPA. At the same time, OPA directed that ration bank accounts opened by meat-fats retailers who are no longer entitled to maintain such accounts shall be closed by July 3.

Accounts affected are those which were opened at the outset of the rationing program by retailers who became ineligible after adoption, on March 30, of an amendment limiting the number of ration bank accounts. The limitation provides, generally, that no retailer may open an account unless his gross sales of all foods during December 1942, or during any single calendar month since then were over $2,500.

Exceptions to Rule

The only exceptions are (1) retailers who have more than one retail establishment, (2) retailers who deliver rationed foods covered by the Ration Order by mail and (3) retailers who collect ration currency in advance for delivery of butter or rationed cheeses to consumers by truck or other "mobile conveyance."

The extended registration period for wholesalers is from May 3 through May 24. Until the change the last day for wholesaler registration was May 14. The change was made to give additional time for registration in areas where supplies of the wholesale registration form (OPA Form R-1602) are late in arriving.

More than one ration banking account per establishment may be opened by a primary distributor or wholesaler under the meats-fats rationing program, provided advance approval is obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

Some field representatives of primary distributors and wholesalers, OPA said, have had difficulty handling, without banking facilities, large amounts of ration currency—red stamps, point certificates, and ration checks—collected from customers. In addition to the expense and inconvenience involved, frequently conditions are such as to create danger of loss or theft of ration currency.

Need Must Be Shown

OPA officials emphasized that definite need for additional accounts must be shown. Moreover, it was said, no primary distributor or wholesaler will be given permission to maintain more than one account in a particular sales territory, even though several salesmen may may be employed in that territory.

The Office of Price Administration also reminded wholesalers that their allowable inventories for May are established by multiplying the point value of their transfers of processed foods during April by the figure 3, the new wholesale allowable inventory factor. At the same time, OPA pointed out that wholesalers with excess inventories may acquire during May processed foods stocks equal to ten percent of the ration points they took in during April. Inventories are computed as of the close of business on May 1.

The reduction in the allowable inventory factor from 6 for April to 3 for May, as well as the reduction from 25 percent to 10 percent, the proportion of ration points taken in that certain wholesalers may spend for processed foods to build up May stocks, is based on the increase in processed foods sales during April, as well as on the very limited supplies now in processors' hands.

Ration checks may be endorsed and transferred by nondepositors for the first time since ration banking started, under an order issued by OPA. Such checks may be forwarded by a merchant who does not himself maintain a ration bank account to his supplier to pay in ration points or pounds for foodstuff he buys.

By making such credit evidences negotiable OPA drew still closer the parallel of ration check use and ordinary bank check use. Ration checks are similar in design, size, and purpose to ordinary commercial checks, and now may be exchanged in rationing transactions in the same way as money checks are used in money transactions. The new provision was effective May 10.

By eliminating the necessity of surrendering ration checks to the local Boards, considerable time and detail work will be avoided. The effect will be to reduce the heavy clerical burden now borne by the local Boards, and to simplify the use of ration checks by some 200,000 retail establishments that do not maintain ration bank accounts. Retailers whose food sales in December, 1942, totaled less than $2,500 are not eligible for ration banking.

Ration bank depositors will continue to deposit ration checks issued to them in their ration bank accounts. They are not permitted to endorse checks and forward them to their suppliers.

In response to trade inquiries, the Office of Price Administration said all items that have been reduced to zero point value, or removed from the processed foods rationing program, should be treated the same as any other change of point values for inventory purposes.

AGENCY INVESTIGATES WHITE POTATO MARKET

In a determined effort to prevent black market practices in the trade of early crop white potatoes, investigators for the Office of Price Administration are being sent into every major shipping center and about 30 big terminal market areas through which potatoes are now moving. Some arrests have already been made.

An OPA announcement, denying rumors in the trade, emphasized that sales of 1943 early crop potatoes are covered by price ceilings and reported that a complete plan for combating any attempt to create a black market in these potatoes has been worked out in Washington and is now being transmitted to the regional offices.

Early crop white potatoes are grown in the South and Southwest—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, California, Arizona, and New Mexico. Maximum prices for early crop potatoes in these areas range from $2.40 to $2.50 a hundredweight, except for Florida, where there is a maximum of $3.10.

These prices are for country shippers. Farmers are classified as country shippers when they grade, sack or load the potatoes, or when they sell directly to any commercial, industrial or institutional user.

Excess Gas Coupons Recalled by OPA

Operators to Surrender Unused T Allowances

In a move to put an end to a potential source of black market gasoline, the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation arranged last week for the prompt recall of excess T coupons held by operators whose allotted mileage had been cut. At the same time the OPA asked motorists and law enforcement officials to cooperate in a Nation-wide campaign to stop drivers holding B and C coupons from using gasoline for nonessential purposes.

During the week the OPA also arranged for eligible truck operators who have been unable to get rationing certificates for new tires because their local War Price and Rationing Boards had exhausted their quotas, to obtain certificates for used tires instead. Local Boards were authorized to issue used tire certificates without regard to quota restrictions. Previously, all certificates for truck tires were charged against quotas.

Black Market Gas

In announcing the recall of excess T coupons the ODT said that operators must turn in their original certificate along with their excess coupons. The ODT office receiving the invalidated certificate and coupons will give the operator a receipt and destroy the coupons. The new arrangement will assist the ODT in the review of all certificates of war necessity. This review is currently being conducted to discover and correct certificates which allow operators more gasoline than their essential operations require.

Some operators have T rations in excess of their needs, granted to them through initial errors in issuing Certificates of War Necessity, and also because a large number of operators have cut their mileage through joint action plans and other conservation devices since their present certificates were issued, the ODT said.

It will be possible, under the new procedure, to eliminate the time lag between the revision of an operator's certificate and the recall of his excess coupons, the ODT said.

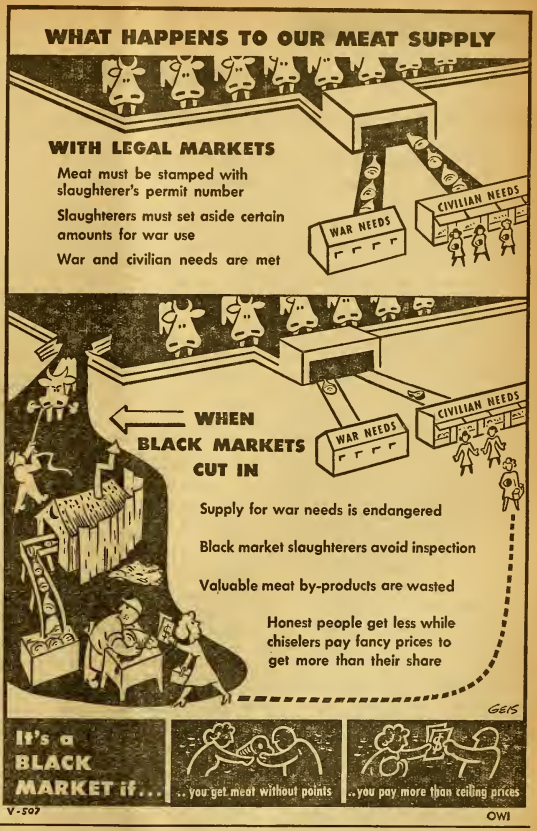
Nonessential Driving Out

The drive against use of gas obtained through B and C coupons for nonessential driving was made necessary by shortage on the East Coast, the OPA declared.

"Gasoline supplies on the East Coast are shorter now than at any time since the war began," OPA Director Brown explained. "In the States outside the shortage area, mileage rationing continues essential if the Nation's supply of rubber is to see us through.

"The great mass of people who have A, B, or C books are accepting in good spirit the limitations upon driving which the war has made necessary. It would be unfair to them, as well as destructive of this vital rationing program, not to proceed vigorously against willful violators.

"Motorists, of course, may use the gasoline bought on their A books any way they wish. But with the limited amount of driving that an A book permits, it is impossible for anyone to travel very far or very often to racetracks, or to distant resorts, or for other nonessential purposes. Motorists found doing so and holding B or C rations probably are misusing their rations."



War Transportation . . .

Fuel Dealers Asked to Cooperate In Round-the-Clock Loading

ODT Orders Extra Services Eliminated In Local Deliveries of Petroleum

An appeal for the cooperation of bulk suppliers and bulk purchasers of petroleum products to make possible round-the-clock loading and unloading by tank trucks was made this week by Office of Defense Transportation Director Eastman. Earlier in the week Director Eastman ordered the elimination of extra services by petroleum tank trucks engaged in local deliveries. At the same time minimums were established for the delivery of motor fuel.

In suggesting round-the-clock delivery, Director Eastman warned that increasing military and naval demands for petroleum products would offset recent and anticipated gains in the eastern movement of oil and the general improvement of wartime petroleum transportation. He indicated that the petroleum transport crisis probably would continue as long as material shortages prevented any great expansion of facilities.

Minimum Deliveries Set

The action eliminating extra services is intended to enable local distributors of petroleum products to continue essential services in the face of rubber and manpower shortages and other wartime problems.

The order prescribes minimum quantities for motor fuel deliveries by tank truck to retail outlets, such as gasoline stations, and to farms and other ultimate consumers. The effect of the minimum-drop provisions is limited largely to automotive gasoline. Rationing uncertainties, Mr. Eastman explained, make it undesirable—for the present, at least—to apply minimum-delivery requirements to fuel oil.

In general, deliveries of motor fuel by tank truck must be at least 60 percent of the storage capacity currently being used by the receiver for the particular grade and brand delivered. To ultimate consumers, however, no delivery of motor fuel may be less than 150 gallons, except those to farms. Any quantity of 25 gallons or more which constitutes 60 percent of the tank capacity or which fills the storage receptacle may be delivered to farms.

The order further provides that in the delivery to farms of several kinds of petroleum products aggregating at least 50 gallons, no minimum-drop requirements will apply to any one product. Moreover, in no instance may a single delivery of more than 150 gallons of motor fuel to a farm be required. Mr. Eastman urged, however, that farmers, as well as other consumers of liquid fuel, accept deliveries in such quantities as will minimize the use of transportation facilities.

To Save Rail Facilities

ODT also is considering with the War Production Board a plan in regard to another form of transportation, railroads. The two agencies are working on a way to save rail facilities by the limitation of the number of cars and car miles in the shipment of beer and malt beverages.

The plan, if adopted, would:

1. Restrict each brewer to a specified quarterly percentage of railroad cars and of car miles he used to ship beer in the three-month base period, November and December 1942 and January 1943.

2. Prohibit a brewer from circumventing the restriction imposed on rail traffic by diverting a portion of his deliveries to trucks.

To mobilize the Great Lakes fleet for a concerted effort to catch up with this season's record schedule for iron ore movement, after a late start, ODT has restored its permit requirements which allow preferential treatment of ore cargoes on the Lakes.

When it became apparant that the upper Lakes navigation season would be delayed by a late thaw, ODT on March 11 suspended all its permit requirements for Lake cargoes, allowing carriers complete freedom to move coal, grain, and other traffic until full-scale operations could begin to whittle away the 95-million-ton goal set by WPB for the movement of iron ore from upper Lake to lower Lake ports.

Now, with a 7-million-ton "deficit" to overcome, the ODT said, the Lake fleet must be concentrated on the ore trade in order to top last season's all-time high by the nearly three million tons required by WPB. Ice breakers have kept upper Lake channels open since April 24, although heavy ice has continued to delay loading and movements somewhat.

Guide Lists Methods Of Saving Mileage

ODT Pointers for Families Suggest Cutting Travel

An informal guide designed to familiarize the public with the main points stressed from time to time in the Government's campaign to conserve transportation facilities, was issued this week by the Office of Defense Transportation. Designed for pinning up on walls, the guide gives the public, both young and old, a series of pointers on ways to make the most of available transportation.

The pointers directed to the adults are divided into two groups. The men are urged to keep the family car in good repair and see to it that it is used only for essential riding. They are also urged to join car pools and to share their cars with neighbors. If they are employers, the men are asked to arrange the working hours of their organizations to fit the community plan for staggering opening and closing hours. The nonessential use of taxicabs is also discouraged by the guide.

Women are urged by the guide to carry their bundles and shop after 10 o'clock in the morning. In cases where deliveries are necessary, the guide suggests that women study delivery schedules of all stores and fit their shopping programs into these schedules. Women are also asked to stay off buses and streetcars at peak hours and to avoid shopping at night when the stores are open for people who cannot shop during the day.

The guide urges children to walk to school whenever possible; to avoid using buses and streetcars during rush hours; to carry family groceries in carts and wagons and to avoid downtown movies.

In pointers directed at the whole family the guide suggests vacations close to home and suggests traveling to vacation spots by day coach on trains. When the family car is taken on vacation, the guide points out that it ought not to be used in commuting back to town or for pleasure jaunts.

The President Last Week. . .

Roosevelt Congratulates Generals On Crushing of Axis in Tunisia

Messages Sent to Eisenhower, Giraud Praise Cooperation of Allied Forces

On Sunday, May 9, President Roosevelt dispatched to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Henri Honore Giraud congratulatory messages on the Allied victories in Tunisia.

His message to General Eisenhower declared: "The power and coordination with which the Allied Forces are crushing our enemies in Tunisia is a tribute to your leadership. The unprecedented degree of Allied cooperation makes a pattern for the ultimate defeat of the Axis."

In the message to General Giraud the President said:

"This precedent, so victoriously established, is the beginning of the day when the United Nations, working in concert, will restore France to its people."

At his press conference on May 7, President Roosevelt announced that he was sending Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., to Moscow with a special message for Premier Stalin. The President said Mr. Davies would leave almost immediately and would return shortly. In dismissing questions as to the contents of the message, the President revealed that the former Ambassador himself did not know the contents of the letter he was carrying to Stalin.

On the same day, Mr. Roosevelt made it clear that the Government does not expect, and will not tolerate, any new stoppage of work in the coal mines. He pointed out that he regarded the coal miners as Government employees and that in his many years in the service of the Government he could not recall any strike of Federal employees. Mr. Roosevelt twice advised correspondents to discount reports that the War Labor Board, through the Office of Economic Stabilization, had expressed to the White House a strong desire to deviate from the Little Steel wage stabilization formula.

Juan Francisco Cardenas, the Spanish Ambassador, visited President Roosevelt on May 7 to inform him "every day Spain is more decided to keep out of the war."

After having received Enrique Penaranda, President of Bolivia, at the White House on May 5, the President told his press conference two days later that he had apologized to President Penaranda for the financial exploitation of Bolivia by United States financiers in the 1920's.

In discussing the visit to the White House of the Bolivian Chief Executive, Mr. Roosevelt said that if he had had anything to do with it, money would never have been loaned to a foreign country on such high interest basis. He explained that in 1926 and 1927 certain Americans, whom he declined to name, went to Bolivia and, with what he characterized as supersalesmanship, sold the Bolivian Government the idea that it needed a substantial loan. A large sum was loaned on 8 percent bonds, with an 8 percent fee for the houses of issue. Bolivia got only 92 percent of the money it had obligated itself to pay back and subsequently found itself unable to pay either the interest or the principle.

Pay Bill Signed

The bill covering overtime pay for Government employees was signed by the President on May 7.

On May 4, President Roosevelt nominated Capt. Carlton F. Bryant of the Navy to be a rear admiral and Ben Lear and John L. Dewitt, the latter both currently lieutenant generals by virtue of commanding the Second and Fourth Armies respectively, to be lieutenant generals in their own right.

The President pointed out at his press conference on May 7 that total sales during the Second War Loan Campaign amounted to $18,300,000—an oversubscription of $5,300,000. This, the President said, indicated that the voluntary savings system is going along very well. He saw this oversubscription as an indication that the need for enforced savings had been put off, but declared that it did not change the Government's need for new taxes.

By Stephen

Goebbels' Press Conference: "There is no victory in Africa. The Allies have only lengthened their lines of communication."

—*Mats available.*

War Agriculture

Davis Finds Farm Labor Supply Sufficient to Meet Goals

Progress Made Within States, Counties Promises Successful Mobilization

War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, in a report to Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes, summed up the outlook for farm labor, farm equipment, and farm supplies for meeting 1943 crop production goals. The report, on the whole, was optimistic, except as regards the availability of new farm machinery. In this respect, the situation was not entirely satisfactory, although steps have been taken to improve machinery prospects.

A current appraisal of the farm labor situation indicates there is an available labor supply sufficient to produce and harvest a 1943 crop up to the levels of the announced goals.

Reports indicate that a sufficient nucleus of experienced farm workers will remain on farms as a result of agricultural deferment by the Selective Service, the President's order prohibiting farm labor to leave the farm for more pay elsewhere, and the War Manpower Commission appeal to employers not to recruit farm people from the farm. In addition, Government provisions for return to farms by men with farm experience not now in essential industry, and release from the Army of such men over 38, will add to this skilled labor supply.

Recruiting Program

Further, a comprehensive national program is under way for recruiting and placing new workers; and mobilizing the U. S. Crop Corps of 3½ million workers. Progress already made locally within the States and counties and communities by the USDA Extension Service, U. S. Employment Service, War Manpower Commission, Farm Security Administration, and other agencies promises successful completion of this mobilization effort.

It is believed that, except in a few areas of highly seasonal fruit and vegetable production, most of the additional labor needed will be found locally through local efforts. Preliminary recruitment surveys indicate that this labor will be available in adequate supply as needed.

Farmers this year will be more receptive to inexperienced labor because of its proved value and surprising efficiency last year. They will also increase the per capita production of themselves and their families as they did under stress last year.

Import Workers

Workers from Mexico, Bahamas, and Jamaica, brought to the United States under agreement with their respective Governments, will provide a small additional supply of labor that will be highly useful in areas of seasonal labor demand. The agreement with Mexico calls for 50,000 laborers, and about 7,000 are arriving each month for work chiefly in the critical fruit and vegetable labor areas in California and Arizona. About 10,000 Jamaicans are expected, for use in the Northeast and Atlantic Coast areas, and 2,000 Bahamans are already working in the Southeast.

In some 2,700 counties, or 90 percent of the 3,000 farm counties, power farming enables a substantial release of farm labor.

Although the farm machinery and supplies situation for 1943 is not an entirely satisfactory one in view of the high food production goals, it has recently been improved. The War Production Board has agreed to an increase in farm machinery production from 23 percent of the 1940 level of 40 percent, and farm machinery repair parts production has been increased to 160 percent of the average production during 1940 and 1941.

Request Machinery

The War Food Administration has requested the War Production Board to authorize production of 9,530 additional combines, 4,460 corn pickers, and 2,000 pick-up balers for delivery in time to relieve the farm labor problem in this fall's harvest.

Based on preliminary estimates, the War Production Board has been asked to authorize for 1944, 80 percent of the 1940 production of farm implements.

Nails, staples and hay bale ties are now being produced in sufficient volume to meet urgent needs, although the production of farm fence has been below requirements.

Gasoline and Oil

The Petroleum Administration pledges a full supply of gasoline for food production even though further cuts in civilian supplies should become necessary. The production of kerosene is limited but farm uses are being protected, subject to distribution difficulties.

Rubber

Reworked rubber is a bottleneck because of limited processing capacity, although some relief is due as synthetic comes into production. The outlook is good for putting 1944 tractors, combines, corn pickers and balers on rubber tires, although this is not assured.

Insecticide and Fungicide

Adequate facilities are available to manufacture and to distribute all the insecticides and fungicides needed in food production. Sufficient arsenic has been assured to provide control for food and fiber crops. The supplies of copper sulphate have been increased from 85 to 100 million pounds to care for increased production of potatoes and other crops. It is expected that adequate supplies of small packaged insecticides and fungicides will be available for home and victory gardens.

The War Food Administration has announced that Certificates of Service will be awarded to the estimated 3,500,000 persons to be enlisted in the U. S. Crop Corps for work on farms this year.

CCC REPORTS LOANS MADE TO APRIL 24

The Department of Agriculture has reported that through April 24, 1943, Commodity Credit Corporation made 533,695 loans on 406,203,449 bushels of 1942 wheat in the amount of $459,001,794.96. The wheat loans made include 184,042,435 bushels stored on farms and 222,161,014 bushels stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was $1.13 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations.

As of the same date, the Commodity Credit Corporation also completed 47,408 loans on 55,766,658 bushels of 1942 corn in the amount of $43,111,681.32. The average amount advanced was 77 cents per bushel. The U. S. Department of Agriculture also reported that Commodity Credit Corporation had made 1,580,553 loans on 3,019,343 bales of 1942-crop cotton through May 1, 1943.

Farm Machinery Rationing Order Cuts Delay in Using Equipment

New Price Regulation Provides Adjustment For Wholesale Farm Equipment Agents

The War Food Administration has revised the farm machinery rationing order to bring together in one document the amendments, announcements, supplementary orders, and interpretations which have been issued on the progress of the rationing program since its establishment in November 1942.

The revised farm machinery rationing order now enables State war boards, at their discretion, to cancel county quotas on any or all types of quota machinery. This provision is made so as not to delay putting into use farm equipment which arrives late for the season involved. If a State exercises this authority, the tag requirements to the county level are abolished and machinery is only tagged to specify the State in which it is to be sold. Farmers would then be required to locate the machinery they wish to purchase before they are given a purchase certificate.

Set Expiration Dates

Similarly, in order to facilitate the movement of machinery, County Farm Rationing Committees are given authority to set the expiration date of purchase certificates between 10 and 60 days after issuance. Certificates may be canceled at any time after the holder has had a reasonable time to purchase the specified machinery.

The order also increases the percentages of specified farm equipment which manufacturers may distribute without restriction, except for rationing at the consumer level. This is being done because the advancement of the season permits a smaller national reserve. Previously authorized to distribute 70 percent, manufacturers may now release 80 percent of their authorized 1943 production of windmill pumps, windmill heads, windmill towers, and pump jacks. Increased from 70 percent to 90 percent are: Reciprocal and jet type deep well pumps, shallow well pumps, horizontal type power pumps, and portable pipe, extensions, and sprinklers.

May Purchase Steel Items

A new provision in the revised order also makes it possible for farmers to obtain purchase certificates for fencing, drawn wire, pipe, bale ties, and mill-fabricated water well casing, in excess of the 4,000-pound limitation provided by the War Production Board's CMP plan. The WPB order provides that any person may purchase steel items controlled by the plant without restriction, when the amount purchased at one time is less than $10. Or he may, upon the certification prescribed by CMP, purchase not to exceed 4,000 pounds of a pipe product or a wire product in the quarter-year period.

Farm scales retailing at more than $5 and less than $50 were also added to rationing in order to save farmers the necessity of taking other steps to obtain farm scales.

Name Counties for Machines

Simultaneously, WFA officials announced they had nearly completed the distribution phases of the rationing program. Of the 85 types of rationed farm machinery, manufacturers of 28 types have received distribution patterns from the WFA specifying the counties in which the machinery was to be sent for retail sale to farmers.

Manufacturers of approximately 31 types of rationed machinery were sent directives specifying the number of machines to be sent into each State, with the names of the counties in which the machines were to be shipped for retail sales to be furnished by State USDA War Boards after discussions of food goals and county needs with farm machinery distributors.

On an additional 22 types of machinery the WFA permitted manufacturers to distribute without restriction all but a small reserve to be withheld to meet emergencies growing out of weather conditions.

Distributed Before Harvest

Four machines—corn binders, corn pickers, combination corn husker-shredders, and field ensilage harvesters—are yet to be distributed, officials stated. It is expected that the distribution program for this machinery will be worked out early in May and that the machines manufactured by that date will be distributed before the harvest season begins.

In addition to the complication of the farm machinery rationing program resulting from the concentration of production, difficulties encountered by manufacturers in obtaining materials have delayed the manufacturing of some types of machinery. At the request of the WFA, the War Production Board is investigating production delays and is assisting manufacturers in obtaining necessary materials.

Wholesale Prices Adjusted

Wholesale distributors of farm equipment have been provided with an additional price adjustment by the Office of Price Administration to cover equipment purchased from new sources at prices higher than the distributor paid for similar equipment before March 31, 1942. Since farm equipment is not a consumer article, this amendment does not affect the cost of living.

Organic Nitrogen Controlled

To further assist farmers in their vital task of meeting 1943 food needs, the War Food Administration has taken measures to obtain the most equitable distribution possible of organic nitrogen supplies.

Food Production Order No. 12 provides that fertilizer manufacturers may not acquire organic nitrogenous materials after May 1, 1943, for use in mixed fertilizers without prior approval of the Director of Food Production.

This action came as the result of a marked change in the over-all supply of organic materials available for fertilizer purposes, which caused some inequities in the distribution and utilization of such materials. The measure was made necessary by the need for oil seed meals for livestock feeding, a substantial decrease in imports of natural organics, and the relatively heavy demand of the Army and Navy for organic fertilizers for establishing grass on airfields and other military areas.

Purchases of Soya Products

The rapid increase in production of edible soya products for war needs since the Government launched its expansion program last December is reflected in the March report of purchases for Lend-Lease, Territorial Emergency, Red Cross and other purposes, the War Food Administration said last week.

Soya flour purchased by the Food Distribution Administration reached a peak of 37 million pounds in March, and purchase of soya grits totaled 41 million pounds.

Government in War . . .

BEW Marshals Economic Power For "War Behind the War"

Operations of Agency Divided in Three: Imports, Exports, Economic Analysis

As the military forces of the United Nations close in on the Axis, action on economic fronts throughout the world is increasingly vital in the total war effort.

It is clear now that in a world-wide conflict the United States must mobilize every economic resource and utilize every economic weapon.

This "war behind the war" is headed up for the United States by the Board of Economic Warfare. Established by Executive Order of the President in July 1941, BEW responsibilities and authority are spelled out by legislation and later Executive Orders. Operating as a sort of economic high command for appropriate activities in foreign fields, it works largely with and through a number of other United States agencies and the comparable units in other countries.

Work of the Board is carried out through three primary administrative offices—Imports, Exports, and Economic Warfare Analysis.

Office of Imports

Basic job of BEW's Office of Imports is to scour the four corners of the world for needed strategic materials, and then to line up the necessary development and purchase programs to get them for the United States.

Minerals and metals, forest products, fibers, foodstuffs, drugs, and miscellaneous commodities—all are on the import list. Some cannot be produced in the United States at all; others not in sufficient quantity to meet war needs. After the War Production Board or the Department of Agriculture designates the commodities as strategic, and directs that they be secured for the United States, BEW goes about the job of locating them and directing development and procurement.

Directives for the actual buying operations are carried out by the Commodity Credit Corporation or various subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The services of established private importers are used as fully as possible in carrying out the import programs, both to take advantage of their skills and experience and to help them survive the war period.

Two Types of Operations

Two special types of "import" operations are conducted, in addition to the basic program of procuring things for immediate importation. Commodities are sometimes bought and stockpiled in a foreign country, even though they are not urgently needed now in the United States. This is done to help protect the economy of countries with which we are doing business. Examples of this type of operation are our coffee purchases in Brazil and sugar purchases in Cuba.

Again, commodities of great strategic importance to the enemy are bought in certain neutral countries to keep the Axis from getting them. This is the "preclusive" operation which must usually be kept secret.

More than 200 different purchase programs, in 40 different countries or areas of the world, are under way. Total volume of development and procurement operations for the fiscal year 1942–43 will run about $1,500,000,000. For next year, it will probably be more than two billion dollars.

Office of Exports

Necessary wartime controls of commercial exports are handled by the BEW Office of Exports under a licensing system. In addition to making sure that vitally strategic materials are not permitted to leave the United States, and that no exports go directly or indirectly to the Axis, export control sees that available supplies reach friendly countries in amounts sufficient to keep their basic economy going.

As both supply and shipping situations tighten, export direction becomes more and more a task of rationing scarcities. Tighter rationing at home means tighter rationing for export, and more exact selection of shipments to meet the fundamental needs of other countries.

Export control is a big and detailed job. During 1942, the BEW Office of Exports examined about a million and a quarter export license applications, of which about half were granted. As tighter controls are needed, it is expected that this number will go up. All this work is carried out in close cooperation with commercial exporters and export organizations.

Economic Warfare Analysis

BEW economic analysis work is based very largely on economic intelligence. All possible facts must be gathered about the economy of nations throughout the world, especially enemy nations. These facts are needed in planning various phases of economic warfare. They are also needed by the Armed Services.

The information is obtained in many ways. It comes from American engineers who have worked in foreign countries, from travelers and refugees, from the files of American offices of foreign firms, from captured enemy equipment, and from many secret sources. There is a constant interchange of information with the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

With these facts in hand, analysts and other specialists of the Office of Economic Warfare Analysis can then blueprint effective courses of action to help the United Nations and cripple the enemy on economic fronts.

Basic economic analysis underlies determination of blockade measures. In order to stop the leaks through neutral countries, we must have accurate information about the enemy—his shortages and economic bottlenecks. Armed with this information, we are forewarned on steps he may take to try to get supplies. Similar information helps the Department of State keep the "black list" current; it also points the way for preclusive buying operations.

Military action, such as determining bombing objectives, depends partly on sound economic intelligence and analysis. Working with the British Ministry of Economic Warfare and our own military intelligence men, BEW is able to supply information of value to the military in making final decisions. Hundreds of special reports have been prepared at the request of the Army or the Navy, in addition to running balance sheets on enemy economy.

Much of the economic warfare analysis work is obviously very secret. This is also true for some phases of import and export operations. When the full details can be told they will unfold a dramatic, if grim, chapter in the story of United Nations victory.

Secret Service Moves To Safeguard Checks

Lists Precautionary Measures Preventing Thefts, Forgings

Reports that many service dependency allotment checks are being stolen from porches, mail boxes or other places, and then forged have prompted the United States Secret Service to intensify its Nation-wide educational program, the Office of War Information said last week.

The following procedure is urged by Secret Service to help stop thieves and forgers:

1. Be sure some member of the family is at home when the checks are due to be delivered.

2. Equip all mail boxes with a lock, and print clearly the individual's name on the outside of the box.

3. Cash checks in the same place each month, thus making identification easier.

4. Do not endorse a check until you are in the presence of the person you will ask to cash it.

To persons and business houses asked to cash Government checks, Secret Service offered this guidance:

1. Insist that a person presenting a Government check properly identify himself as the person entitled to the check.

2. Insist that all checks be endorsed in your presence.

3. Require that all checks be initialed by the employees who pay out money for them, or who approve such payment.

Booklet, Film Available

Since many commercial and business students of high schools and colleges soon will be taking their place in jobs where they will handle money and Government checks, the Secret Service publishes and distributes a 32-page book entitled "Know Your Money," which contains pictures of counterfeit and genuine money for comparison. Copies may be purchased for 10 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Additional study aids for both teachers and students include a teacher study-and-quiz guide and a 16-mm. sound film entitled "Making Money—Know Your Money." It is estimated that about 10,000 schools in the United States now use the material. (The film and book may be obtained by writing to Chief, U. S. Secret Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.)

LET THE EXPERTS DO THE JOB!

—*Mats available.*

FBI ASKS COOPERATION AGAINST SABOTEURS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is now urging citizens to cooperate, more than ever before, in reporting to the FBI persons or actions which might involve the internal security of the country.

Unless Americans give this help, FBI officials say, they cannot guarantee to maintain the present record that so far shows no successful foreign-directed act of sabotage in this war. Enemy espionage has been, and now is, under control. But the need for precaution is now greater than ever.

Suggestions for citizen cooperation were cited. The first rule is: Send in any information you have; it may be the one missing piece in the whole puzzle. A second rule for citizens is: don't fail to turn in an item because you think somebody else may do so. FBI men would rather have too many reports than too few, though this means extra work for them.

Keeping posted on persons wanted is another means through which citizens can help the Federal Bureau. There are numerous cases in which individual reports have led to the apprehension of such persons through recognition from photographs.

War Manpower

Steel Mills on 48-Hour Week Under Manpower Order

Current Methods of Obtaining Labor Make Drafting Workers Unnecessary

A full 48-hour workweek by July 1 was assured more than 525,000 steel workers as a result of an order issued last week by War Manpower Commissioner McNutt. During the week it was also announced that the WMC is considering placing the entire Nation on a 48-hour week in order to make more workers available for war plants.

In testifying before the House Naval Affairs Committee, Mr. McNutt declared that 300,000 men were being taken from the civilian manpower pool to serve in the armed forces. He told the committee it was his opinion that the year's goal of 10,700,000 men in the services could be reached without stripping industries of the manpower needed to meet military needs. Of the 2,700,000 workers needed by industry by the end of the year, 1,900,000 will have to be women, Mr. McNutt declared.

Action Followed Conference

Mr. McNutt's action instituting longer hours for steel mills was taken under the authority of Executive Order 9301, establishing a minimum wartime workweek of 48 hours. Extensive consideration was given to the special problems of the steel industry at conferences during the past few days with the regional directors of the WMC.

"This order," Mr. McNutt declared, "will assure maximum production with a minimum of workers. It will enable not only a full use of existing facilities but would release much manpower necessary for the new facilities which will come into operation within the next few weeks."

The steel industry is at present working an average of 41.5 hours per week. Some plants report an average workweek as low as 37 hours. Under the order no blast furnace, steel mill, or rolling mill working less than 48 hours a week on and after June 1 may hire any new workers without the approval of the War Manpower Commission for the specific job. This "cease hiring" order is in line with the general War Manpower policy which does not recognize claims for new workers until all workers on the job are fully utilized.

Time for Adjustments

At the same time, the order gives to the steel industry time for making the technical adjustments necessary to reach the 48-hour week. By the July 1 deadline arrangements can be made for the absorption of workers by expanding facilities in steel and other industries badly in need of skilled help.

The War Manpower Commission reports that enough orders are now placed with the United States Employment Service offices to absorb all the men released. Most of them can be absorbed by the steel industry itself and these for the most part in the district where they are now at work.

The U. S. E. S. at present has in clearance throughout the country orders for one-half million men for shipyards, mines, naval establishments, and other war industries. Until the adoption of the order, it was pointed out, the steel industry has operated under handicaps with respect to other war plants which have offered greater opportunity in overtime pay. By eliminating this factor, Mr. McNutt pointed out, turn-over may be expected to be shortly reduced.

Raising the workweek in steel plants to 48 hours will add the equivalent of approximately 50,000 workers to the labor force, Mr. McNutt said, and the 48-hour week may be expected to bring a substantial reduction in turn-over in the steel industry, since it will provide an increase in earnings for steel workers.

Nation-wide 48-Hour Week

The possibility that the 48-hour week—already in force in 39 acute labor-shortage areas—might be extended to the entire Nation, was revealed by WMC Executive Director Appley. According to Mr. Appley, this action would make 500,000 workers available for war work.

This and current methods of obtaining manpower would make it unnecessary to draft workers at this time, WMC Commissioner McNutt told the House Military Committee. Mr. McNutt also assured the committee that recruitment of women with small children would be discouraged as long as any other worker source was available. He pointed out that the unemployed pool has reached the irreducible minimum of one million workers.

Report on Baltimore

During the week the Office of War Information released a report on the methods used in Baltimore to facilitate job-control. The OWI report, which was prepared in consultation with WMC officials, revealed that while the Baltimore experiment did not provide a solution for manpower problems, it did indicate what might be done by communities facing a labor shortage. The OWI pointed out that a number of communities have already been guided by Baltimore experiments in dealing with manpower problems.

Since the Baltimore plan was launched job-control agreements have been established in 67 other communities, and WMC area directors are laying the foundations for agreements in 105 other localities. Every major American industrial area will soon have some form of manpower-control program.

Through the manpower program and other community actions, Baltimore has attacked transportation, housing, health, and manpower difficulties which might have swamped a less vigorous community and has met with more successes than failures.

OWI studied Baltimore's situation because it was one of the first industrial centers to experience an acute war labor shortage and because the city has faced virtually every wartime problem that any American city has encountered. Baltimore's experience, the OWI believes, will offer guidance to other localities.

WOMEN TO GET LIST OF VITAL WAR JOBS

More than one hundred everyday jobs available to women were listed as vital to the war effort by the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission this week. In announcing the list, which will be made available to women's organizations throughout the country, Margaret Hickey, chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee, said that of the 18 million women who will be working by the end of the year, fully two-thirds will be needed in civilian trades and services.

Housing and Construction

Post-War Construction Cited As Source of Employment

FWA Administrator Fleming Foresees New Building Using Many Workers

An indication of the part the construction industry will play in building a post-war America was given last week by Major General Fleming, Federal Works Administrator. General Fleming said that an annual expenditure of 15 billion dollars will be necessary for public and private building to do its share in providing full employment of American workers.

This, General Fleming declared, would provide employment, in actual construction alone, for two and a half million of the 15 million workers who may be released from the armed services, and the Government, and by transportation and industry at the end of the war. Five million older workers and young persons may drop out of the labor market, General Fleming estimated. The remainder of the 15,000,000 available workers will probably be absorbed by agriculture, trade, and other activities.

Time for Realistic Planning

"In general, I think the time for merely speculative post-war planning has passed," the Federal Works Administrator said. "The time for designing is here. We know now, or can soon find out, what our needs in respect to highways, flood control works, sewers, irrigation and soil reclamation, airports, public buildings, public housing, flight strips are going to be if we are to enter upon that better world of which all men dream. The job now is to make it possible for the construction industry to turn the dream into reality."

The 15-billion-dollar annual outlay would in large part "feed back into mines, forests, and manufacturing for the purchase of materials, stimulating employment in those industries," General Fleming said.

"I am not going into the question of how Government's share of the construction bill is to be provided, or on what terms. That is up to the Congress, the States, counties, and municipalities."

Advance engineering for a national public works program, General Fleming continued, "would avoid the same old wasteful cycle of doles, made-work, and relief project, structures hurriedly and unsoundly built at the behest of pressure groups, and uncertainty in the business community.

"If business knows that the Nation means to fulfill the promise of full employment, it will be encouraged to proceed quickly with reconversion," he said, adding:

"Business will know, in short, that we are not going to tolerate another depression, that never again will we permit millions of men to walk the streets in vain search for jobs that do not exist.

"It will know that, come hell or high water, the people willing and able to work are going to be employed at decent wages, and it will very enthusiastically hurry up to cash in on the resulting pay rolls, and in the process reabsorb more of the unemployed so that there will be correspondingly less for Government itself to do."

ALL WESTERN LUMBER GOES TO MILITARY

The War Production Board last week restricted the use of seven species of western lumber almost entirely to essential military needs. This lumber includes all Ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Idaho white pine, white fir, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce and Western white spruce, except shingles, lath or railroad cross-ties, produced in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and South Dakota.

Further savings in other critical materials . . . copper, copper base alloy, and zinc used in the manufacture of plumbing fixture fittings and trim . . . were also ordered by WPB.

No copper or copper base alloy may now be used in the manufacture of any fittings or trim, except for limited amounts in twenty-four specified items. The copper content of several of these items is reduced from that originally permitted with the result that a saving of more than 600,000 pounds of copper a quarter is expected.

WPB in a further effort to save all materials possible ordered a halt in construction projects having a total cost of $607,506 during the week ended April 30.

The action brought to $1,326,734.752 the total cost of all projects halted by either WPB or the programming agency since October 1942.

V-514 "Adolf Hitler slept here."

—*Mats available.*

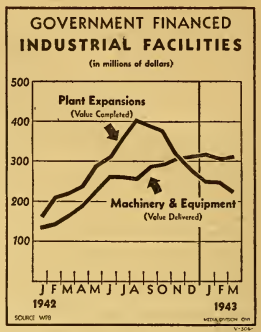
WAR FACTS

PRODUCTION DATA

INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

	Munitions production [1]	War construction [2]	Total war output [3]
November 1941	100	100	100
Average first quarter, 1942	178	119	150
April	233	168	202
May	265	193	229
June	293	225	251
July	321	266	280
August	350	280	300
September	365	275	310
October	386	254	316
November	436	242	338
December	496	215	363
January 1943	457	r 211	r 345
February	r 482	r 207	358
March	p 533	p 203	p 385

[1] Munitions production represented by the index includes planes, ships, tanks, guns, ammunition, and all campaign equipment produced during the month. Fixed dollar values are assigned to items to adjust for the differences in sizes and costs.
[2] Includes all Government-financed war construction.
[3] Total war output represented by the index includes war construction and all current war production of goods and services for expenditure from Government funds.
p Preliminary. r Revised.



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts.

EXPANSION OF WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Cumulations are from June 1940

	Commitments as of Mar. 31, 1943	Completions as of Mar. 31, 1943	Value completed during Mar. 1943	Value completed during Feb. 1943
	(Millions of dollars)			
Total Government-financed	[1] $14,368	$10,628	$541	r $677
Machinery and equipment	6,948	5,826	226	r 264
Construction	7,420	4,802	315	r 313

Commitments for privately financed expansions as measured by estimated cost of 13,741 Certificates of Necessity approved as of March 31, 1943 ..... $4,199,000,000

[1] Total as of Feb. 28, 1943, revised to $14,385,000,000; construction revised to $6,943,000,000, and machinery and equipment revised to $7,442,000,000.
r Revised.

NON-INDUSTRIAL WAR CONSTRUCTION

Cumulations are from June 1940

	Commitments as of Mar. 31, 1943	Completions as of Mar. 31, 1943	Value completed during Mar. 1943	Value completed during Feb. 1943
	(Millions of dollars)			
Total Government-financed	[1] $16,686	$12,647	$614	r $604
Military	14,690	11,377	543	r 543
Housing and community facilities	1,996	1,270	71	r 61
Privately financed war housing	1,363	1,034	39	40

[1] Total as of Feb. 28, 1943, revised to $16,350,000,000, and military revised $14,442,000,000.
r Revised.

MERCHANT VESSELS DELIVERED

	April 1943	March 1943	Cumulative May 1942–April 1943 [1]
Number of ships	149	134	1,101
Tonnage (deadweight tons)	1,595,000	r 1,488,000	12,092,000

[1] In addition, the Maritime Commission delivered during the period 72 special type vessels with a total deadweight tonnage of 184,000.
r Revised.

War Facts are assembled by Program and Production Branch, Division of Information, WPB.

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

	Mar. 1943	Feb. 1943
	(Billions of dollars)	
War program	p $246.1	$239.0
Commitments	e 206.3	197.5
Expenditures	87.7	80.5

War Expenditures—Monthly and Daily

	Mar. 1943	Feb. 1943
	(Millions of dollars)	
Expenditures	$7,112	$6,081
Number of days	27	24
Daily rate	263.4	253.4

LABOR DISPUTES

	Feb. 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries	170,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	2/100 of 1%

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Used by Farm Families

	Percentage of increase Mar. '42 to Mar. '43
Combined index	11.3
Selected components:	
Food	15.1
Clothing	13.5
House furnishings	12.4
Building materials	3.8
Operating expense	3.5

p Preliminary. e Estimated.

For additional information on Program-Commitments-Expenditures, and Cost of Living, see VICTORY BULLETIN, May 5, 1943, p. 488; for Labor Disputes, see issue of April 28, 1943, p. 466; for War Expenditures, see issue of April 21, 1943, p. 410.

War Production

Report on Munitions Production Shows Increased Plane Output

Nelson Declares March Record Highs Failed to Overcome Quarterly Lag

While new high points were reached in the production of munitions during March, the rate of production for the first quarter of 1943 lagged behind schedule, War Production Board Chairman Nelson announced last week. The output of munitions for the first quarter was only 18 percent of the output scheduled for the year, indicating that the average production for each succeeding quarter must be brought up to 27 percent to meet schedules in accordance with military plans.

In spite of this production lag, new records were registered in the construction of airplanes and ships. Airplane output reached a high of 6,200 planes, and the construction of both naval and merchant ships, measured by the value of work done in shipyards, was the greatest on record. The production of ground ordnance increased 7 percent during March, and the manufacture of miscellaneous munitions was stepped up 12 percent.

Slackening Anticipated

Although there are indications that war production during the next several months will show substantial gains, the very great advances made in the last year cannot be sustained many months longer, the WPB declared. A number of factors will contribute to this slowing down, it was said. Of these factors shortages of steel and manpower were cited as the most important.

"One of the factors we must face is that the amount of steel available for war production, although enormous, has its limits," Chairman Nelson said. "We are nearing top capacity in steel production. Our allocation system has cut down steel going into civilian production close to a minimum. This means that war production is getting as much steel as it can get.

"Hence, to attain our goals, it will be necessary to use in place of steel less scarce metals, plastics, and wood."

To overcome shortages of manpower, particularly of highly trained key personnel, still greater imagination will have to be used in adapting machines to replace hands, Mr. Nelson said.

Scheduling techniques were reported to be showing development, but the WPB saw the possibility of doing more in making the order boards in war plants dovetail into an over-all production pattern that will mean higher output, with the least possible dislocation in shifting from one type of production to another.

Need was seen for improvements in the system of distributing materials and critical common components under the Controlled Materials Plan. Inventories must be further limited and periods of fabrication and processing reduced to a minimum.

Gain in Aircraft

Although the output of aircraft and related ordnance and equipment increased 11 percent in the month, part of the gain was due to the additional days in March. The daily average of airplane acceptances increased 3 percent on a value basis. Deliveries during the first quarter of 1943 exceeded those of the last quarter of 1942 by about one-sixth.

Heavy bomber production passed the 500-a-month mark for the first time. The number of medium bombers produced also increased rapidly, and acceptances of all types of fighters rose, One-engined Army and Navy fighters showed especial progress. Marked gains were made also in production of transport planes.

Production of ground ordnance, including signal equipment, rose 7 percent in March. Combat vehicles showed a gain of 13 percent, almost 3,000 tanks having been delivered. In addition, a large number of self-propelled guns mounted on tank chassis were produced.

Shift to Heavier Types

March production of guns and their equipment was slightly greater than in the previous month, but during the quarter a marked gain was made in the output of important self-propelled artillery and antiaircraft fire control equipment, as compared with the previous quarter. Throughout the range of ground ordnance there is a shift toward heavier types of equipment.

In the first quarter of 1943 almost 18,000 artillery pieces, including more than 7,000 antiaircraft guns and more than 8,000 antitank guns were produced. Factories also turned out about 235,000 machine guns and more than 1,000,000 rifles and submachine guns.

Shipbuilding Increases

For purposes of the Index of Munitions Production, output of ships is measured by estimating the value of construction on vessels in shipyards. Thus, the delivery of one or more large vessels in a period does not distort the production picture by packing into one month's record the work of several years.

Measured on this basis, and excluding ordnance, production of Navy and Army vessels in March increased 17 percent over the February record. Including ordnance, production increased 14 percent. Naval ship ordnance production was up 13 percent in the month.

Merchant Ship Deliveries

Deliveries of merchant ships by the Maritime Commission climbed in March to the rate of 5 a day. Of the 134 major type ships delivered, 103 were Liberty ships, 19 were standard dry-cargo vessels, and 12 were large tankers, establishing new high production records in these categories.

Total output of merchant vessels in March was 1,488,000 deadweight tons, indicating that an annual rate of 18,000,000 tons already has been reached, although subsequent months will have to be at a higher rate to reach the year's objective.

The Maritime Commission reported that high rates of labor turn-over were threatening seriously the shipbuilding program. On a national basis, shipyard turn-over in March amounted to 11.2 percent.

WAR EXPENDITURES

Government spending for war totaled $7,112,000,000 in March—an increase of 17 percent over the amount spent in February. But as February is a short month, the March daily average of expenditure showed an increase of only about 4 percent. The March daily average was $263,400,000; the February average was $253,300,000.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

[Issued to May 8. Compiled especially for Victory Bulletin by Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board]

[Inquiries concerning these listings should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Publications Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7500, Extension 3946]

Order No.	Modification	Title	Abstract of priorities action	Related P D forms	Issued—Effective	Expires	Federal Register citation	Division	Administrator Tel. ext.
L-30-b	Amended	Kitchen, household, other miscellaneous articles.	Exempts military-type and authorized export orders from size restrictions; amends reporting and appeal restrictions.	500, 556, 655	5-3-43		8 F. R. 5717	Consumers' Durable Goods.	A. F. Bisgood, 5875.
L-30-c	Amended	Kitchen, household, other miscellaneous articles.	Amends manufacturing restrictions; permits nonconforming production for export if specifically authorized; amends appeal restrictions.	500, 556	5-3-43		8 F. R. 5710	Consumers' Durable Goods.	A. F. Bisgood, 5875.
L-45	Amended	Jewelry	Redefines "to produce jewelry"; corrects typographical errors		5-6-43		8 F. R. 5882	Consumers' Durable Goods.	H. L. Stiles, 3953.
L-64	Amended	Caskets, shipping cases, burial vaults.	Permits production to 6-30-43 from parts fabricated to 5-1-43 despite specifications on lumber and dimensions; permits use of reinforcing steel to 6-30-43; establishes certification for use, transfer of caskets exceeding dimensions.		5-1-43		8 F. R. 5801	Consumers' Durable Goods.	H. L. Stiles, 3953.
L-99-a		Cotton textile production.	Limits sale or delivery of producer or convertor of 39" 80/80 4.00 yard print cloth to AA-5 rated orders or better.		5-6-43		8 F. R. 5883	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	J. M. Withrow, 71609.
L-111	Amended	Hand trucks, etc	Excludes "rerolled or rail" from steel definition; amends restrictions on bearings and steel use.		5-8-43		8 F. R.	General Industrial Equipment.	G. Darling, 71543.
L-114	Amended	Safety equipment	Revises Appendix A		5-5-43		8 F. R. 5835	Safety and Technical Equipment.	H. C. Mesch, 72040.
L-181	Amended	Men's work clothing	Deletes restrictions on work shirts relating to packing		5-6-43		8 F. R.	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	J. B. Allin, 73131.
L-182	Interpretation 1.	Commercial cooking equipment.	Rules that Army Pre-Flight Training Schools must apply on PD-638A		5-8-43		8 F. R.	Plumbing and heating.	H. J. Holbrook, 73841.
L-211	Schedule 7, amended.	Rails and truck accessories.	Revised to include industrial plant trackage; permits Bessemer steel if it meets requirements; simplifies certification; revises List 1.		5-6-43		8 F. R. 5883	Steel	O. H. Baker, 4860.
L-215	Amended	Textile, fiber, clothing, and leather machinery.	Includes ginning and delinting machinery in scheduling provisions; modifies transfer restrictions on used or rebuilt shoe, leather working, industrial sewing, clothing, ginning and delinting machines.		5-6-43		8 F. R. 5884	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	R. S. Dempsey, 76558.
L-219	Interpretation 1.	Consumers' goods inventories.	Detailed questions and answers on various phases of the order		5-8-43		8 F. R.	Wholesale and Retail Trade.	
L-237	Amended	Light power driven tools	Restricts manufacture, fabrication, assembly or production to percentage of base period or A-1-a or higher rated orders; restricts sale, transfer, delivery to A-1-a or higher rated orders.		5-3-43		8 F. R. 5721	Tools	J. J. Hooton, 75285.
L-296		Ammunition	Limits delivery and sale to fill specified types of orders or to designated individuals for specified purposes; requires certifications.	860	5-1-43		8 F. R. 5714	Governmental	
M-18-a-1		Chromium	Permits delivery and receipt of total of 3,000 pounds chromium content per calendar month, if used for metallurgical purposes without filling of forms.		5-7-43		8 F. R.	Steel	G. A. Watson, 3158.
M-21-e	Amended	Tin plate, terne plate, tin mill black plate.	Limits use, production, sale and delivery tin plate and terne plate to specified amounts; restricts use of terne metal and tin consumption; permits issuance of special directions on production, sale, delivery and use.	612, 767	5-3-43		8 F. R. 5716	Steel	J. T. Nichols, 3874.
M-93-a		Wood pulp	Directs producers to withhold 20% of monthly production to be delivered as directed, effective 6-1-43.		5-4-43		8 F. R. 5801	Pulp and Paper	D. Graham, 2360.
M-114-b		Goatskins, kidskins, cabrettas.	Establishes basic monthly wettings for May, June, July at 220% total		5-4-43		8 F. R. 5804	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	J. M. Grady, 72514.
M-138	Amended	Isle and istle products	Revokes inventory certification and restrictions requirements; raises permitted use rating to AA-5; revokes the 7-31-42 cut-off date for use in military orders.		5-7-43		8 F. R.	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	A. R. Howe, 4608.
M-146	Amended	Quartz crystals	Enlarges definitions of "quartz crystal," "blank," and "scrap"; establishes use certification.		5-4-43		8 F. R. 5804	Miscellaneous Minerals.	R. B. McCormick, 75476.
M-153	Amended	Acrylonitrile	Revises order to use PD-602 in place of PD-600, 601	602	5-8-43		8 F. R.	Chemicals	L. P. Hohlfelder, 71707.
M-170	Amended	Styrene	Revises order to use PD-602 in place of PD-600, 601	602	5-8-43		8 F. R.	Chemicals	L. P. Hohlfelder, 71707.
M-178	Amended	Butadiene	Revises order to use PD-602 in place of PD-600, 601	602	5-8-43		8 F. R.	Chemicals	L. P. Hohlfelder, 71709.
M-242	Amended	Sulfamic acid and derivatives.	Revises order to use PD-602 in place of PD-600, 601	602	5-7-43		8 F. R.	Chemicals	W. R. Corey, 3671.
M-269	Amended	Ascorbic Acid	Revises order to use PD-602 in place of PD-600, 601	602	5-8-43		8 F. R.	Chemicals	J. T. Batson, 5092.
M-314		Thiamine hydrochloride	Establishes allocation control, subject to specified exceptions	600, 601	5-4-43		8 F. R.	Chemicals	
M-315		Nicotinic acid	Establishes allocation control, subject to specified exceptions	600, 601	5-4-43		8 F. R. 5806	Chemicals	
M-318		Anthracite coal	Prohibits receipt from railroad except to extent needed for 5 days' supply; provisions similar to M-316.		5-1-43		8 F. R. 5715	Solid Fuels Administration.	
P-56	Amended	Mines and smelters	Establishes emergency application procedure	333	5-5-43		8 F. R. 5834	Mining Equipment	A. S. Knolzen, 2458.
P-98-b	Amendment 1.	Petroleum	Extends date for participation in PAW-Materials Redistribution program to 6-1-43.		5-6-43		8 F. R. 5880	Petroleum Administration.	R. E. Allen, RE 1820; Ext. 4401.
P-98-c	Amended	Petroleum	Extends date for participation in PAW-Materials Redistribution program to 6-1-43.		5-6-43		8 F. R. 5881	Petroleum Administration.	R. E. Allen, RE 1820; Ext. 4401.

Selective Service . . .

Employers Requested To File Draft Form

Selective Service Suggests Classification Procedure

Employers engaged in war production or in activities essential to support of the war effort should file with Selective Service local boards written evidence of their employment of registrants who maintain bona fide homes with children less than 18 years of age, born on or before September 14, 1942, the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission emphasized last week. Selective Service Form No. 42B, which is available at local board offices, should be used for this purpose.

When this is done the employer will receive notice of reopening of the registrant's classification any time it is undertaken by the local board and will have opportunity to submit additional evidence of the essentiality of necessary men in his employ. The only fathers now being inducted under the Selective Service Act are those engaged in activities or occupations on the War Manpower Commission's nondeferrable list; farm workers who, without permission of their local board, leave essential agriculture pursuits for which they have been deferred, and fathers whose children were born on or after September 15, 1942.

Revise Interpretation

Coincident with these suggestions to employers, Selective Service also announced an interpretation of its previously issued memorandum relating to filling calls. The revised section provides:

"When a local board is filling a call it shall first select and order to report for induction specified men who have volunteered for induction. To fill the balance of the call it shall from the groups listed below, and insofar as possible in the order in which the groups are listed, select and order to report for induction specified men finally classified in Class I–A and Class I–A–O who are available for induction:

"1. Men with no dependents. All men not qualified for Group 2, Group 3, or Group 4, below, will for this purpose be considered as men with no dependents.

"2. Men with collateral dependents, provided such status was acquired prior to December 8, 1941.

"3. Men who have wives with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, provided such status was acquired prior to December 8, 1941.

"4. Men who have children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, provided such status was acquired prior to December 8, 1941. (Now limited to those who were placed in Class I–A or Class I–A–O because they left an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort without the permission of their local boards or because they were engaged in nondeferrable activities or occupations)."

War Wages and Labor . . .

NWLB Confers with Director Byrnes On Executive Order Covering Wages

Restrictions Held to Hamper Board's Power To Rule Equitably in Wage Disputes

In an effort to reach a solution of concrete problems resulting from the Executive Order restricting its power to grant wage adjustments, members of the National War Labor Board have been conferring with Director of Economic Stabilization Byrnes. Meanwhile, the Board's panel is sitting daily to consider the dispute between coal operators and the United Mine Workers. As soon as the facts in this case are ascertained, the case will be presented to the Board for a decision.

The WLB last week told Mr. Byrnes of the Board's unanimous conviction that Executive Order 9328 is "unworkable without further clarification of points which are either not clearly covered or are not covered at all by the Order." The Order restricts the Board's power to grant wage adjustments except under the Little Steel formula or where necessary to eliminate substandards of living.

Seek Realistic Stabilization

Emphasizing its full support of "current plans of the Administration to roll back food prices and other prices that critically affect the cost of living of the lower income groups," the WLB stated its unanimous belief that the points it discussed with Byrnes could be clarified "within the framework of a realistic and effective wage stabilization program which is in full harmony with the Administration's determination to roll back the cost of living."

Transcript Sent to Miners

Steps were taken to assure a full and fair hearing for the United Mine Workers in their wage dispute with the coal operators, as a WLB panel resumed hearings on the case with UMW representatives still declining to appear. Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the tripartite panel which was named to hear both the bituminous and anthracite disputes, announced that a complete transcript of each day's hearing is being transmitted to the representatives of the miners.

Decision Postponed

Pending any possible clarification of the Board's wage policy under the April 8th order, the WLB postponed decision of the wage issue in three cases last week.

In the cases involving the Waukesha Motor Co. of Waukesha, Wis., and the International Association of Machinists, AFL, the Board deferred its decision on a joint company-union request for equal pay for women. The Board said it had no power to grant equal pay for equal work by women unless Executive Order 9328 is clarified.

In a second case, involving the United States Cold Storage Company, Chicago, the CIO Packinghouse Workers had requested that wage increases comparable to those awarded by the Board in the "Big Four" meat packing case be granted to the workers to remove inequalities within the industry.

The case involving the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills of Danville, Va., and the Textile Workers Union, CIO, also involved union requests for increases to correct inequalities, and the Board deferred its decision on the matter.

Appointments, Resignations

MILTON EISENHOWER RESIGNS OWI POST

Milton S. Eisenhower resigned last week as associate director of the Office of War Information to accept the presidency of Kansas State College. He will remain at his OWI post until the first of September. In accepting the resignation, OWI Director Elmer Davis said of Mr. Eisenhower, "He has performed great public service as associate director of OWI and I am confident that he will continue to do so in his new position."

Fowler V. Harper, deputy chairman of the War Manpower Commission, has tendered his resignation to Chairman Paul V. McNutt. He will accept an administrative post in the Office of Imports in the Board of Economic Warfare.

George E. Allen was last week named chairman of a newly created American Red Cross Committee on Prisoners of War. The committee will act in an advisory capacity to Red Cross Chairman Norman H. Davis in determining policies governing relief measures for prisoners. Mr. Allen is a former District of Columbia Commissioner.

The Red Cross also announced that *Jesse O. Thomas* has joined the national headquarters staff to advise on programs most directly concerned with service to Negroes. A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Thomas was field director for the National Urban League; and was connected with the war bonds section of the Treasury's educational department.

John J. V. Forbes, chief of the Bureau of Mines' Mineral Production Security Division, has been named to serve as regional manager of the anthracite mines taken over by the Government.

H. W. Dodge, vice president and general sales manager of the Texas Company, has been appointed to the new full-time position of director in charge of the Petroleum Administration's New York Office, with jurisdiction over all of PAW District 1 (East Coast). Another change in PAW was the formation of a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Section in the Division of Natural Gas and Natural Gasolines. Headed by *Paul K. Thompson*, the personnel of the section was transferred from the War Production Board's Plumbing and Heating Division.

William D. Mason has resigned as director of PAW's Facility Security Division to return to duty with the Sun Oil Company in Philadelphia. He will be succeeded by *Allen A. Jergins*, vice president and director of the Jergins Oil Company.

The Department of Agriculture has unified all activities of the Forest Service in Tropical America under *Arthur T. Upson*, whose title will be Director of Tropical Forestry. Mr. Upson was head of the WPB Lumber and Lumber Products Branch.

Corrington Gill, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was appointed director of the Committee for Congested Production Areas, which will cooperate with State and local governments on problems caused by Federal agency activities in crowded areas.

Resignation of *John G. Strange* as chief of the War Products Development Section of WPB's Pulp and Paper Division was announced last week. He will be succeeded by *R. J. Zaumeyer*, of Neenah, Wis. *William C. Macdonald* has been named deputy director of the Plumbing and Heating Division, and *James Douglas* will be director of the Zinc Division.

William F. Heesch has been named deputy director of the WPB Farm Machinery and Equipment Division. He will be transferred from the War Department where he was civilian chief of Small Arms Production Planning and Control. *George C. Rowland*, of Cleveland, Ohio, will be chief of the Industrial Brush Unit.

The Director of WPB Industry Advisory Committees announced formation of the following committees during the past week: Rail Steel Mill Industry; Farm Machinery and Equipment Suppliers Industry; General Purpose and Specialty Transformer Industry; Automotive Wholesale Industry; Women's Millinery Industry; Garden Tractor and Equipment Industry; Wiping Cloth Manufacturers Industry; Commercial Baking Pan Manufacturers Industry; Paper Distributors Industry; Water Supply Equipment Industry. A listing of the members of these committees will be found in press release WPB-3446, which may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

NEW POSTERS

"Make Your Equipment Last," a set of 10 posters on the importance of safeguarding home furnishings, has been issued by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture. The posters—illustrating protective measures for refrigerators, washing machines, and other household equipment—are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 50 cents a set.

Motion Pictures . . .

BULLETIN DESCRIBES WAR FILM USES

Summer uses of motion pictures—in war plants, civilian defense, clubs, organizations, and community meetings—are explained in the April issue of "War Films for War Use," monthly bulletin of the Non-Theatrical Division, Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information.

There are 43 OWI films now in circulation, all of them intended to give the American people a better understanding of the war at home and abroad. There are films showing the training and performance of American soldiers—"Paratroops," "Food for Fighters," "Troop Train," "Swim and Live." There are scenes of Americans fighting in New Guinea and North Africa in the monthly issues of "U. S. News Review."

Office of War Information pictures cover the home front, too. There is a dramatic story of the tragic results of negligence in "Conquer by the Clock," a plea to all Americans in "A Letter from Bataan." There are Nazi agents at work in "Divide and Conquer" and in "Safeguarding Military Information." There is American democracy at work in "Japanese Relocation," "Home on the Range," "Ring of Steel." There are films for any audience.

OWI films can be obtained from 186 different distributors located throughout the entire United States. All OWI pictures are 16-mm. sound films.

TOWARD NEW HORIZONS

The Office of War Information announced publication of the third in a series of pamphlets entitled "Toward New Horizons" containing the texts of recent addresses by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Walter Nash, Governor Harold E. Stassen, Raymond Gram Swing, Eric A. Johnston, former Senator George W. Norris, and Wendell L. Willkie.

This publication, according to a foreword by Elmer Davis, Director of OWI, is in line with OWI's policy of publishing occasionally statements and speeches by men and women who have no connection with the Government, so that "citizens of the United States may be familiar with differing points of view regarding the United Nations and the post-war world."

Chinese Engineers Study in America

Will Use U. S. Techniques In Rebuilding of China

Thirty-two Chinese engineers, who hope some day to help rebuild industrial China, have arrived in the United States and are studying American engineering techniques, the Board of Economic Warfare announced last week. Eight of the group have taken training positions with the Tennessee Valley Authority. The others are with American industrial firms. Positions have been found for three engineers who are still in China or on their way to this country.

Under a program developed jointly by the BEW and the National Resources Commission of China, the young engineers will work here two years in fields which in most cases they selected as their major interest. The men assigned to the TVA indicated an interest in phases of electric power generation and distribution. Others are studying production of electrical equipment, mechanical and chemical engineering, metallurgy, mining, petroleum and industrial management. Prior to their arrival here several of the young engineers helped rebuild industrial plants which were moved from the ravaged seacoast area to Western China. Each of the young men has had advanced training in Chinese technical schools and has had several years of actual experience in his chosen field.

The training program is being sponsored by the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State. Since the industries to which they have been assigned here are engaged in war work, the young men are first accredited by the United States Army, and are paid by the National Resources Commission of China.

REVISE RULES ON GIFTS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

Gift parcels may not be shipped after June 10, direct by next of kin or by relief societies to prisoners of war or civilian internees who are nationals of the United Nations other than the United States and the British Empire, the Board of Economic Warfare announced last week. This ruling has been adopted to meet the necessities of military security as decided by a committee of representatives from various United States Government agencies.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday May 2, through Saturday May 8. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Office of War Information

BLACK MARKETS affect Army meat supply. OWI–1680.

BRITISH CANTEENS for industrial workers maintain morale and reduce absences. OWI–1715.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS. A summary of the week. OWI–1737.

500 RECAPPERS GET CONTRACTS under General Schedule of Supplies let by Procurement Division of Treasury. OWI–1747.

RATION DATES. OWI–1728.

OWI REVIEWS FINANCING of last war. OWI–1702.

OWI CONTRASTS TWO WARS. OWI–1727.

"NEW HORIZONS" PAMPHLET contains texts of recent addresses. OWI–1667.

ECONOMIC INVASION of America, launched nearly quarter of century ago by aggressor nations, has been halted. OWI–1769.

BIOGRAPHY ON EISENHOWER, associate director of OWI. OWI–1794.

EISENHOWER RESIGNS to accept presidency of Kansas State College. OWI–1795.

Petroleum Administration

OIL transportation and storage for armed forces facilitated by temporary ban on practically all tank car shipments. OWI–1759.

FLORIDA PIPELINE SPEEDING UP. OWI–1771.

OIL SALES in New England from October 1942 through March 1943 amounted to 74.3 percent of normal winter sales. OWI–1760.

MASON RESIGNATION as Director of Facility Security Division accepted. OWI–1761.

PETROLEUM STOCKS REGULATED in amendment 2 to Petroleum Directive 59. OWI–1756.

LIQUEFIED GAS SECTION FORMED. OWI–1753.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY during week ending May 1, Petroleum Administration. OWI–1787.

H. W. DODGE named Director in Charge of New York Office of Petroleum Administration. OWI–1782.

Maritime Commission

SHIPYARDS deliver into service 157 ships totaling 1,606,600 tons deadweight. OWI–1755.

CONTRACTS LET for 37 Liberty Ships. Maritime Commission. OWI–1781.

CORRECTION. Maritime Commission. Release OWI–1792. OWI–1792–A.

CAPT. J. A. MATTSON HONORED for leadership in Southwest Pacific. Maritime Commission. OWI–1793.

SHIPPING REFUND REPORTED. Maritime Commission. First of 19 companies engaged in Red Sea space charter operations in 1941 and 1942 makes voluntary refund of excess profits. OWI–1792.

War Relocation Authority

U. S. JAPANESE. Thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry are leaving relocation centers to return to normal ways of life. OWI–1778.

Alien Property Custodian

MEETING CALLED of stockholders of Central American Plantations Corporation. OWI–1764.

National Housing Agency

HOUSING REPORT for workers in war industry centers. OWI–1726.

DETROIT EASES FAMILY HOUSING. National Housing Agency. OWI–1765.

13,400 HOUSE UNITS BEGUN during April. National Housing Agency. OWI–1773.

Federal Security Agency

FOSS ON "VICTORY HOUR." OWI–1770.

Federal Works Agency

RURAL ROAD TRAFFIC declined 48 percent from pre-war March rate. OWI–1766.

Lend-Lease Administration

LEND-LEASE AID from March 11, 1941, to April 1, 1943, had dollar value of $10,319,518,000. OWI–1730.

FOOD EXPORTS for first quarter of 1943. OWI–1736.

STETTINIUS REPORTS WAR SHIPMENTS. Lend-Lease Administration. OWI–1775.

Board of Economic Warfare

THIRTY-TWO CHINESE study American engineering techniques. OWI–1726.

BEW REVISES export regulations for gifts to prisoners of war. OWI–1767.

MADAGASCAR EXPORTS SURVEYED. Board of Economic Warfare. OWI–1772.

Office of Defense Transportation

ODT STUDIES TRAVEL CURB as means of conserving coal. ODT–227.

"T" PROCEDURE SPEEDED to remove potential source of black market in gasoline. OWI–1754.

BEER TRANSPORTATION RESTRICTIONS PLANNED to conserve railway facilities. OWI–1762.

ODT–1 EMBODIES PROCEDURES previously delegated under various orders. ODT–229.

LAKE ERIE FERRY OPENS for truck-trailers. ODT–233.

PETROLEUM DELIVERIES SIMPLIFIED. ODT–228.

GREAT LAKES ORE MOVES. ODT allows preferential treatment of cargoes on Lakes. ODT–230.

MILEAGE LIMITS LIFTED for city and intercity buses. ODT–231.

ODT COMMENDS KIWANIS on decision to cancel annual convention. ODT–234.

War Manpower Commission

SUMMER ENGINEER COURSES OFFERED for persons with two or more years of college training. PM–4373.

WOMEN IN aircraft production. PM–4374.

MANPOWER PICTOGRAPH explains arithmetic which makes it necessary to induct 12,000 men daily for rest of year. OWI–1660.

MORE COLLEGES added to list for war training programs. PM–4375.

BALTIMORE JOB CONTROL program reported. OWI–1714.

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Official War Releases

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WMC ASKS written evidence of employment of registrants who maintain bona fide homes with children less than 18, born on or before Sept. 14, 1942. PM-4378.

18-YEAR-OLDS MUST CARRY DRAFT CARDS. PM-4379.

FOWLER HARPER RESIGNS as Deputy Chairman of War Manpower Commission. PM-4380.

Office of Civilian Defense

DEFENSE BADGES AUTHORIZED for block and neighborhood leaders. OCD-23.

JUNIOR CITIZENS CORPS to give Federal recognition to boys and girls participating in civilian war services. OCD-25.

Solid Fuels Administration

GOVERNORS ASKED to insure coordination necessary to protect working miners. OWI-1751.

U. S. FLAG flies over mines. OWI-1752.

COAL MINES ON 6-DAY WEEK. OWI-1774.

COAL COUNCILS appointed to serve with Government's Regional Managers. OWI-1768.

MINE PRESIDENTS made managers for U. S. OWI-1769.

COAL IN TRANSIT FREED for delivery to consumers. OWI-1758.

ICKES URGES TRAVEL CUT to stretch coal supply. OWI-1748.

SOLID FUELS Advisory War Council will assemble in Washington. OWI-1777.

COAL DISTRIBUTION may be controlled by Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes. OWI-1783.

STRIKE REDUCED MINE OUTPUT approximately 3,000,000 tons. Solid Fuels. OWI-1800.

MINE PRODUCTION RESUMED. Solid Fuels. OWI-1802.

INSPECTORS VISITED 1,211 MINES to promote health and safety in industry. Solid Fuels. OWI-1790.

OPERATORS TOLD TO HAVE MINES READY for Government operation. OWI-1749.

FORBES NAMED to serve as Regional Manager of the anthracite mines. OWI-1750.

ICKES URGES COAL SAVING upon all classes of users. OWI-1746.

MINERS' PRICES CONTROLLED in company stores and commissaries. OWI-1757.

Department of Interior

FISH PRODUCTION REPORT. Department of the Interior. OWI-1780.

GRAPHITE OXIDATION REPORT ISSUED by Bureau of Mines. OWI-1786.

FISH ALLOCATION PLANNED. Department of the Interior. OWI-1779.

GRAND COULEE ADDS POWER CAPACITY. Department of Interior. OWI-1788.

OIL DISCOVERY. Department of Interior. Regulations put into effect by General Land Office. OWI-1791.

Department of Agriculture

UPSON TO DIRECT Forest Service in Tropical America. AG-386.

ORGANIC NITROGEN UNDER WFA control. AG-387.

RAISIN ORDER. 1943 production of certain grapes and currants must be converted into raisins and dried currants. AG-389.

533,696 WHEAT LOANS REPORTED through April 24. AG-380.

47,408 CORN LOANS REPORTED through April 24. AG-381.

OLD CROP HOPS RELEASED to supplement, relatively small 1942 production. AG-382.

DRIED MILK PROBLEMS STUDIED by Industry Advisory Committee. AG-383.

SOYA PURCHASES INCREASED for Lend-Lease, Territorial Emergency, Red Cross, and other purposes. AG-384.

CROP CORPS CERTIFICATES of Service will be awarded to estimated 3,500,000 persons. AG-385.

WHEAT EXPORT PROGRAM SUSPENDED after May 14. AG-390.

CORN STOCKS DISTRIBUTION controlled. AG-391.

FISH PACK REPORTS REQUIRED. AG-392.

WILD GREENS ABUNDANT to supplement food supply. AG-388.

FARM MACHINERY RULE REVISED, bringing together in one document amendments, announcements, supplementary orders. AG-394.

1,580,553 COTTON LOANS REPORTED by Commodity Credit Corporation. AG-395.

GRASS-SILAGE methods discussed. AG-393.

MEAT CANNING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED by Industry Advisory Committee. AG-398.

War Production Board

CARBON STEEL REGULATED because of increased demand. WPB-3390.

FATS' SALVAGE collection during March amounted to 7,312,617 pounds. WPB-3402.

SEWAGE CONNECTIONS AUTHORIZED under certain conditions. WPB-3403.

BURLAP IMPORTS ALLOCATED to bag manufacturers. WPB-3404.

MATERIALS STOCKED for emergency repairs by transportation systems. WPB-3407.

PULP INVENTORIES REALLOCATED to assure continued operation of all mills. WPB-3408.

TERNE PLATE use allowed for maintenance and repair of roofing. WPB-3409.

FLOWMETER PURCHASE SCREEN unneeded according to Differential Flowmeters Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3410.

WASTE PAPER mills processed 38,000 tons during March. WPB-3411.

WPB CONTROLS PORTABLE CONVEYORS. WPB-3412.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEEN WORKERS WIN HONORS. WPB-3395.

"ARSENALS OF AMERICA." Region III—Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. WPB-3263.

CASKET DIMENSIONS PROVIDED. WPB-3414.

NELSON GIVES NINTH production report. WPB-3415.

MERCHANTS REMINDED OF REPORT DATES. WPB-3416.

AUTO MAINTENANCE equipment order modified. WPB-3417.

STOCK'S CHICAGO SPEECH. WPB-3418.

SOME SYNTHETIC RUBBER RELEASED to tire and tube manufacturers. WPB-3432.

ABSENTEISM GUIDE BOOK ISSUED. WPB-3367.

MATERIALS DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY. WPB-3405.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS set up. WPB-3406.

QUARTZ CRYSTAL ORDER changed. WPB-3413.

VITAMIN, NIACIN CONTROLLED. Companies having stocks must obtain authorization to use such stocks. WPB-3419.

KITCHEN UTENSIL RULE MODIFIED. WPB-3420.

CONTAINER INCREASE FORECAST if manpower, transportation and adequate supply of materials are available. WPB-3422.

TELEPHONE BATTERIES AVAILABLE for maintaining service in rural areas. WPB-3425.

HEESCH NAMED Deputy Director of Farm Machinery and Equipment Division. WPB-3427.

POWER TOOLS. Provisions controlling production and distribution modified. WPB-3428.

X-RAY CABLE STANDARDIZATION ASKED at meeting of Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3429.

BUS PARTS DISTRIBUTION HAMPERED by shortages of manpower and hand tools. WPB-3430.

SEPARATION OF Smaller War Plants Division from WPB and outline of functions to be performed. WPB-3431.

ALUMINUM RULE schedule of prices to be changed. WPB-3433.

CIVILIAN MEDICAL SUPPLIES report. WPB-3370.

MINES GIVEN MATERIAL PRIORITY in case of actual or impending break-down. WPB-3421.

TANNERS' QUOTAS for processing raw goatskins, kidskins, and cabretta skins are continued. WPB-3434.

WPB ORDERS METAL SAVINGS in manufacture of plumbing fixtures. WPB-3444.

TEN NEW INDUSTRY COMMITTEES announced. WPB-3446.

ETHYL CELLULOSE USE RESTRICTED. WPB-3447.

STOCKPILE INCREASED of small diamond dies. WPB-3448.

RAG SALVAGE CAMPAIGN URGED for cotton wiping cloths. WPB-3449.

ANTI-FREEZE RESTRICTIONS apply to stocks now in hands of retailers as well as to anti-freeze which such sellers may receive in future. WPB-3450.

FARM REPAIR EQUIPMENT discussed by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3451.

WINDHAM AIRPORT PROJECT may be completed. WPB-3452.

$607,506 IN CONSTRUCTION HALTED during week ended April 30. WPB-3453.

WESTERN LUMBER RESTRICTED to essential military needs. WPB-3436.

ACETATE SHORTAGE for plastics discussed at meeting of Organic Plastics and Resin Manufacturers Committee. WPB-3454.

CERTAIN JEWELRY WORK EXEMPT from restrictions. WPB-3456.

DOUGLAS appointed director of Zinc Division. WPB-3457.

SALES EASED for sale of used and rebuilt industrial sewing machines and clothing machinery. WPB-3459.

3,077 TRUCKS RELEASED under rationing program week ended May 1. WPB-3437.

WOOD PULP producers ordered to withhold 20% of production. WPB-3438.

SAFETY MATERIAL production eased. WPB-3439.

MICA NEEDS STILL HIGH despite reports that substitute has been found. WPB-3440.

STRANGE RESIGNS POST as Chief of War Products Development Section, Pulp and Paper Division. WPB-3443.

ARMY SCHOOL PURCHASES are not exempt from filing rule. WPB-3460.

HAND TRUCK STEEL CONTROLLED. WPB-3468.

AIRCRAFT MOTOR SCHEDULE DISCUSSED by Fractional Horsepower Motor Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3469.

PLASTIC MATERIALS will continue to be available. WPB-3471.

39-INCH CLOTH RESTRICTED to orders carrying preference rating of AA-5 or better. WPB-3475.

IRON PIPE FITTINGS REDUCED as to number of types. WPB-3476.

SILVER TABLE SERVICE. Of ten silver-plate manufacturers, five have converted facilities to production of war goods. WPB-3423.

TOBACCO GIFTS TO PRISONERS. Program worked out by Government agencies and American Red Cross. WPB-3442.

SMALL CHROMIUM DELIVERIES may be made without WPB authorization. WPB-3445.

WPB ISSUES CHEMICALS REPORT. WPB-3455.

BESSEMER STEEL USE EXTENDED in production of rails and track accessories. WPB-3458.

MACDONALD JOINS Plumbing and Heating Division. WPB-3461.

NEW ALUMINUM FORM to simplify reporting system. WPB-3462.

SULFAMIC ACID PROCEDURE SET. WPB-3463.

FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT ORDER REVOKED. WPB-3464.

STOP-CONSTRUCTION PRACTICE. Where projects are halted, contractors should contact redistribution officials to dispose of material. WPB-3465.

STEEL PLATE OUTPUT HIGHEST in April. WPB-3467.

CONTAINER MATERIALS RULE EXPLAINED. WPB-3477.

ROTENONE INSECTICIDE CONTROL transferred to the War Food Administrator. WPB-3478.

FORMS SIMPLIFIED for use and delivery of three basic ingredients in synthetic rubber. WPB-3479.

STEEL INDUSTRY PLANS 48-HOUR WORKWEEK. WPB-3483.

Office of Price Administration

PRICE VIOLATIONS. Eighty-eight new court actions against violators of price ceilings on poultry begun. OPA-2425.

RATION POINT TABLES AVAILABLE. OPA-2426.

RUBBER WIRE PRICE increase allowed. OPA-T-807.

STEEL SHAPE PRICES revised. OPA-T-809.

ANIMAL FEEDS MARK-UP REVISION. OPA-T-811.

INSECTICIDE PRICING MODIFIED. OPA-T-825.

ZERO POINT VALUES CLARIFIED for inventory purposes. OPA-T-831.

HEMLOCK BOARDS price adjusted. OPA-2392.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES EXEMPT from price control. OPA-2394.

SUGAR PRICE RULE EXPANDED. OPA-2397.

LABOR RATES CITED in determining ceilings for installation of machinery. OPA-2398.

PRICE CONTROL OF LOGS EXTENDED. OPA-2407.

"DEAD LETTER" AUCTION SALES price-exempt. OPA-2399.

MILITARY YARN PRICE INCREASED by approximately 8 percent. OPA-2427.

EXPORT PRICES CLARIFIED for bolts, nuts, screws, and rivets. OPA-T-820.

RATION POINT FRACTIONS in sale at primary distributor and wholesaler levels clarified. OPA-T-824.

OPA PROVIDES RESTAURANTS with means of getting "point working capital." OPA-2423.

WOMEN'S WEAR PRICING CLARIFIED. OPA-2428.

HONEY LOADING rules outlined. OPA-2429.

FIXED FOOD PRICES to go into effect Monday, May 10. OPA-2437.

CRUDE OIL PRICE HELD DOWN. OPA-2438.

PULPWOOD CONTROL set on dollars-and-cents basis. OPA-2439.

TIRE, TUBE PRICES FROZEN for Government agencies. OPA-T-803.

CANVAS FOOTWEAR PRICES CONTROLLED. OPA-T-804.

BEAN MAXIMUMS ESTABLISHED at terminal market, or other wholesale receiving point. OPA-T-806.

USED SEWING MACHINE prices controlled. OPA-2375.

TOOL SCRAP price regulation issued. OPA-2400.

OPA SETS BEDSPRING PRICES. OPA-2409.

PLEASURE DRIVING BAN TIGHTENED. OPA-2420.

RICE EXPORT PREMIUM is 4% of maximum domestic price. OPA-2415.

WHOLESALE RATION POINT INVENTORIES explained. OPA-2422.

WHITE POTATO MARKETS PROBED to prevent black market. OPA-2442.

SULPHURIC ACID MEETINGS HELD with producers to discuss proposed maximums. OPA-2447.

DRY ONIONS PRICING EXTENDED. OPA-2448.

SUGAR QUOTAS REVISED for counties with population increases of 10% or more. OPA-T-817.

SHELL EGG PRICES SET for sale to Government agencies. OPA-T-832.

BREAD PRICE INCREASE of one cent a loaf authorized in Utah and in Fargo, N. Dak. OPA-2453.

ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE DELETED in Services Regulation (MPR-165). OPA-T-815.

PRICES CLARIFIED for brokers or owners of construction and road maintenance equipment. OPA-T-816.

KRAFT PAPER ORDER CLARIFIED. OPA-T-833.

OPA CITES DAIRY ORDER VIOLATION. OPA-T-841.

RATION CHECKS may be endorsed and transferred by nondepositors. OPA-2421.

SAUSAGE CEILINGS SET on dollars-and-cents basis. OPA-2443.

MILK PRICE ADVANCE ORDERED to avoid diversion of milk from certain areas. OPA-2445.

DISTRIBUTORS must observe price ceilings in purchase areas. OPA-2446.

TEXTILE PRICES STABILIZED. OPA-2449.

PAPERBOARD RECORDS must be preserved as long as Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 remains in effect. OPA-T-812.

PIGMENT CONTROL REVISED to bring all dry, flushed, and pulp color pigments under one specific price regulation. OPA-2433.

RATION BANKING. More than one account per establishment may be opened. OPA-2457.

OIL FOR WATER CRUISING BANNED. OPA-2473.

SUGAR PRICING EXTENDED to cover Commodity Credit Corporation operations. OPA-T-822.

FARM EQUIPMENT PRICES ADJUSTED. OPA-T-826.

STEEL CONVERSION to war uses facilitated in amendment to price schedule. OPA-T-828.

ADJUSTMENT PERIOD EXTENDED for sellers who made "special deals" during March 1942. OPA-T-829.

REGISTRATION PERIOD EXTENDED for wholesalers under meat-fats rationing. OPA-T-838.

CORRECTED SHOE INVENTORIES may be filed. OPA-T-842.

RUBBER DRUG SUNDRY PRICES AMENDED. OPA-2419.

BUTYL ALCOHOL RE-PRICED. OPA-2430.

CERTAIN BABY ITEMS get pricing methods. OPA-2431.

CHANGES MADE in standards of hosiery construction. OPA-2432.

HOT-WATER RULE CLARIFIED for apartment houses, rooming houses, and similar residential buildings using fuel oil. OPA-2440.

DR. STONE to organize work of new historical records office. OPA-2451.

CLOTHING STATEMENT requirements eliminated. OPA-2452.

OPA SETS HORSEMEAT MAXIMUMS. OPA-2461.

SOME FOOD PRICES CUT 10% to stabilize cost of living and return living costs to September 15, 1942 level. OPA-2466.

HARD RUBBER SCRAP under new price method. OPA-T-818.

CARPET WOOL CEILINGS SET. OPA-T-821.

NAPHTHA CONTROL TRANSFERRED from General Maximum Price Regulation to RPS-88. OPA-T-823.

Civil Service Jobs . . .

POSITIONS FOR WOMEN OPEN IN D. C. POLICE

Curbing delinquency in wartime Washington is part of the valuable work being done today by the Woman's Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Department. To recruit additional young women for this Bureau's work, the U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced a competitive examination for Policewoman, $2,200 a year.

Sought are young women between the ages of 25 and 35 who are in excellent physical condition and who live in Washington or within 12 miles of the U. S. Capitol Building. No previous experience or specialized education is required, but applicants must show through written test an aptitude for the work as well as some knowledge of social work and the treatment of delinquency.

For this position, and those listed below, apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Obtain information and application forms at first- or second-class post offices, or from the Commission's Regional or Washington offices. Salaries quoted are annual and do not include such added compensation as may be allowed by act of Congress.

Persons now using their highest skills in war work should not apply. Appointments in Federal positions are made in accordance with War Manpower Commission policy and directives and employment stabilization plans.

Other Jobs Announced

Attorney, $2,000 to $3,200; Law Clerk-Trainee, $1,800.—Attorneys recently discharged from military service and members of 1943 law school graduating classes are being offered an opportunity to obtain Government legal positions by participating in the special attorney examination to be given by the Commission's Board of Legal Examiners on June 12, 1943. Applications must be filed by May 31. The examination process will include a written test, an evaluation of past experience, and an oral examination.

Multilith Cameraman-Platemakers, $1,620.—Agencies in Washington, D. C., need persons qualified to operate a copying camera and other equipment necessary to preparation of multilith plates. Minimum qualifications are: 1 year of multilith experience, 6 months of this spent in photographic and platemaking phases of the multilith process.

Reports Show Sharp Increases In Salvage of Fats for War

Florida Becomes First State to Pass Collection Goals Fixed by WPB

Sharp upturns have been registered in the salvaging of fats for war-important glycerine during recent weeks, the Office of War Information announced this week. A Nation-wide survey revealed that while the fat collection drive got off to a slow start, American housewives and collection agencies are now driving steadily toward the fulfillment of their quotas. In several areas, normal monthly increases have been greatly accelerated by intensive local drives for "Axis Grease."

Reports by the Salvage Division of the War Production Board, which sponsors the collection of waste fats, revealed that collection during March amounted to 7,312,617 pounds. This was an increase of 340,588 pounds over collections for the previous month. Florida, the Salvage Division reported, was the first State to exceed its quota. In March Floridians collected 78,891 pounds of fats, or 105.2 percent of their quota.

Efficient Collections

These collection increases have been registered in spite of the fact that housewives generally are making more use of the fat rendered in cooking than they did before meat rationing began. Careful cooking and more efficient collection systems have combined to make this increase possible, according to OWI. In rural areas, where collection difficulties are greatest, the percentage of fats turned in for salvaging has been stepped up sharply in recent weeks.

Difficulties which have been slowing down the collection of fats in the past, are being overcome in a number of ways. Youth organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, and the Camp Fire Girls, are cooperating to relay all available waste fats from kitchen to rendering plants. In a number of localities the fat salvage program has been organized on a community-wide basis and housewives are being made increasingly aware of the value of home-rendered fats in the making of munitions.

Closest to Quotas

While metropolitan areas such as New York and Chicago lead in the amount of fats collected, several less populous areas have come closest to filling their quotas. The Rocky Mountain States have stayed well above the national average in their collection of fats while Michigan, the State which showed the greatest percentage of increase during the first 2 months of this year, continues its steady drive toward higher goals.

The War Production Board's Region III, which comprises Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, has also increased its collections at a rate above the national average. This region has been gaining steadily since the beginning of the year, and it is expected that the increase for April will be even greater than previous increases. In Philadelphia, Defense Salvage Committees expect April collections will total 200,000 pounds, an increase of 9,000 pounds over the amount collected during March.

In response to requests from salvage officials, editors and others concerned in the drive to collect waste fats, the WPB last week issued an over-all report on glycerine. The report covers military and civilian uses of this product, estimated civilian requirements, and probable curtailments, as well as the present status of glycerine supplies.

Kid Salvage

V-512

—Mats available.

Recommend Campaign To Collect Rags

Processed Wiping Materials Needed in Military Plants

An intensified rag salvage campaign to combat a shortage of cotton wiping cloths for military use, war plants, and other industrial purposes was recommended by the Wiping Cloth Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee which met last week with War Production Board and other Government officials.

Practically every section of the United States was represented by the committee, including California, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Maryland, the New England States, Illinois, and New York.

Over 93 percent of the wiping cloths processed by this industry are sold to the military and war plants. Industry buys the remaining 7 percent.

The shortage was ascribed to several conditions, the most important of which were the lack of salvage from civilians and lack of reclamation practices in munitions plants, factories, shipyards, and industries where rags are either burned or thrown out.

Out of 100 pounds of rags, 25 pounds, on the average, are found suitable for wiping cloths which are cut into a minimum of 2-foot square sections. Some plants make a practice of rewashing these cloths after using them, it was explained, but the majority destroy them.

In recommending that the Government launch a special and intensified rag salvage campaign to enlist civilian aid as well as industry's, it was urged that the usual procedure be followed by WPB's Salvage Division and that the public be reminded through the press that local rag collectors and junk shops would buy the rags from the citizen and resell them to the wiping cloth industry through the usual channels.

WASTE PAPER SALVAGE INCREASED BY MILLS

Paper mills having equipment for removing the ink from waste paper salvaged 28,500 tons of usable de-inked fiber during the month of March, the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Production Board announced. This tonnage represented approximately 80 percent of the productive capacity of the de-inking equipment and compares with operations of 72 percent of capacity during February and 59 percent of capacity for November 1942.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

VICTORY BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. MAY 19, 1943 VOLUME 4, NUMBER 20

OWI Report Shows Drop in Deaths From Wounds Received in Battle

Soldiers Get Best Medical Treatment Available In Well-Organized System of Hospitals

More than 97 percent of naval and marine wounded from Pearl Harbor to March 31, 1943, have recovered, the Office of War Information announced this week in a report on the care of the wounded by the medical departments of the Army and Navy.

Percentage figures for the recovery of Army wounded are not available at present owing to incompleteness of records from the fighting fronts, but an analysis of available data on Army wounded shows that recoveries are comparable to naval and marine percentages.

Never before in the history of the world has the fighting man had available the medical care and equipment the United States now furnishes its defenders. When medical supplies are delayed in reaching the front, American doctors are trained to perform their duties with whatever equipment is at hand. In the North African campaign, ships carrying medical material were torpedoed. Yet a system of caring for the wounded was established right from the beaches of the Mediterranean. The hundreds of recoveries from wounds testify to its effectiveness.

Begins With Soldier

Care of the wounded under the American system of military medicine begins with the soldier himself. Each man has fastened to his belt, easily removable, a first-aid packet, a package of sulfadiazine tablets—an improved member of the sulfa family of drugs—and sulfa powder. If the soldier is conscious after he has been wounded, he begins to take the sulfa tablets immediately. The special package releases them into his hand one at a time. He dusts the sulfa powder into his wound. He uses the first-aid packet.

In all probability, however, a hospital corpsman has reached him before he has a chance to do this. The corpsman has a larger kit of supplies with him and administers quickly to the soldier, giving him an injection of a drug which stops pain almost instantly. He does not remain with the fallen soldier, as he has to move forward with the attack. After treatment he ties a tag to the soldier's belt telling what type of treatment was administered, fixes a bit of gauze to a bayonet or a stick to mark the place where the soldier is, and goes ahead.

Mobile Hospitals

Litter-bearers carry the soldier to a battalion aid station from 400 to 1,000 yards back. This station, a miniature hospital on wheels, is staffed by two physicians and assistants. It has operating instruments, anesthetics, sulfanilamide, opiates to relieve pain, hot drinks, and, most important, blood plasma to combat shock and loss of blood.

The battalion aid station may be compared to the emergency room in an ordinary hospital. Here the soldier receives treatment until he can be removed still farther back. In the usual case the soldier remains here a day or less, and then is evacuated by ambulance-jeep or other conveyance back to the collecting station, as he would be taken from the emergency room of a hospital to a ward for further treatment.

The collecting station also is mobile, and can be brought up as close to the front line as necessary. Here the various cases are classified so that each man is assured of the exact type of treatment required for his particular injury. At these collecting stations there are a number of ambulances and other conveyances for getting the injured to them quickly.

From the collecting stations the more seriously wounded are evacuated to field hospitals or evacuation hospitals which are usually some 5 to 7 miles back of the battle line. These field hospitals travel on six wheels, four of them with double tires to permit rapid movement over rough or soft ground and they can be brought right up to the battle line when necessary. They are ready for instant use, and a major operation can be performed in one of them a few minutes after a man is wounded. These units are equipped with the most modern medical and surgical supplies, and are staffed by expert surgeons with specialists available for all kinds of injuries.

Farthest back are the great general, or base, hospitals. These are not mobile. They are far removed from the battle area, sometimes several hundred miles. The general hospitals have 1,000 beds or more, and are the equal of the most elaborate city hospitals. The men may remain there until they are entirely cured and returned to duty, or they may be sent to general and convalescent hospitals in the United States.

To the U. S. A. by Plane

Often the trip to the home hospital is made by ambulance plane. There have been cases of men wounded on some distant battlefield several thousand miles away reaching this country faster than the report of their wounding.

One soldier, with a severe abdominal wound, was brought by ambulance plane from Egypt in 72 hours, and is now recovering rapidly in an Army hospital. Others have been flown from the Far East, Europe, India, Africa. The fact that a man knows he can be home in a couple of days from almost any part of the world is a tremendous morale-builder.

Mobile X-Ray Machines

One of the mobile units to which many a soldier owes his life is the mobile X-ray machine. In the last war these machines, although technically portable, were huge, clumsy affairs; several men were required to haul them from one room to another. The present battlefield X-ray unit can literally go into action with the men.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is prepared from releases of OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in this Bulletin may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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Tunisian Victory Places First Bloc Of Enemy People Under Army

Italians in Newly Conquered Territory Provide Problems for American Military Officials

While the capture of Tunisia by American, British and French military forces liberates the final segment of French North Africa from Axis domination, it leaves many problems, in addition to relief and rehabilitation, yet to be faced. One of the most important of these is the administration of the Italian population of Tunisia—the first major bloc of enemy peoples to come under the jurisdiction of American military authority in this war.

Tunisia, at the time of the 1938 census, had an Italian population of 94,289 as against 108,068 Frenchmen. The entire population of Tunisia is 2,898,000. In the city of Tunis alone, there were 49,878 Italians out of a total population of 220,000. The size of the Italian population and its importance in local economic life, the privileges it has enjoyed as a result of treaties and conventions, the fact that the Italian Government maintained a number of "royal" schools in Tunisia, and that the Tunisian question has never ceased to be a matter of contention between France and Italy, has made the Italian factor one of primary importance in any study of conditions in Tunisia.

Ties to Homeland

The Italian Government, in the past, has never reconciled itself to the French protectorate in Tunisia, and has made every endeavor to maintain the national character of the Italian colony and to strengthen its ties with the homeland.

In 1881, when the French protectorate was established in Tunisia, there were about 21,000 Italians against less than 10,000 Frenchmen. The Italian population increased rapidly during the following 10 years. Since 1900 the increase of the French population has been more rapid. In 1938 there were 108,068 Frenchmen as against 94,289 Italians. The Italians were concentrated principally in the City of Tunis and the neighboring territory.

France, when it established the protectorate, had to take into account existing treaties between Tunisia and foreign powers which guaranteed to the latter privileges of trade and jurisdiction under the so-called capitulations system. By direct negotiations in 1883 and 1897, these powers renounced their capitulation privileges to France.

The French policy with regard to Italians in Tunisia has aimed toward gradual assimilation by means of naturalization and education, and through neutralization of Italian influence. Legislation favoring the interest of French citizens, incentives to encourage French immigration to Tunisia, the favored settlement of European other than Italian workers as regards wages, insurance, vacations, with a view to inducing Italians to ask for French citizenship, have been the principal means used toward this end.

Italian Schools Permitted

Although the 1896 Convention provided for the maintenance of Italian schools it did not allow the opening of new schools or the extension of existing facilities. Between 1911 and 1916 the French allowed the establishment of a number of private schools, but the Italian schools have not been in a position to keep pace with the growth of the Italian population. As a result a large number of Italian children have attended French schools.

The policy of the Italian Government both in pre-Fascist and Fascist times has been aimed at developing the national Italian consciousness of Italians in Tunisia and keeping their ties with the homeland alive and strong.

Increased Fascist Activity

The defeat of France gave added impetus to activities of the Italian Fascist organizations. Moreover, the presence of numerous Italian commissions for the purpose of demilitarizing Tunisia could not but give the Italian population an added sense of security and power in their dealings with the French administration.

An aspect of the Tunisian-Italian question which appears to have come to the fore particularly since the war is the anti-Italian feeling among the Arabs. This feeling is particularly violent in the south of Tunisia, due to the proximity of the Libyan border and the indignation of the Arabs over the harsh treatment meted out by the Italians to their fellow Moslems in Libya.

The War Last Week . . .

American Heavy Bombers Active Over Widespread War Fronts

Victory in North Africa Demonstrates Striking Power of Integrated Force

The weight and accuracy of America's growing air power was felt last week on almost all the fronts of World War II. Big U. S. bombers covered Axis-held territory in Europe, the Mediterranean, the North Pacific and the South Pacific, hammering heavy blows against ports, armament works, supply and repair centers, and shipping.

The value of strategic bombing, carefully calculated and applied, was pointed out by the recent Allied victory in Tunisia, where Allied air superiority prevented the Axis from reinforcing or evacuating its beleagured African forces, and, in combination with the very effective naval blockade of northeastern Tunisia, kept the enemy immobilized while Allied ground forces closed in.

Chief Air Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, describing in detail the strategy by which Allied planes strangled the Axis and prevented a Dunkirk evacuation of Tunisia, said: "A far-flung lasso with the noose gradually tightened to a strangling knot—that was the application of air power in the Mediterranean."

Mediterranean Reopened to Allies

Extensive air operations are still being carried out against important Axis-held Mediterranean ports—shipping bases in Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. Wednesday night (May 12) the strategic air force attacked railroad yards and docks at Naples, starting huge fires. Thursday, heavy and medium bombers with fighter escort attacked Cagliari, at the southern tip of Sardinia, hit several vessels lying in the harbor, set great fires in railroad yards and industrial areas, and shot down nine enemy aircraft.

All week these raids have continued. Augusta, on the east coast of Sicily, Civitavecchia, central Italian seaport 38 miles northwest of Rome, and several important Sardinian ports were among the targets picked out by the Allied air fleet for attack. Ships, fuel storage facilities, ammunition dumps, docks, airfields, railroads, and industrial areas were all hit with devastating accuracy.

Now that Allied planes can be based in North Africa and used to protect convoys, the Mediterranean sea route is "virtually open again," according to Air Marshal Tedder. Although there may be losses in the Mediterranean, he said, convoys can now pass through the Sicilian Straits, saving more than 5,000 miles for Allied ships en route to and from the East.

Results of Air Coordination

Summarizing the net result of coordinated use of air power in the campaign of Tunisia, the War Department announced that in the 6 months and 3 days of the African campaign the USAAF and the RAF destroyed 2,000 enemy planes while losing 770 of their own. In the first 11 days of May alone, the score was 300 Axis planes downed against 49 Allied planes lost—a ratio of 6 to 1.

And from May 7, the announcement said, the enemy's air strength was almost at the mercy of the Allies, with the Axis losing approximately 11 planes for every plane the Allies lost. May 7 was the day Tunis and Bizerte fell to the British First Army and the U. S. Second Army Corps. On that day, Allied planes flew 2,748 sorties, an average of almost 2 a minute for the 24 hours. (A sortie is a single flight by one plane.)

—*Mats available.*

But this record of plane against plane, impressive as it is, relates only a fragment, the War Department said, of the Air Forces' contribution to the victorious North African campaign culminating in the Axis debacle on Cape Bon. The Mediterranean Air Command, under Sir Arthur Tedder, provided in the Tunisian campaign the first large-scale demonstration of the "resistlessness" of an aerial striking force employing all its capabilities in an integrated pattern.

Air Divisions Explained

Here, in this announcement, the War Department explained the composition of the Mediterranean Air Command and made clear the division of U. S. air power into the strategic force, the tactical force, the reconnaissance wing, the coastal force, the troop carrier command, the training command, and the air service command.

The Strategic Air Force cut the enemy's lines of supply and communications, which began in Italy and led through Sicily to Tunis and Bizerte. Composed of heavy bombers, medium bombers, and long-range fighters, it struck continuously at Axis shipping, ports, harbors, bases, and other points from which the Axis might dispatch reinforcements of men and material.

The Tactical Air Force, operating in close cooperation with its Allied ground forces, threw its weight into "support bombing," striking at enemy troops, armored forces, fortifications, airfields—targets in the area of actual fighting or in the support of a battle at sea.

To the Troop Carrier Command went the job of operating scheduled courier planes to transport military personnel, mail, and supplies throughout the entire Northwest African Theater.

The Coastal Air Force was charged with the defense of the entire Allied-held northwest African coastline, the aerial protection of our convoys and the handling of antisubmarine operations. The job of the Training Command was to give all newly arrived combat crews training for the operations peculiar to the theater. The Air Service Command worked to supply and maintain the theater's tactical organizations.

All of these commands, forces and services, the War Department said, provided the "team" that drove the Axis out of Africa.

(*Continued on page 541*)

War Production

WPB Calls Halt on Expansion Of Capital Equipment, Tools

Nation's Physical Plant Now Adequate For Maximum Use of Men, Materials

With the exception of certain special programs, some special machinery, and further expansion of raw materials production, the United States at last has the machine tools and the capital equipment it needs to build production to crush the Axis. For the first time in its history, the Nation now has a physical plant adequate to make the maximum use of its resources in men, skills, and materials.

Reaching of this significant milestone in the war program and in the Nation's industrial development was signalized by action taken by the full board of the War Production Board. The action—designed to throw maximum strength into production of goods for the fighting fronts—called for two steps.

The first step involves a reexamination of all previously approved projects for construction of new manufacturing plants and machinery, to determine whether the need for them cannot be eliminated by a greater use of present structures, plant capacities, machine tools, and equipment. The second step calls for no purchase of new machine tools, machinery or equipment, or erection of buildings, until it has been conclusively proved that the work cannot be done by existing facilities.

Will Stop Some Building

The effects of the move will be far-reaching. Some new facilities now being built will be stopped; some facilities which are now in place producing direct or indirect military goods will be curtailed, as shifts are made from one type of production to another. These shutdowns and curtailments represent a gain to the war effort; they free skilled craftsmen who are urgently needed in war plants, and they free for direct war production machinery and equipment which is needed with equal urgency. All in all, they make it possible to continue the rising rate of over-all war production which must be continued if the year's program is to be met.

The action follows months of study of the facilities situation, in which a number of cancelations of construction projects have previously been announced, and represents a united move by the armed services and WPB.

Its details were examined at a number of meetings of the Board of WPB, which brings together top officials of the War Department, the Navy Department, and other war agencies and which thus served as the means through which joint action by all of these agencies was readily obtained.

All of this of course means that the Nation has increased its manufacturing capacity enormously. It has increased it so enormously that maintenance of facility expansion at the 1942 level—which at times took nearly three million men from the country's labor force—is obviously no longer called for. Likewise, when the production of all-important items such as ships and guns is governed by the supply of steel, it is no longer wise to divert from 20 to 24 percent of the Nation's steel output to the construction field, as was the case at one time last year.

Limited by Lack of Materials

In many parts of the war program the volume of war matériel which can be produced is limited by the supply of materials available rather than by lack of manufacturing capacity. Any reduction which can be made in new construction thus will release for direct munitions production substantial quantities of steel and other metals which otherwise would go into buildings or into machinery. In the metal working industries as a whole, full two-shift operation of all machines would more than use up all of the materials presently available.

Thus there is now being undertaken, within the war program, a conversion job not unlike the conversion that accompanied industry's original changeover from civilian to military production.

Past experience in plant conversion and machine tool transfers indicates that many plant facilities originally planned for the production of curtailed items can be readily converted to the production of items for which demands are more urgent. Examples were cited of facilities which in the past have been cleanly shifted from the production of one type of armament to another.

Two new tests will be applied by regional offices of the War Production Board before approval is given to priority ratings assigned by officers of the Army, Navy, or other Government agency for delivery of machine tools and capital equipment. These are, that the item requested must be required urgently, and that no suitable second-hand equipment or subcontracting facilities are available.

Copper Recovery Aids War Effort

Idle Copper Allocated to Date Totals 197 Million Pounds

The extent to which the War Production Board's copper recovery program is aiding the Nation's war industries is shown by the fact that to date 197,000,000 pounds of "idle and excessive" copper, both in primary and fabricated forms, have been allocated for war use.

The amount, WPB announced, represents two-thirds of the total amount of copper thus far reported under the program. Of the remaining 100,000,000 pounds reported, approximately 36,000,000 pounds consist of assembled products contaminated with materials not suitable for copper scrap. Arrangements for the movement of the balance are currently being made at Copper Recovery Corporation.

Original estimates were that "idle and excessive" copper to be recovered ranged from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds. So far 114,000 firms have been approached in connection with the recovery program and plans are under way to reach 98,000 plumbers, building contractors and their suppliers.

Some Retained by Owners

Of the amount thus far allocated, 62,000,000 pounds are in the form of fabricated copper and copper-base alloy. Thirty million pounds have been directed into the regular scrap market, 56,000,000 pounds have been sold for use in present form, and 93,500,000 pounds have been allocated for remelting. The remaining 17,000,000 pounds have been retained by owners for production.

A substantial majority of owners of copper have agreed to sell idle material for remelting for war use at the special Government prices which are well above scrap prices.

WPB Orders Increase In Woolen Output

Yarn, Fabric Manufacture To Be 6 Percent Higher

An increase of 6 percent in the production of wool yarn and wool fabric was called for last week by the War Production Board. At the same time the WPB announced amendments to the hosiery control order. Textile requirements for the war effort have created shortages in civilian and export supply, therefore it was deemed advisable to amend the hosiery order in the interests of greater conservation.

Minimums Set for Gage

Minimum specifications as to gage, fineness of yarn, and construction of full-fashioned cotton hosiery are established by the new schedule to the order, as well as standards for length, area of heel splicing, etc. Generally, the schedule represents no major departure from current manufacturing practices, with the exception that very fine cotton yarns which have not been found serviceable or durable are eliminated as a conservation measure.

At the same time, the amended order resulted in a further assurance that full-fashioned rayon hosiery will wear well through the requirement that such hosiery must now have cotton reinforcement in the toe as a check against too rapid wear.

Restrictions of the schedule do not apply to modified or full lace mesh constructions, to jacquard mesh constructions, or to so-called nonrun or runproof hosiery.

"Every pound of wool yarn and every yard of wool fabric that can be produced are needed to meet our total requirement for the balance of 1943," said Kenneth W. Marriner, chief of the WPB Wool Branch.

"Last year the industry turned out a record total of 525 million yards of wool fabrics and 89 million pounds of wool yarns.

"This year, because of larger military and lend-lease requirements, we must increase this production by a minimum of 6 percent—or at least 30 million yards.

"This relatively small increase in production can be achieved if every manufacturer does his utmost to boost his present rate of production in spite of the fact that the industry is already operating at record levels."

Paper Conservation Program Urged By WPB for Schools, Colleges

Increased Demands for "V" Cartons Necessitate Cut in Civilian Uses

Conservation programs which have reduced civilian consumption of such vital materials as plastics and steel, can readily be extended into other fields, the War Production Board indicated last week, calling for further curtailment in the use of paper. The WPB's recommendations on paper conservation were directed to schools and colleges throughout the country.

The results of the plastic's conservation program were outlined by the Plastics Section, Chemicals Division, WPB.

"Not only is it impossible to produce high-grade and competitive war implements without plastics, but to maintain the mass production of war implements it is necessary to use large quantities of plastics to the point where the capacity of the industry has been challenged in many instances by the load placed upon it," the statement said.

"With the advent of Pearl Harbor, the industry's problems along these lines were greatly intensified, and the difficulty of procuring equipment made necessary the establishment of close teamwork between the industry and Government with a view to providing those materials necessary to the building of our war machine.

"The requirements of the armed forces are naturally given first and most emphatic consideration, but the allocators must at all times be mindful of their responsibility to provide at least for the irreducible minimum essential civilian needs."

Sleeping Equipment

Although seriously affected by manpower shortages, Government restrictions on critical materials, and demands from the armed forces, manufacturers are managing to conserve steel and, at the same time, continue to turn out enough sleeping equipment to keep the homes of America supplied with beds, mattresses, springs, and studio couches, it was revealed in a supply status round-up by WPB.

Lack of steel is the biggest problem. Sacrificing metal-consuming innersprings, mattress manufacturers have reverted to the construction of an earlier period. Cotton felt, hair, spongelike rubber, flax, twine, ticking, and skilled labor add to the problems of wartime mattress makers. Yet with all these complications, substitutes are being discovered and civilian mattress production is about 75 percent of normal.

Paper Conservation

While unessential domestic uses of paper have been eliminated or greatly curtailed, paper requirements of our armed forces for the "V" packing boxes alone have increased to around 600,000 tons a year.

Said C. L. Hough, Jr., chief of the Division's School and College Section:

"Let's give serious thought to our paper requirements by putting into effect steps which have been recommended by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson."

Among these steps were the following: No material should be printed, duplicated, or mimeographed unless it will make a direct contribution to the war. Any contemplated forms, pamphlets, form letters, etc., should be carefully estimated in advance, and the number ordered should be held to the minimum needed to accomplish the purpose. All material to be printed or duplicated should be checked to avoid mistakes which would require a rerun.

—Mats available.

War Manpower . . .

Systematic Planning Important In Reducing Plant Absences

OWI Survey Shows Management Programs Help Cut Industrial Absenteeism

War plants without systematic plans for reducing the causes of absenteeism have nearly twice as high a rate of job absences as those which do have such programs, the Office of War Information reported this week. The OWI report was based on interviews with workers in various industries and various sections of the country, talks with a number of the absentees themselves, and information from the plants, representatives of labor and management, and community leaders.

Seven plants with systematic programs were found to have a job absence rate averaging 4.4 percent a month. Nine other war plants, with hit-or-miss methods, had an absence rate of 8.1 percent.

Reasons for Absenteeism

Analysis of absence records of 1,800 workers showed:

1. Married women are absent most. Next come single men, then single women. Married men are absent least.

2. Those who had been on the job between 3 months and 2 years were most frequently absent. Next came those with less than 3 months. Least absent were the old hands with more than 2 years' experience.

3. New residents of a community are more often absent from the job than regular residents.

4. Workers who object to plant health or safety conditions, or lunch arrangements, or promotional policy, are more frequently absent than satisfied workers.

More than half of the workers had specific suggestions in answer to the question of what can be done to cut down absenteeism. The most frequent suggestions were for rearrangement of hours of work and not granting overtime pay for the week in which the worker is absent. Other suggestions: Improve plant conditions, community conditions, wages, and productive efficiency, educate employees, reward regular attendance, discharge the absentees and put them in the army.

Criticism by many women workers and by some men centered around inadequate and unsanitary washroom facilities, which are directly related to health. One machinery plant was found to have remodeled its washrooms and provided lounges for women. In an aircraft company with no lockers and inadequate washroom facilities, it was found that uniforms which quickly become oil-soaked are changed only once a week, and produce skin rashes and contribute to colds. Another company allows men a half hour on company time to shower and change, and is installing a laundry to supply fresh underwear, overalls, and socks each day.

The difference in absences between plants with programs and those without was shown in two aircraft companies in the same community, where housing, working and living conditions were substantially the same for both groups of workers. The absence rate in the yard with a systematic program, one of the most thorough of all the plants surveyed, was half that of the other.

Investigations Asked

A plant has taken a long step in dealing with the problem of absenteeism if it institutes a systematic investigatory procedure for absences, the survey disclosed. It also was found that when a plant provides facilities for the workers' convenience, his reasons for absence are automatically reduced.

Punitive methods were used in some of the plants, including dismissals and lay-offs, but these seem to be used mostly as threats except in a few flagrant examples. One shipyard tried to shame absentees by issuing "Hitler checks" for time lost, but the resentment was so strong that the company quickly dropped the plan. Some workers quit, and many brought in evidence they were ill or had other justifiable reasons for absence.

Medical and accident prevention programs were major factors in systematic antiabsenteeism efforts. Some plants have medical staffs or clinics, and visiting nurses. A staff of safety men, insistence upon safety shoes and other devices, and requirement that simple safety rules be universally observed have also been used effectively.

Map Manpower Plan For District IV

Regional Program Covers Four Southern States

A regional plan for employment stabilization in War Manpower Commission's Region IV, as developed by the Regional Management and Labor Committee, was announced last week by Leo R. Werts, acting regional director. Region IV covers the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

The new stabilization plan became effective on May 15.

"The purpose of the plan is to provide Government, management, and labor with an effective system for providing workers where needed to do war production and essential civilian work," Mr. Werts said. "The plan provides for holding workers on their jobs where needed or permitting them to transfer to other jobs under certain conditions."

ENTIRE NATION COVERED BY STABILIZATION PLANS

The entire Nation is now covered by regional stabilization plans established with the approval of labor-management committees, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, disclosed on Monday.

The last sector not covered, that with regional headquarters at Chicago, adopted its job control plan at midnight Sunday, May 16.

These regional plans will cover all communities until the localities adopt their own area stabilization plans, Mr. McNutt told reporters.

The plan provides that an employer in essential industry may not hire a worker whose most recent employment was in an essential industry unless such a worker presents either a statement of availability from his most recent employer or a statement of availability from the local United States Employment Office.

Under the plan workers may transfer from one essential industry to another if such a step will aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

The plan also outlines valid reasons which entitle an employee to a statement of availability and sets up procedures under which statements may be obtained.

War Wages and Labor . . .

WLB Reports Past Wage Increases Had Little Effect on Prices

Byrnes' Directive Clarifies and Defines Board's Wage Adjustment Authority

Wage-adjustment powers of the National War Labor Board under the "Hold-the-Line" Executive Order of April 8 were clarified and defined by Director of Economic Stabilization Byrnes last week. At the same time the Board, in its first monthly report to the Senate, disclosed the extent to which even before the issuance of the "Hold-the-Line" Order, the WLB had been holding its part of the line.

Effect of Increases on Prices

"Wage adjustments approved by the Board as a result of all the voluntary wage applications affected prices in only 8 cases out of 3,000 Chairman William H. Davis of the WLB pointed out last week.

Mr. Davis' statement was made in a letter transmitting a WLB report to the Senate analyzing the results of the Board's wage stabilization program.

Statistics Cited

In 99.2 percent of the voluntary applications, employers have stated that no price increase would be requested if the proposed adjustment were approved. In two-thirds of the cases, the OPA denied the requested price relief.

"The Board therefore has been able to make great strides toward stabilizing wages without affecting the price structure," Davis stated.

Straight-time hourly rates in manufacturing industries increased only 1.9 cents, or 2.3 percent, during the period September 1942 to February 1943. This was only a third of the rise during the same period a year ago. "Even this small figure," Chairman Davis pointed out, "because it includes factors such as upgrading and shifts to higher-paid war jobs, overstates the actual change in basic wage and salary rates since last October."

Few Basic Changes

Less than one-fourth of the increased industrial pay roll during the past winter resulted from changes in basic wage and salary rates, the only factor over which the WLB has any control. Over three-fourths of the increase, Chairman Davis told the Senate, "resulted from factors inherent in the national purpose to win the war: expanding employment, increases in hours of work, and shifts of workers from low-paid civilian to higher skilled and higher paid war jobs."

"The typical applicant for wage and salary relief before the War Labor Board since the act of Congress of October 2, has been a small businessman with no union in his plant, seeking relief for less than one-half of his work force," Chairman Davis pointed out on the basis of figures contained in the report. Seventy-seven percent of the voluntary applications for wage adjustments were filed by employers alone; 70 percent of the voluntary applicants employed fewer than 100 workers; and the average applicant wanted to adjust the wages and salaries of only 41 percent of his total number of employees.

Authority Partly Restored

After a series of conferences between members of the WLB and James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, as to the interpretation of the Executive Order of April 8 and the policies to be pursued under it, Director Byrnes on May 12 issued a clarifying order.

Byrnes said that his directive—

(*a*) reaffirms the Little Steel formula, under which the WLB continued to be able to make wage and salary adjustments even after the issuance of the "Hold-the-Line" Order;

(*b*) makes clear the authority of the Board to make wage adjustments under the authority contained in the order, provided such adjustments are within the existing price structure and within existing levels of production costs;

(*c*) makes clear that any wage adjustments which may furnish the basis either to increase price ceilings or increase production costs cannot become effective until approved by the Director.

Board Accuses Lewis Of Defiance of Law

Challenges U. S. Sovereignty And Aids Enemy, WLB Says

The National War Labor Board issued the following unanimous statement Monday after John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America refused to respond to the Board's order that the UMW meet with the bituminous coal operators and the Board to consider the resumption of collective bargaining:

"(1) The issue now confronting the Nation in this dispute is whether Mr. Lewis is above and beyond the laws which apply to all other citizens of the United States.

"(2) The labor dispute in this case, like all other labor disputes, is within the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board under Executive Order 9017 of January 12, 1942.

"(3) This law applies to the coal miners and coal operators as well as to every other citizen of the United States.

"(4) In demanding a wage increase and at the same time refusing to seek the approval of the National War Labor Board, Mr. Lewis is defying the lawfully established procedures of the Government of the United States.

"(5) This is not only a defiance of our laws, but it is also the only thing that stands in the way of the working out of a new contract for the mine workers by orderly peaceful procedure in accordance with the order of the National War Labor Board of May 14, 1943, and the national stabilization policy under the act of Congress of October 2, 1942.

"(6) This defiance challenges the sovereignty of the United States in time of war and gives aid and comfort to our enemies."

The Board met with the operators Monday morning as planned, although UMW representatives refused to appear. The Board instructed the operators to proceed with negotiations in the dispute only under the conditions contained in the Board's order of May 14.

The May 14 order was issued on the basis of preliminary findings by a tripartite panel of the WLB. It provided that both parties meet with the Board to work out arrangements for the resumption of bargaining, prior to undertaking further negotiations. The order also provided that any wage agreement reached will be subject to WLB approval, that work must continue uninterruptedly in the mines, and that any wage adjustment will be retroactive to March 31.

War Rationing . . .

Car Owners Outside East to Get New Ration Books by Mail

Application Forms Available About June 22; Eastern Motorists Use Present Books

Twenty-five million car owners and 160,000 motorcyclists will get their next basic gasoline ration books (A and D) by mail, under plans announced Sunday by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown.

This is the third big ration job to be handled by mail this year. OPA recently announced that applications for War Ration Book 3 and the renewal of the fuel oil rations would be handled by mail.

The basic books for motorists outside the eastern shortage area expire on July 21, and it is to replace these that the mail-order plan has been devised. Motorists in the 17 Eastern States will continue to use their present books, the A-6 coupons becoming valid in the shortage area on July 22.

Eliminates Registration

Under the streamlined procedure which eliminates another registration at school or ration board sites, a motorist outside the gasoline shortage area will:

1. Pick up a simple application form any time beginning about June 22 at a service station or other conveniently located place designated by his local ration board.

2. Fill out the form and mail it to his War Price and Rationing Board together with (*a*) the signed back cover of his present "A" book, and (*b*) his current tire inspection record showing that proper inspections have been made.

Boards will begin processing these applications as soon as they start coming in, so that all new "A" books should be mailed out and in the hands of motorists before July 21. However, to be sure of getting a new "A" book by the time the old one expires, motorists should act promptly in filing their applications, OPA warned.

Applies to Motorcyclists

Motorcycle owners outside the East will follow the same procedure as motorists. Those in the East, however, will be asked to go, or write, to their ration boards for an application form. The relatively small number of motorcyclists, OPA explained, would make a general distribution of forms at filling stations too expensive and wasteful.

Both car owners and motorcyclists will use the same application form which is similar to the one used for basic rations last year. It simply asks for the owner's name and address and the description of his vehicle. All the needed information may be obtained from the registration card and the old tire inspection record issued the car or motorcycle.

Boards May Revoke Rations

The power of War Price and Rationing Boards to revoke gasoline rations of motorists and other gasoline users has been broadened, and they may conduct hearings without referring the case to the District OPA office in many instances, the Office of Price Administration announced on May 11.

In only two types of cases may a Board suspend or revoke ration coupons without consulting the District OPA office, or without a hearing.

These are:

1. Where the Board finds that the holder of a ration is not entitled to the ration on the basis of facts stated in his application.

This enables a Board to review applications at any time, and recall any coupons that were over-issued, or which were issued on the basis of misinformation.

2. Where the Office of Defense Transportation has certified to the Board that a ration holder has violated ODT regulations.

The Office of Defense Transportation makes recommendations for revocation of rations in whole or in part in such cases, and OPA rationing boards are expected to act in accordance with these recommendations. Appeals are to be made to ODT, not to the OPA Board. Reports brought to a rationing board of any violation of ODT regulations by the operator of a commercial vehicle are referred to the ODT for investigation and recommendation.

Boards are instructed to serve notices of hearings at least 3 days in advance, so that ration holders will have an opportunity to meet the charges.

OPA Amends Meat Rationing Rules

Greater Freedom Afforded For Farm Families

The Office of Price Administration during the past week amended its meat rationing regulations to wipe out certain restrictions on the customhouse slaughtering of home-produced livestock for consumption on the farm, defined home-canned foods as distinguished from commercially canned products, and authorized reductions in the point value of some grades of farm butter.

Under the meat regulations as originally drawn, a farmer who brought his own cattle to a custom slaughtering house for slaughter and dressing had to surrender his red point stamps for the resulting meat, while if he killed and dressed the animal himself on the farm the meat was ration free.

The regulations now provide that a farmer and his family may consume meat raised on any farm he owns or operates, and may transfer meat from one of his farms to another to provide food for members of the household, without giving up ration points.

However, if the farm owner lives in a city, or any place other than a farm, he must give up ration points for the meat he consumes off the farm, although he need not necessarily pay for the meat in money.

Priced at 8 Points

Under the processed foods rationing program, OPA explained, all home-canned fruits and vegetables have a "point price" of 8 points per quart. Commercially processed foods, on the other hand, have specific point values assigned to each kind and container weight, according to the Official Table of Point Values.

Processed foods are considered to be "home-canned" if they have been canned in a kitchen primarily used for the preparation of meals, or in a kitchen used to demonstrate the preparation of such meals, as in a school or home economics center; or if they have been canned in a separate building or shed which a farm home has equipped for canning purposes—provided that the owner has first obtained permission from his local ration board to treat food produced there as home canned. This permission will be granted if the applicant indicates clearly that the facilities are not of commercial-production scale.

Rationing Reminders

WAR RATION BOOK THREE

Application cards, good for a single individual or an entire family, will be distributed by letter carriers *May 20* through *June 5.*

FOOD

Meats, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—Red stamps A through D have expired; E through H remain valid for the entire month of *May;* J becomes valid *May 23.*

Processed Foods.—Blue stamps A through F have expired; G through J remain valid for the month of *May.*

Coffee.—Stamp No. 23 in War Ration Book One is valid for 1 pound through *May 30.*

Sugar.—Stamp No. 12 in War Ration Book One is valid for 5 pounds through *May 30.* Announcement of final plans whereby housewives may obtain sugar for home canning will be made this week.

STOVES

Nation-wide rationing of heating and cooking stoves that burn coal, wood, oil, or gas will begin in the latter part of *June.* (See next column.)

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons remain valid in all zones until *September 30.* They are worth 10 gallons for class 1 users and 100 gallons for class 2 users in all rationed areas except southern Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and Kentucky, where they are worth 11 and 110 gallons respectively.

It is planned to give householders in the 33 fuel-oil-rationed States and the District of Columbia their next season's ration coupons through the mails, and to permit the use of approximately one-third of next season's coupons beginning *July 1* so that tanks may be filled during the summer season.

Apartment houses, rooming houses, hotels, and similar residential buildings using fuel oil for hot water purposes only will be eligible to receive extra rations if basic hot water needs have increased.

GASOLINE

B and C coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books. A-5 coupons are good for three gallons in Eastern States and four gallons elsewhere. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia validity runs to *July 21;* in the rest of the country, validity runs to *May 21.*

OPA has asked cooperation of law enforcement agencies in weeding out willful violators of the pleasure-driving ban—those persons who use their B and C books for nonessential driving.

Commercial vehicle operators whose gasoline allotments have been reduced will be required to surrender their excess T coupons to the ODT when their operations are reviewed or when their revised Certificates of War Necessity are issued.

Members of the armed forces on leave or furlough for three days or more may qualify for a special ration of gasoline for personal errands for which other means of transportation are not available.

For information on distribution of new basic ration books, see page 528.

TIRES

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20 may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates.

Drivers with gasoline rations for more than 240 miles monthly are eligible for any grade of new tires when present casings are not recappable. The only drivers who can be issued new tire certificates even though they have recappable casings are those in occupations where they sometimes have to drive at such high speeds on emergency calls that recaps might not be safe.

An eligible truck operator who is unable to get rationing certificates for new tires because his War Price and Rationing Board has exhausted its quota can obtain certificates for used tires instead.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through *June 15.* Certain types of shoes are not rationed.

Rationing of Stoves To Begin in June

OPA Expands Ration Plan To Cover Entire Nation

Nation-wide rationing of heating and cooking stoves that burn coal, wood, oil or gas will begin late in June, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown announced last week.

Under direction from the War Production Board, OPA is expanding the plan under which coal and oil heating stoves are already rationed in 32 States where fuel oil is rationed. The plan for rationing cooking stoves as well as heating stoves was developed to assure fair distribution of the limited number available, Mr. Brown stated.

After the plan goes into effect, applicants for a stove purchase certificate must qualify under these general eligibility rules: that the stove is to be used in essential living or working space; that the applicant has no stove that can be used or must have the stove to replace one worn out beyond repair; that the applicant has not within 60 days disposed of a stove which could have been used.

Will Ration Six Types

Six specific types of stoves will be rationed under the program: coal or wood heating stoves (including laundry stoves, but excluding water heaters); oil heating stoves; gas heating stoves; coal or wood cooking stoves; oil cooking stoves; and gas cooking stoves.

Anyone who wants to buy a stove after plan becomes effective will apply first to his War Price and Rationing Board for a purchase certificate which will be issued on the basis of need.

However, the number of purchase certificates which a War Price and Rationing Board may issue will be limited by a quota system set up to assure fair allocation of the total supply of stoves.

Dealers and wholesalers, on dates to be announced, will register their 1941 sales of new stoves and their present inventory of new stoves with War Price and Rationing Boards. The Board will then assign each dealer or wholesaler an inventory allowance. Manufacturers will register with OPA in Washington on a special form to be supplied them.

The question of whether a householder can or cannot convert his oil burning furnace to the use of coal or wood will not be raised in connection with next season's domestic rations.

War Prices

OPA District Offices Empowered To Define 127 Market Areas

New Dollars-and-Cents Community Program Clarified by OPA Announcement

Following the announcement of dollars-and-cents community ceiling prices, the Office of Price Administration last week gave its district offices powers necessary to put such ceilings into effect.

Clarifying the dollars-and-cents price program, OPA announced that the community prices apply to every retail seller except retail route sellers. District offices of OPA were empowered to define the 127 market areas involved and were also given authority to select brands and package sizes for pricing, collect basic cost data, compute retail community prices and issue community price orders. In setting the prices, OPA selected brands and package sizes that make up approximately 70 percent of the total sales in the area. In some cases it was necessary to limit brand coverage to meet the time schedule, but this will be rectified in a short time.

Meat Prices Reduced

Carrying out Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown's promise to roll back food prices wherever possible, OPA has issued a number of new regulations reducing the price of meat and certain other commodities.

Maximum retail prices for all parts of processed hams (bone-in) and processed picnic hams are cut back from one to three cents per pound. At the same time, the portion of the ham itself that may be sold in slices is increased to one-third from the former one-fifth.

In a further step to tighten control of retail prices of meat, OPA formalized by amendment its earlier request that a group of the largest retail meat distributors hold their selling prices at least 10 percent below the dollars-and-cents ceilings which go into effect next Monday.

Price Administrator Brown had previously requested these distributors to maintain the lower ceilings until the OPA had further opportunity to appraise the feasibility of establishing a special pricing classification for the largest-volume sellers.

The schedule of canners' maximum prices for tuna fish, bonito and yellowtail were revised from $1 to $3 a case for the one-pound size, depending on the species. Since retail prices for this fish are obtained by applying first wholesalers' and then retailers' mark-ups, the action means a reduction of from 1 to 3 cents a half-pound can at the retail level, again depending on species.

Two revisions of previous policy were also announced. The differential of 75 cents a hundredweight in favor of selected seed potatoes over maximum prices for table stock was removed. At the same time the prohibition against the sale of the selected seed potatoes for human consumption was lifted.

The prohibition against the sale of certified seed potatoes for human consumption still stands.

Adjustments Must Be Uniform

The policy of providing for adjustable pricing on sales of meat to war procurement agencies was ended today.

OPA's action has the effect of maintaining the war procurement agencies on the same basis as other buyers, since no evidence has been developed during the past 10 months which shows that the cost of doing business with war procurement agencies is higher than civilian costs. Further, the granting of any price differentials for government sales creates market disturbances. In making this change the Administrator is satisfied that price control adjustments for meats cannot be made on a class-of-trade basis, but must be made uniformly.

The permission originally granted April 23 to Government war procurement agencies to waive certain discounts in the purchase of beef was extended a second time.

Correcting an error in original calculation of the prices, OPA advanced the maximum price of fresh picnic hams (round half) 3 cents a pound in the Middle Atlantic and Northeastern States and in the Rocky Mountain area.

At the same time, OPA added another price classification to the Prosciutto ham pricing schedule.

A mark-up for primary distributors of dried fruits was put in effect to facilitate the flow of dried fruits to small wholesalers.

Directory Designed To Speed Inquiries

OPA List Links Commodities With Personnel in Charge

In line with the policy of simplifying price procedure, the Office of Price Administration last week announced a number of changes and innovations designed to facilitate price adjustment applications and to help the public in its dealings with OPA.

Anyone wishing to discuss matters pertaining to a specific commodity or service with OPA will find the new Directory of Commodities and Services of interest. By use of an alphabetical list of commodities, which covers 5,000 items, the visitor to OPA can easily find the individual he is seeking and his telephone extension number. Items affected by rationing orders are annotated and the directory also includes rationing regulations and the personnel of the organization administering them.

The current issue is the first of the directories to be made public and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 30 cents. The publication will be revised and re-issued periodically.

Price adjustment applications and petitions for amendment of price regulations no longer need to be notarized, according to a recent ruling. This does not apply to protests or documents filed in support of protests, however, since these constitute the basis for court action and are subject to different rules. They must continue to be notarized.

Other Changes Introduced

Several other changes were introduced last week to improve and clarify procedure for handling price adjustment applications on war goods:

1. Commodities and services covered previously by the general term "essential to the war effort" now are specifically defined as those sold to the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration, for lend-lease purposes, and to an Allied Government.

2. Contracts for war goods with the exception of scrap and waste material and meats may be entered into, and bids or offers made, at prices higher than the established maximums during the five days prior to the filing of an application for adjustment as well as until final disposition of the application, but payments are prohibited at the higher level until action has been taken on the adjustment application.

Coal Executives Discuss Prices

Operators of Company Stores Asked to State Earnings

Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes announced that he had called the heads of 10 of the largest coal companies and the officers in charge of their commissaries to Washington to discuss prices charged in company stores and action which might be taken to minimize the cost of living of the miners. The officials were requested to bring with them earnings statements of their stores for the past three years and data showing prices charged for food and clothing.

The operating managers of all mines taken over by the Government also have been directed to file detailed reports on company store operations and to set up accounting systems immediately which would enable Government investigators to make an easy determination of the costs and selling prices of all things sold by them.

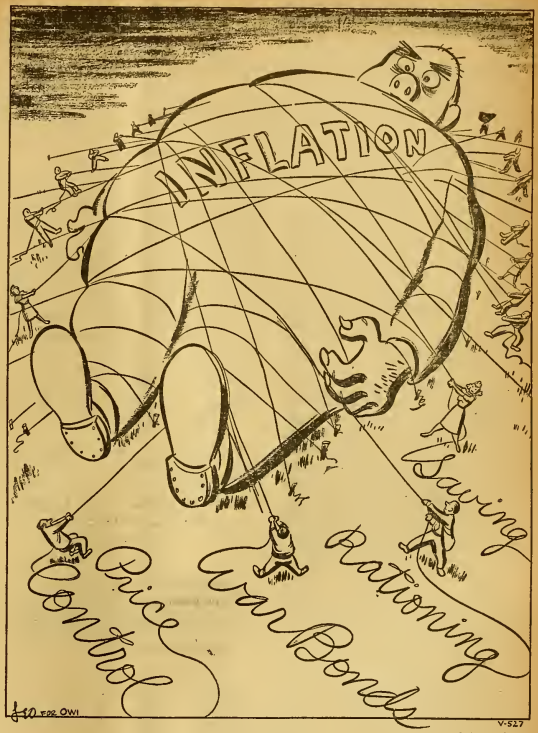
Must Comply With OPA

Federal mine managers already are under directions from Administrator Ickes to operate their stores and commissaries in strict compliance with maximum price regulations issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Telegrams asking the executives to meet with Administrator Ickes at the Department of the Interior stated that the purpose of the meeting was "to discuss prices charged in company stores as they affect the cost of living, and nature of action which should be taken immediately to minimize this cost."

The telegrams were sent to the following heads of coal companies:

Benjamin Fairless, United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. P. Williams, Koppers Coal Co., Pittsburgh; J. B. Morrow, Pittsburgh Coal Co., Pittsburgh; George Humphreys, M. A. Hanna Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Charles Dunlap, Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., New York, N. Y.; O. L. Alexander, Pocahontas Fuel Co., New York; J. D. Francis, Island Creek Coal Co., Huntington, W. Va.; Robert Hill, Consolidation Coal Co., New York; Eugene Grace, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa., and Heath S. Clark, Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Co., Indiana, Pa. The steel companies represented in the list operate "captive" coal mines.



—*Mats available.*

Store's Relation to Company

The letters to the Government's operating mine managers directed them to list the names and addresses of each company store and its relation to the mining company, information whether the store sells to the public as well as to mine workers, a brief description or a list of the kinds of commodities sold by the store, and information as to whether any of these commodities are available to mine workers at independent stores in the community.

The letter stated:

"If your company, or any subsidiary or affiliate, operates a store or commissary in connection with the mines now in Government possession, you are directed immediately to institute a system of books and records, and to retain all invoices of goods purchased, which will permit easy determination of the costs and the selling prices of all things sold in such store or commissary."

Preliminary investigations have revealed large mark-ups in prices charged for shoes, clothing, furniture, and other commodities in certain instances.

"The prices charged miners for food, clothing, and other necessary goods by company stores operated or connected with the mines taken over by the Government will be thoroughly explored, and appropriate steps will be taken to see that the mine workers are charged fair prices," Administrator Ickes said.

Government in War . . .

FBI Has Arrested 13,000 Aliens Since U. S. Entry Into War

Agency Investigates Sabotage, Sedition, Enforces Selective Service Rulings

Less than 1 hour after the Japanese bombs started falling on Pearl Harbor at about 7:55 a. m., Honolulu time, December 7, 1941, the FBI had gone into action. The entire service went on a 24 hour basis and all annual leave was canceled. The necessary precautions were taken immediately to prevent and forestall any possible damage to defense plants, communication facilities and vital installations.

For Director J. Edgar Hoover and the entire personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the entrance of the United States into the world-wide struggle meant only an intensification of a war which began almost 3 years before. In the early summer of 1939 the President of the United States called upon the FBI to be the central coordinating agency in the handling of civilian matters pertaining to the Nation's security. The outbreak of war furnished the "go" signal—immediately special agents of the FBI and cooperating local law enforcement officers swept into action and wrecked whatever plans our enemies may have had to destroy us from within.

Disloyal Aliens Held

As darkness settled on December 8, 1941, a total of 1,771 alien enemies, of whom the majority were Japanese, had been taken out of circulation. (Less than 100 were arrested during a corresponding period at the time of World War I.) The program was continued during the weeks and months which followed and to date apprehensions have totaled approximately 13,000. Those unable to give convincing evidence of their loyalty to the United States have been held for internment, parole or release by hearing boards. Over 4,800 alien enemies have been interned, while those paroled and released after hearings total 3,361 and 1,187, respectively. The cases of others are presently awaiting disposition. Over 23,000 premises of alien enemies have been searched for contraband, and great quantities of unlawful materials have been located and seized.

The expeditious removal of this menace within our midst was the result of careful planning, thorough preparation, and intensive effort by the FBI. A complete investigation was made prior to Pearl Harbor of each alien who might be dangerous in the event of war. This foresight enabled the FBI and cooperating local officers to take effective action immediately when war came and to do it without trampling upon the rights of innocent individuals.

TELL THE FBI-IT WILL DO A BETTER JOB

—Mats available.

That the Federal Bureau of Investigation has met with success in combating the saboteur is evidenced by the complete absence of foreign-inspired sabotage in this war. When Germany dispatched to our shores by submarine two groups of destructionists laden down with large quantities of explosive devices, the FBI, within 2 weeks, apprehended all eight of the saboteurs and frustrated their schemes.

While no foreign-directed acts of sabotage have been committed, the FBI has investigated over 9,200 cases of reported sabotage since January 1, 1940. In approximately 760 cases it was found that sabotage in some form had been committed. In most of these, the damage or attempted damage was traced to spite work, gross negligence, or similar causes. In a very few cases, FBI investigation revealed that misguided individuals, acting on their own initiative, sought to harm the American war effort or aid that of our enemies.

Industrial Plants Protected

The FBI did not wait for saboteurs to land or to commit actual damage to our war effort. Beginning in 1939, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation surveyed the protective facilities of America's leading industrial plants, and as a result of suggestions made to the managements there was a tightening up from the protective standpoint all along the industrial front. Some 25,000 plants, including the approximately 2,350 which were surveyed, were given the benefit of a comprehensive FBI booklet on industrial protection.

The sedition statutes as well as the laws pertaining to the registration of foreign agents have been other potent weapons of the FBI. William Dudley Pelley, Ellis O. Jones, Robert Noble, and George W. Christians, to mention only a few, have been sentenced as seditionists since Pearl Harbor.

Enforce Selective Service

A phase of the FBI's work most intimately connected with the war effort is the enforcement of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Already 200,000 cases have been investigated by the FBI and cooperating local officers. Almost 80,000 men have been located and compliance with the draft law secured, while 5,000 registrations and some 5,600 inductions have been effected through investigative efforts. Some few have flaunted the law, resulting in slightly over 4,000 convictions for draft evasion. Through the FBI's efforts manpower in quantity has been furnished for the armed forces. The program has been handled quietly but effectively, without the confusion of the mass "slacker" raids which were conducted during the era of World War I.

In fighting the battle on the home front the FBI has taken every precaution to protect the rights and reputations of innocent individuals.

Private citizens individually and through patriotic organizations and other groups are cooperating closely with the Bureau and upon request are refraining from rumormongering and vigilantism. As requested by the Chief Executive on January 8, 1943, citizens should continue to refer to the nearest office of the FBI—without prior evaluation or investigation—any and all pertinent information concerning the Nation's internal security.

New Crop of Trained Saboteurs Will Try to Enter Country

Citizens Asked To Cooperate With FBI In Guarding America's War Effort

Increasingly in 1943, every American citizen—whether on the farm, in a small town, or in a metropolis—must consider himself an individual "listening post" for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, because a new crop of rigorously trained Nazi saboteurs will soon be graduated from Berlin's crack school for sabotage and loosed upon the world.

Unless Americans give this help, the OWI warned in a review of citizens' cooperation with the Federal Bureau since 1939, the FBI cannot guarantee to maintain its present remarkable record: no single successful foreign-directed act of sabotage in this war.

Never was this need for citizen cooperation greater than "at this very time"—OWI quoted J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI—"when more than a score of saboteurs are being trained by the German High Command at its highly organized sabotage school, to be sent to all parts of the world to obstruct the war effort of the United Nations."

The FBI does not underestimate the determination of the German High Command to stiffen up in its training of agents, to profit by its recent sad experiences, particularly in the United States.

Last year alone more than 218,000 reports concerning persons or situations thought to be dangerous to the national security reached the FBI, OWI disclosed. The investigative agency cites numerous actual cases of how American citizens have aided the bureau in its gigantic task of safeguarding internal security and coordinating internal information for the uses of Army, Navy, and other Government intelligence services.

Rules for Civilians

The FBI's whole puzzle is sometimes all in place but one piece. Any individual's information could prove to be that missing piece—a first rule for citizen cooperate with FBI.

A second rule for citizens is: Don't fail to turn in an item because you think somebody else may do so.

That no report is too insignificant to be considered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a third rule for citizen cooperation—if the citizen is sincere in his belief that his observation of facts points to a situation imperiling the national security. An old lady on the Pacific Coast was not "embarrassed" in reporting to the FBI a certain young man who always had money to spend yet never showed signs of any honest labor. She told FBI agents that she hated to be critical, but that by her standards everybody had to work for his living, especially in these times. FBI investigation led to the arrest and internment of the young man as a dangerous enemy alien.

It is true that many reports received by the FBI are unfounded. Thus a "spy" observing a war plant through a telescope turned out to be an 18-year-old boy trying to get a close glimpse of his war-worker girl friend. A Nazi Party pennant "flying defiantly in the breeze" was only a flag devised by a child.

FBI men, however, prefer to have too many reports rather than too few, though this means extra work for them. They have two means of collecting information on subversive activities: first of all, from what people tell them; and secondly, from what they observe. Even after they have made their own expert observations, facts might slip through their fingers entirely through bad breaks unless they get help from the people.

Important in War Plants

Nowhere, however, are the sharp eyes and ears of Americans more valuable than in war production plants, according to OWI. Hundreds of harmless facts may be turned in by war workers that lead nowhere, and frequently the individual's report may not seem very important to him. But it can have fantastic importance to the FBI.

Early this year, OWI concluded, President Roosevelt requested all patriotic organizations and citizens to cooperate actively with the FBI. Long before that time, however, Americans in all walks of life were acting as listening posts for the bureau. To these, the FBI guarantees two things: that they need never consider themselves to be "wasting the time of important men" in bringing in or phoning reports; and that whatever they disclose to the FBI will remain completely confidential between the individual and the Bureau.

Music While They Work.

—Mats available.

The Congress Last Week . . .

Senate Passes Revised Ruml Plan; Navy Appropriation Approved

House Committee Reports Connally Bill With Request for Immediate Action

The Senate passed a revision of the Ruml plan last week, bringing the debate on methods of putting income-tax collections on a current basis nearer to a close. The measure, which was sent back to the House, would allow 100-percent abatement on the individual's 1942 or 1943 income, whichever was lower. (This is the chief difference from the House-approved bill, which would give 100 percent abatement on 1942 taxes for lower income groups, with declining percentages from there on up the income scale.) An antiwindfall clause in the Senate bill provides that where a person's income in the tax-abated year exceeds by more than $10,000 his income in 1938, 1939, or 1940, he must pay taxes on the excess.

Largest Navy Appropriation

Other problems of war finance occupied both Houses last week. The House Appropriations Committee approved the largest naval appropriation bill in history—$29,463,687,198. The emphasis on naval aviation was evidenced by the amount of funds earmarked for the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, which was almost as much as the appropriation for construction and replacement of naval vessels. In another action the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing the acquisition and conversion of a million tons of landing boats and other small craft which Chairman Vinson, of the Naval Affairs Committee, said would be used "for opening second fronts wherever necessary in the world." A similar bill had been reported favorably by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee earlier in the week.

In addition to the naval bill, the House Appropriations Committee approved an urgent deficiency appropriation of $134,141,279.86 for Government Departments in 1943. Most of the sum was recommended for overtime pay for Government workers, recently authorized by Congress. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported favorably the legislative and judiciary appropriations bill carrying $40,943,778 for fiscal 1944; and the Senate chamber returned the $1,102,381,425 Treasury-Post Office Appropriations bill for 1944 to conference with the House.

Plant Seizure Bill Approved

The House Military Affairs Committee reported the Connally Plant Seizure bill, having added many features of the Smith bill, which passed the House last session. As redrafted, the measure:

Provides for secret ballot of union members before a strike can be called in war plants; requires that all labor organizations register with the NLRB and give full financial statements of receipts; prohibits strikes in war plants for 60 days after the WLB takes over jurisdiction of labor disputes; provides penalties of $5,000 and 1 year in jail for persons found guilty of promoting strikes in plants which the Government has taken over; gives the WLB power to subpena witnesses and data.

The Committee requested that the bill be enacted without delay because of the May 19 deadline set by United Mine Workers officials for further action on the coal mine situation.

Reciprocal Trade Act Extended

To enable the Government to continue waging battle on the economic front, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for 2 years. The vote was 342 to 65. The House also passed a resolution providing for a 90-day extension of the Guffey Coal Act, effective upon the expiration of the present 30-day extension.

A bill creating an Office of Civilian Supply to administer the country's civilian needs was passed by the Senate. The new office would have power equal to other claimant agencies. Also passed and sent to the House was a bill to extend relief work of the WPA in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands after the WPA is abolished June 30. The program, which will be administered by FWA, is considered necessary because the war has increased rather than decreased unemployment in the Islands.

The President Last Week . . .

President Confers With Churchill

Open Series of Discussions On Strategy, Prisoners

At his press conference on May 14, President Roosevelt told reporters that no news of importance would be coming from the White House for the next several days. The President explained that he planned to spend the week end conferring with Prime Minister Churchill who arrived in Washington on May 11. On this trip—his third to Washington since the entry of the United States into the war—Mr. Churchill was accompanied by ranking military and naval experts.

The President and the Prime Minister met at the White House on the afternoon of May 14 with their full staffs. This was the second such conference held since Mr. Churchill's arrival. Earlier in the day the President told his press conference that the question of what was to be done with Axis soldiers taken prisoner in North Africa had come up in his conferences with Mr. Churchill. The President said that he assumed a large number of the Germans and Italians captured in Tunisian battles would be brought to this country.

Investigate Miners' Fines

At the same press conference the President announced that he had asked Secretary Ickes to investigate reports that some coal miners had been fined for not returning to their jobs on May 3, as the President had requested. These particular miners were understood to have gone to work the following day.

The meeting of the Pacific War Council which was scheduled to be held at the White House on May 13 was canceled. On that day the President made public the text of a letter he had addressed to Congress, to Vice President Wallace, and to Speaker Rayburn, asking for an additional $400,000,000 to provide housing for workers in war industries. (For details see p. 535.)

On May 12, the President nominated Anthony J. Drexel Biddle to be full Ambassador to the refugee Government of Czechoslovakia in London. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt nominated Douglas Maggs of Durham, N. C., to be Solicitor of the Labor Department.

Housing and Construction. . .

President Asks Congress to Increase War Housing Funds by $400,000,000

Says Shelter Must Be Provided for 1,100,000 In Industrial Areas During Coming Year

To shelter the 1,100,000 war workers who are expected to migrate to war jobs within the next fiscal year, which begins July 1, President Roosevelt asked Congress last week to increase the funds to be used for war housing by $400,000,000.

"It is a noteworthy fact in relation to the whole war effort that under the existing war-housing program more than three million workers in intense war production have been provided or are being provided with necessary shelter. In addition to placements in existing structures, the present program embraces more than a million and a half units of construction, approximating twice the total volume of homes built in the United States in a better-than-normal building year. The size of this program, founded as it is upon minimum absolute need, affords some measurement of the disastrous impairment of war production that would confront us if war housing were not provided in sufficient volume and on time."

Wartime Difficulties

"It is hard to build houses in time of war," President Roosevelt said. "It is even harder in time of war to combine the building of houses with maximum economy in the use of men, money, and materials. It is therefore encouraging to know that more than half of the necessary war-housing accommodations thus far projected is being provided through the more effective use of existing structures; that another substantial portion is being attained through the prudent and economical repair, enlargement or 'conversion' of existing dwellings so that they may shelter additional war workers; that only about two-fifths of the need is being supplied by new construction; and that more than one-half of this new construction is being financed with private funds."

The President said he was gratified to see that a "new spirit with regard to housing activities pervades the Congress." He took cognizance of recent reports of Congressional Committees which have emphasized the need for more housing in specified critical areas.

"The war is not over," the President continued. "War production and the employment of men and women in war plants have not reached their peak, even where the plants are completed. The constant rearrangements in the nature and disposition of our total working force, produced by the increasing inroads of Selective Service, develop gaps that must be filled in part by the migration of women and older workers, and consequently intensify old needs or develop new needs for war housing.

"Even after making every reasonable allowance for the use of local labor supply, including the training of new types of workers, the best estimates indicate an in-migration of 1,000,000 war workers into areas of war-production activity during the fiscal year 1944. These workers must be housed or they cannot do their job."

Private Financing Encouraged

"It is not proposed to house even the majority of these workers with Federal funds," the President said. "Almost two-thirds of them will be taken care of by privately financed construction en- a large part of the balance will be served by privately financed construction encouraged and insured by the Government. The Congress will recall that to serve workers in-migrating during the fiscal year 1943, it recently increased the authorization of one branch of the National Housing Agency to insure private investment in war-housing construction by $400,000,000. Likewise, it is contemplated that recommendations for additional authorizations for private financing will be forthcoming, to serve a large portion of the workers who will in-migrate during the fiscal year 1944. This further expansion of private financing will maintain and confirm in the war-housing program the principles which point toward maximizing our utilization of existing resources, and particularly the resources of small enterprise, during the war. We are allocating to private initiative as large a segment of the war-housing program as it possibly can produce under war conditions and war risks.

"But in order to meet that portion of the needs of 1,100,000 workers migrating to war centers during the fiscal year 1944, which cannot be met in any other way, some publicly financed war-housing construction is essential. The main vehicle for this purpose has been the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended, known as the Lanham Act. The funds under this Act, and under other acts to provide war housing, are practically all committed to serve needs arising during the fiscal year 1943. I am therefore suggesting to the Congress at this time the enactment of legislation providing an increase of $400,000,000 in the authorization contained in the Lanham Act, as amended. A substantial portion of these funds will be returned to the Government in the form of rents during the emergency and realizations thereafter. In making this recommendation, I am sure that the Congress and the National Housing Agency will continue to look upon all phases of the war-housing problem as part of a total and unified picture."

The President's proposals would increase the amount of money available under the Lanham Act from $1,200,000 to $1,600,000.

GOVERNMENT LEASES LAND FOR HOUSING

More than 6,000 acres of land, with an estimated valuation of approximately $7,500,000, have been leased under the Federal Public Housing Authority policy of leasing instead of buying sites whenever possible for temporary war housing projects, it was announced last week by FPHA Commissioner Herbert Emmerich. The Government will pay an annual rental of slightly more than $280,000 for these 6,000 acres, Commissioner Emmerich said, or an average of less than 4 percent of the land valuation.

The highest land values in this group of housing sites is in Region Ten which includes the States of California, Nevada, and Arizona, where a total of 954 acres have appraisals totaling $2,398,842. Lease rentals on the 954 acres total $84,906 per year, or about 3.5 percent of the land valuation.

In Region Four, which includes the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, leased sites total 2,004 acres. The appraised land valuation of the sites is $927,985, and the annual rentals total $27,392, or about 3 percent of the land valuation.

WAR FACTS

MISCELLANEOUS DATA

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS BY AGENCY

Cumulative from June 1940

	March 31, 1943 p		June 30, 1941	
	Program [1]	Commitments [2]	Program [1]	Commitments [2]
	(Billions of dollars)			
War Department	$126.7	* $108.5	$13.2	$11.1
Navy Department	66.2	54.2	12.3	11.2
Lend-Lease	18.4	* 14.0	7.0	2.5
RFC and subsidiaries	15.9	15.9	2.8	2.6
Other United States war agencies	18.9	* 13.7	2.0	1.6
Total	246.1	206.3	37.1	29.0

[1] Includes funds made available by Congressional cash appropriations, contract and tonnage anthorizations, and by commitments by Government corporations.
[2] Include all transactions which legally reserve funds for expenditure.
* Estimated. p Preliminary.

WAR EXPENDITURES—MONTHLY AND DAILY

	April 1943	March 1943	April 1942
		(Millions of dollars)	
Expenditures [1]	$7,290	$7,113	$3,461
Number of days	26	27	26
Daily rate	280.4	263.4	133.1

[1] Includes checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of Government corporations.

INCOME PAYMENTS

	Annual Rate in Billions of Dollars			
	Mar. 1943	Feb. 1943	Mar. 1942	Mar. 1941
Total income payments [1]	$137.7	r $135.0	$107.0	$84.3
Nonagricultural income	119.7	r 118.2	96.3	77.2
Agricultural income [2]	18.0	r 16.8	10.7	7.1

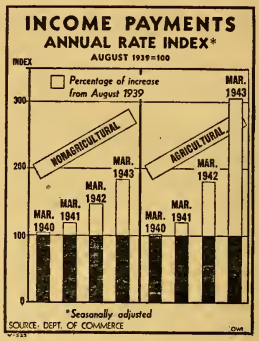
[1] Total income payments include salaries, wages, dividends, interest, entrepreneurial income, net rents, royalties, and relief and insurance payments. The rate is adjusted for seasonal variation. The annual rate for total income payments for January 1943 has been revised to $132.1 billion.
[2] Includes net income of farm operators, wages of farm labor, and interest and net rents on agricultural property.
r Revised. Source: Department of Commerce.

LABOR FORCE—EMPLOYED—UNEMPLOYED

	April 1943	March 1943	April 1942	April 1941
	(Millions of persons)			
Labor force [1]	52.1	52.0	53.7	53.5
Male	36.5	36.4	39.8	40.9
Female	15.6	15.6	13.9	12.6
Employed	51.2	51.0	50.7	46.8
Male	36.0	35.8	37.8	36.2
Female	15.2	15.2	12.9	10.6
Unemployed	0.9	1.0	3.0	6.7
Male	0.5	0.8	2.0	4.7
Female	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.0

[1] Excludes institutional population and estimated number of persons in the Armed Forces.
Source: Census Bureau.

War Facts are assembled by Program and Production Branch, Division of Information, WPB.



*See table at left for annual rate in dollars

Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts

INDICES OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

	Mar. 1943	Mar. 1942
	November 1941=100	
Munitions production	r 530	202
War construction	p 203	141
Total war output	p 384	173

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–Mar. 31, 1943	(Millions of dollars)
Government-financed:	
Commitments for non-industrial construction	$16,686
Commitments for industrial construction	14,366

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Used by Farm Families

	Percentage of increase Mar. '42 to Mar. '43
Combined index	11.8
Selected components:	
Food	16.1
Clothing	13.5
House furnishings	12.4
Building materials	3.8
Operating expense	3.5

WHOLESALE PRICES

	Percentage of increase Mar. '42 to Mar. '43
All commodities	5.9
Farm products	19.5
Foods	11.8

p Preliminary. r Revised.

For additional information on Index Numbers of Program Progress and War Construction, see VICTORY BULLETIN of May 12, 1943, p. 512; for Cost of Living and Wholesale Prices, see issue of May 5, 1943, p. 488.

War Transportation . . .

New Freight Rate Reduction to Save 350 Million Dollars Annually

In Most Cases Savings Will Reduce Prices Automatically Through Existing Rules

More than 350 million dollars a year will be saved by American consumers, including the Government, and by producers, processors, and distributors as a result of the reduction in freight rates which went into effect May 15, the Office of Price Administration estimated last week.

Reduction was ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission April 6, after a petition from OPA contending further collection of increases granted early in 1942 was unnecessary and inflationary in effect.

In most cases the savings will be reflected automatically in reduced prices through the operation of existing maximum price regulations—as in cases where sellers are permitted a fixed margin over the cost of articles to them. Added to current actions to roll back the cost of living, these new savings should contribute substantially to the Presidentially ordered hold-the-line program, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown declared.

Savings to Consumers

In from 15 to 20 instances where reductions will not be automatic, amendments are being issued to insure that the freight savings are passed on to consumers, Mr. Brown said. These are mostly in the fields of food, fuel, machinery, and industrial materials.

In certain cases the saving in freight is being left at the producer or processor level to ease squeezes between the cost of raw materials and ceilings imposed at those levels so that the line may be held at the consumer level. These involve mostly industrial producers, although in a few instances food processors are involved, too.

In a number of instances, notably in the food field, study is being carried on beyond the May 15 date, especially with an eye to further roll-backs in prices that might be based on the reduced freights.

OPA filed its petition December 5. ICC suspended the increase in freight rates and charges until January 1, 1944, with provision for reexamination before the later date. The Commission also canceled an increase in commutation fares. The increases had been requested by the railroads to offset wage increases granted late in 1941 and to meet other costs so as to insure continued operation. OPA maintained, on the basis of a thorough analysis of railroad operation, that the increases were no longer needed for that purpose.

R. R. Performance Praised

Despite acute manpower problems and inadequacies of equipment and rolling stock, the railroads have turned in a performance record this past year surpassing anything heretofore accomplished, according to Otto S. Beyer of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Mr. Beyer pointed out that 1942 passenger traffic exceeded the previous all-time record of 1920 by 14.6 percent, while the freight record was 42.6 percent higher than the 1929 peak.

"This phenomenal performance was achieved with fewer employees and less equipment than was available to the railroads in 1920 and in 1929," Mr. Beyer said. "The records have resulted from the greatly increased business of wartime, from substantial improvements in operating methods and technique, from the cooperation of management and labor with the Office of Defense Transportation and from the efforts of railroad employees."

Manpower Problems Serious

The serious manpower situation faced by the railroads was also emphasized by Col. George Baker of the Selective Service System who warned that they as well as all other industries must be prepared to release to Selective Service practically all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 38.

In an effort to cope with this situation, the Manpower Committee for the railroad industry, in session with officials of the Office of Defense Transportation, has recommended preparation of a personnel inventory by all class 1 railroads.

Limit Coal Cargoes Moving Over Lakes

New Rules Seek To Insure Space for Ore Shipments

New controls over the transportation of coal on Lake routes have been established to make available more cargo space for the movement of war-essential iron ore on the Great Lakes, Director Joseph B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation announced last week.

In an order effective on May 17, Mr. Eastman subjected to ODT permit requirements both the transportation of coal by rail to Lake ports and the movement of coal on the Lakes. Through such controls, ODT will limit the Lake coal traffic according to requirements for vessels needed to carry iron ore from upper Lake docks to lower Lake ports.

Recently estimated requirements indicated Lake carriers will move approximately 50 million tons of coal this year, as against some 49 million tons last year. The carriers loaded 4,196,000 tons of coal through April 30, as compared to 5,984,000 tons loaded by that date in 1942.

Will Build Fleet

A fleet of 168 all-steel petroleum barges, able to carry 1,600,000 barrels, will be constructed immediately for operation on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, the Office of Defense Transportation said in announcing major revisions in the big barge construction and conversion program.

It is expected that many of the steel boats will be ready for service by October, when 21 river towboats which will haul them are scheduled for delivery. Construction is under direction of the U. S. Army Engineers and the Inland Waterway Corporation.

Steel Barges Efficient

The decision to build the steel barges, instead of wooden ones as planned in a program devised last December, was affected by several factors, ODT said. The steel barges will be able to move whatever petroleum products are offered, and will operate much more efficiently than the wooden ones. Wooden barges cannot be operated efficiently on the Ohio because of difficulty in putting them through the locks. Service of more powerful tugboats is also required for wooden barges.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

[Issued to May 15. Compiled especially for Victory Bulletin by Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board]

[Inquiries concerning these listings should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Publications Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7,500, Extension 3946]

Order No.	Modification	Title	Abstract of priorities action	Related PD forms	Issued—Effective	Expires	Federal Register citation	Division	Administrator Tel. ext.
L-1-g	Amended	Motor trucks, etc.	Broadens definition of "truck trailers" to include "reassembled truck trailers", and "producer".		5-10-43		8 F. R. 6034	Automotive	J. E. Graham 76784.
L-2-i	Revocation	Passenger automobiles	Revokes the order; covered by Pri. Reg. No. 13.		5-13-43		8 F. R. 6321	Automotive	
L-42	Schedule V amended.	Plumbing fixture fittings and trim.	Prohibits use of copper, zinc, plating, coating and galvanizing except as specified; prohibits use of metal for certain purposes; establishes general exceptions; supersedes Schedule V-a.		5-6-43, 7-5-43		8 F. R. 5881	Plumbing and Heating.	A. A. Leavery, 72085.
L-42	Schedule V-a revocation.	Plumbing and heating	Revokes the schedule, effective 7-5-43.		7-6-43		8 F. R. 5882	Plumbing and Heating.	
L-142	Amended	Metal doors, metal door frames, and shutters.	Prohibits production except to fill designated types of orders, for fire protection purposes on AA-5 rated orders, subject to specified conditions.	500	5-13-43		8 F. R. 6209	Building Materials	S. L. Wirgman, 5794.
L-178	Amended	Film	Permits allocation of film in emergencies; affords same privileges to class A newsreel producers as is shared by Class A and B distributors.		5-14-43		8 F. R.	Consumer's Durable Goods.	H. C. Hopper, 3639.
L-183-a	Amended	Electronic equipment	Broadens scope of order to cover additional types of equipment; adds rescheduling provision.		5-10-43		8 F. R. 6037	Radio and Radar	J. S. Timmons, 71303.
L-193	Amended	Conveying machinery, etc.	Eliminates "portable conveyors" from restrictions and removes scheduling restrictions; requires AA-5 rating.		5-10-43		8 F. R. 6038	General Industrial Equipment.	C. R. Heller, 72236.
L-211	Schedule 3 Amended.	Barbed wire, etc.	Amends restrictions on barbed wire; revises List 1 to permit manufacture of additional types wire fence.		5-10-43		8 F. R. 6040	Steel	N. J. Froelich, 73940.
L-233		Photographic film and film base.	Cancels preference ratings for film except AA-5 or higher assigned on PD-1A, 3A, 25A, or 870 where film is specifically mentioned on form.	1A, 3A, 870.	5-13-43		8 F. R. 6210	Consumer's Durable Goods.	H. C. Hopper, 3639.
L-239	Amended	Folding and set-up boxes	Deletes "frozen food box" specifications		5-8-43		8 F. R. 6032	Containers	E. P. Ruf, 4602.
L-247	Amended	Knit underwear, sweat shirts, and T shirts.	Changes title; restricts cutting of fabric except in conformity to specifications; exempts specified agencies.		5-7-43, 5-15-43		8 F. R. 5984	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	J. F. Nields, 2808.
L-274	Amended	Men's, woman's, children's, infants' hosiery.	Adds Schedule E. women's full fashioned all-over cotton hosiery		5-11-43		8 F. R. 6107	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	J. Shiremen, 2808.
L-278		Steel pipe fittings; simplification.	Limits manufacture to specified types. sizes, and specifications; prohibits manufacture of specified fittings.		5-8-43, 7-1-43		8 F. R. 6028	Shipbuilding	
L-287		Portable conveyors	Restricts acceptance and delivery to approved orders; restricts manufacture and delivery to specifications of Schedule A attached.		5-3-43, 5-10-43		8 F.R. 5720	General Industrial Equipment.	
L-290		Western lumber	Restricts sale, shipment and delivery of restricted lumber as defined to specified agencies or as specifically authorized; establishes certification and application procedure; permits allocation.	872	5-6-43, 5-13-43		8 F. R. 5885	Lumber and Lumber Products.	
L-297		Japanese tissue	Requires filing of stock report by 5-20-43 of holders of more than 4 reams on 5-13-43; restricts respondents' use, sale, processing, or delivery to 50 percent of inventory on 5-13-43.		5-13-43		8 F. R.	Pulp and Paper	
M-21-h	Amended	Tool steel	Increases to 35 percent amount of Class B high-speed tool steel to be purchased and melted; revises limits of melting of high-speed Class A and B.		5-10-43		8 F. R. 6032	Steel	J. P. Larkin, 3591.
M-63-a	Amended	Imports of strategic materials.	Revises Schedule A		5-14-43		8 F. R.	Stockpiling and Transportation.	E. Browning, Jr., 71601.
M-102	Amended	Goose and duck feathers	Restricts processing, use, purchase and sales to specific military orders, or as specifically authorized.	405	5-15-43, 5-17-43		8 F. R.	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	T. W. Foster, 73075.
M-107	Amended	Cotton textiles for use for bags.	Revises listing of constructions		5-14-43			Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	J. M. Withrow, 71609.
M-126	Amendment 1.	Iron and steel conservation.	Eliminates conflict with L-142 (shutter-type ventilators) and L-284 (luggage)		5-13-43		8 F. R. 6209	Steel	G. Leslie, 2630.
M-134	Schedule I amended.	Industrial cloth or tape	Revises listing of constructions		5-14-43			Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	J. M. Withrow, 71609.
M-134	Schedule II amended.	Surgical dressings	Revises listing of constructions		5-14-43		8 F. R.	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	J. M. Withrow, 71609.
M-134	Schedule III amended.	Laminated phenolic products.	Revises listing of constructions		5-14-43			Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	J. M. Withrow, 71609.
M-175	Amended; erratum sheet.	Ethyl cellulose	Establishes allocation control, subject to designated exceptions; establishes use certification procedure.	600, 601	5-5-43, 5-10-43		8 F. R. 5836	Chemicals	G. H. Peters 74070.
M-196	Revocation	Soluble nitrocellulose	Revokes the order		5-14-43		8 F. R.	Chemicals	
M-199	Amended	Silver	Amends restrictions on sale, delivery, purchase, receipt and manufacture on foreign and domestic, subject to specified exceptions.		5-10-43		8 F. R. 6034	Miscellaneous Minerals.	W. S. Murphy, 4878.
M-199	Interpretation 1.	Silver	Clarifies meaning of "put into process"; supersedes Int. No. 1 of 9-1-42		5-10-42		8 F. R. 6036		
M-216	Schedule I amended.	Dairy supplies	Revises listing of constructions		5-14-43		8 F. R.	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	J. M. Withrow, 71609.
M-218	Schedule II amended.	Crop cultivation fabrics	Revises listing of constructions		5-14-43		8 F. R.	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	J. M. Withrow, 71609.
M-320		Zein	Establishes allocation control, subject to specified exceptions; establishes certification procedure; effective 6-1-43.	602	5-15-43		8 F. R.	Chemicals	
P-131	Amended	Officer's uniforms	Assigns AA-3 and A-1-i ratings to orders for materials, subject to governing conditions; prohibits use of seconds or reject material; restricts sales.		5-15-43			Textile, Clothing, and Leather.	M. J. Baum, 3860.

War Agriculture . . .

Stabilization of Vegetable Markets Aim of War Food Administration

Food Front at Home Gets Additional Attention As Army Plants Victory Gardens in Camps

With the 1943 crop of fresh vegetables beginning to move in seasonal abundance, the War Food Administration last week announced steps designed to help growers maintain favorable marketing conditions for their produce and provide for the most effective utilization of available supplies. At the same time the Department of Agriculture announced that the Army and Navy are lending a hand on the food front at home by planting hundreds of acres in victory gardens at training camps, hospitals, and other military establishments throughout the country, the War Food Administration said last week.

As a further step in the direction of making the most of the Nation's feed resources, the WFA advised poultrymen not to make further expansions in commercial broiler production. This action was taken to supplement a previous statement of the War Food Administration which advised hog producers not to increase breeding for 1943 fall farrowings by more than 15 percent above the 1942 level.

Vegetable Supplies

In announcing the proposed steps for the stabilization of vegetable markets, WFA officials said that while fresh vegetables generally have been in short supply during the spring months, they should be in increasingly plentiful quantities as the summer season advances.

Consumer demand for fresh vegetables is heavy and should result in an outlet for a large production. It is possible, however, that producers will need assistance in moving some of the commodities during midseason harvest peaks, so that valuable foods will not be wasted.

When a fresh vegetable is in heavy supply, WFA will cooperate with grower, trade, and consumer groups in focusing attention on that particular product. Retailers will be asked to feature it in their stores and consumers will be urged to make full use of it while supplies are plentiful. This, it was pointed out, will help relieve the demand on products in shorter supply.

Carrots and snap beans are in large supply at the present time, and assistance has been given in moving these products from producing areas. Peas and tomatoes soon will be coming to market in greater quantities. In addition to these, it may be necessary to assist in the marketing of spinach, sweet corn, cabbage, and onions, and possibly some other crops, in order to prevent food waste.

Army Victory Gardens

At some Army camps, prisoners of war are being assigned to work in the gardens although much of the labor will be performed by men volunteering from the enlisted ranks. The large-scale garden projects, usually ranging from 30 to 60 acres, have been authorized by the War and Navy Departments. Seed is available from stock piles maintained by the Department of Agriculture. In addition to yielding many thousand tons of vegetables and permitting a greater variety of fresh vegetable rations for the men, the production of heavy truck crops at points of consumption also will relieve transportation facilities.

The Army has established a policy of not buying any farm machinery since it does not want to place extra demands upon critical materials needed by the Nation's farmers. Work requiring farm machinery will be done by hiring and borrowing equipment from neighboring farmers. Many farmers already have volunteered to help inaugurate the gardens. It was pointed out that nearly every military base has tractors available which can be used for garden work and that in some cases, soldiers might use their "jeeps" for plowing.

Restriction Requested

The request that livestock and poultrymen not increase broiler production was made in light of Department of Agriculture feed surveys which indicate the necessity of beginning now to adjust livestock and poultry production to feed supplies.

Officials of the Department said that in view of the current and prospective balance between feed and feed needs, it appears appropriate to avoid further expansion in commercial broiler production at this time. They also point out that the heaviest concentration of broiler production occurs in areas that have always been deficient in locally produced feed and will be even more reliant on feed imports to sustain expanded production.

Binders for Harvest

During the week the WFA also announced that farmers can expect to have reasonable supplies of hay rope, binder twine and other cordage for harvesting their 1943 crops.

A large part of all such supplies, however, is now being made from substitute materials and will require more careful handling than in the past. While it is believed that supplies will be adequate, farmers are cautioned to buy only in quantities they actually need for the harvesting season. They are also urged to conserve supplies they now have on hand to lighten the demand for new materials.

WFA officials in charge of production supply programs indicated that approximately 200 million pounds of binder twine will be available this year. This includes 100 million pounds of inventory and carry-over stocks from 1942 production and about 100 million pounds to be manufactured under a special indemnity payment program announced recently by the Department of Agriculture.

CCC STOCKS DOUBLE THOSE OF YEAR AGO

Commodity Credit Corporation loan and owned stocks totaled $2,495,000,000 as of March 31, 1943, as compared with $1,245,000,000 on the same date a year earlier. The increase was principally in foodstuffs purchased and ear-marked for lend-lease. Other increases included owned stocks of wheat, tobacco, soybeans, cotton linters, vegetable oils, naval stores, imported fats and oils, sugar, and tea.

Of the total the Corporation owned commodities having a book value of $1,714,000,000 this March 31, as compared with $623,000,000 a year earlier. Principal items in this category are commodities for lend-lease, wheat, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, sugar, and foreign fats and oils. Nearly half of the total for this year consisted of commodities principally for lend-lease—$830,000,000, as compared with $51,000,000 in March 1942.

Commodity loans outstanding on March 31 totaled $781,000,000, as compared with $622,000,000 a year earlier.

Appointments, Resignations

HOYT SUCCEEDS COWLES IN OWI DOMESTIC POST

Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Portland Oregonian, will succeed *Gardner Cowles, Jr.*, about June 20 as domestic director of the Office of War Information, Director Elmer Davis announced last week. "We hate to lose Gardner Cowles from OWI," Mr. Davis said, but "he has served a year and feels he must resign to give attention to his several publications."

Appointment of *J. B. Hutson* and *Roy F. Hendrickson* as members of the executive staff of the War Food Administration was announced last week. As associate administrator, Mr. Hutson will supervise food-production activities. In addition to his new duties, he will continue as president of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Mr. Hendrickson, as deputy administrator, will supervise work in the field of marketing services, distribution programs, and food procurement—the general line of activities carried on by the Food Distribution Administration, which he continues to head as director.

M. Lee Marshall, chairman of the board of directors of the Continental Baking Company, was also appointed a WFA deputy administrator. He will be in charge of programs relating to supplies, machinery, equipment, materials, and facilities used in producing and processing food. For the past seven months, Mr. Marshall has served as food consultant to WPB Chairman Nelson.

Samuel Botsford has been named information officer of the Office of Defense Transportation. He succeeds *Bryant Putney*, who has joined the United States Navy as a commissioned officer. *Phelps D. Sample* will move up to Mr. Botsford's post as chief of the ODT News Section.

Appointment of *Harold B. Fell*, of Ardmore, Okla., as chairman of the Petroleum Industry Production Committee for the Midwestern States (District 2) was announced by Deputy Petroleum Administrator Davis.

Donald J. Sterling, consultant on newspaper and publishing industries to WPB Chairman Nelson, has resigned to return to his post as managing editor of the Oregon Journal, Portland. Deputy director of the WPB Printing and Publishing Division, *E. W. Palmer*, also resigned to go on duty as a commissioned officer in the Adjutant General's Office.

W. John Logan, director of the WPB Compliance Division, will succeed *B. C. Heacock* as director of the Distribution Bureau. The Bureau issues special and emergency priority ratings and provides for adherence to WPB policies regarding priorities and allocations.

The director of WPB *Industry Advisory Committees* announced the formation of the following committees during the past week: Regulators, Control Valves, and Liquid Level Controllers Industry; Napped Fabrics Industry; Differential-Type Flow Meter Industry; Marine Fittings Hardware Industry; Tackle Block Industry. A listing of the members of these committees will be found in press release WPB–3499, which may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

SALVAGE DIVISION OFFERS BULLETIN

To determine whether a piece of material or equipment should be used in its present form or put into war production in the form of scrap, the Special Projects Salvage Branch of the Salvage Division, WPB, is publishing bimonthly the "Available Used Material and Equipment Bulletin."

This publication, providing a ready guide for scrap determination, is distributed to approximately 3,000 Government procurement offices and contractors, including the services and other war agencies such as Lend-Lease, Board of Economic Warfare, etc., covering most of the market for war uses. If any material or equipment listed in this bulletin can be put to use by these agencies, they contact the owner for purchase, and the listing is terminated. If the material or equipment has not been sold within a stipulated period (usually 60 days) after listing, the regional office of the War Production Board takes every possible step to move the material as scrap.

One of the most puzzling problems in the national salvage program has been the determination of whether a piece of equipment can be put to immediate war use or whether it should be melted down as scrap. A great deal of equipment is borderline; that is, no one can, for certainty, decide if it can be put to use "as is." The owner is usually anxious to have some guide as to the value of his property, and failure on the part of 3,000 war agency purchasers to ask for the equipment is a good indication that it cannot be used in the war effort.

Listing of materials in the "Available Used Materials and Equipment Bulletin" is possible only after investigation by the regional office of the WPB and routine reporting of the project has been made.

Civil Service Jobs

WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUES GUIDE

As an aid to operational efficiency and maximum use of manpower, a new booklet has been published by the War Department explaining the Civil Service job classification system. The new booklet will serve as a guide in the employment of civilian war workers in the field establishments of the War Department. It was prepared under the direction of William H. Kushnick, Director of Civilian Personnel and Training. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Distribution Branch, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Positions Announced

The Civil Service Commission last week listed positions for which persons are urgently needed. Information and application forms, as well as Civil Service announcements, are available at first- or second-class post offices, or from the Commission's offices. Persons using their highest skills in war work should not apply for the following positions:

Nautical Scientist, $2,433, Civil Service Announcement 306.

Medical Guard Attendant, $1,970, Announcement 307.

Medical Technical Assistant, $2,433, Announcement 307.

Stenographers, $1,752 and $1,970 (see Commission's local secretaries at first- or second-class post offices).

Typists, $1,560 and $1,752 (see Commission's local secretaries at first- or second-class post offices).

Accountants, Auditors, $4,163 to $7,128, Announcement 296.

Engineering Draftsmen, $1,752 to $3,163, Announcement 283.

Graduate Nurses, $2,190, Announcement 269.

BENES TO SPEAK

The first radio address to the people of the United States by President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia will be heard on Saturday, May 22, from 3 to 3:30 p. m., Eastern War Time over CBS.

President Benes will talk on "The Future of Small European Nations" from a luncheon given by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations at the Palmer House. He has held a professorship at the University of Chicago since February 1939, after German pressure forced him into exile from his native land, as well as having been President of the wartime Czechoslovakian Government.

BOMBERS ACTIVE OVER EUROPE

(*Continued from page 523.*)

But strategic bombing had not started or ended with the African theater. For months, the USAAF has been contributing to the steady Allied hammering of Hitler's European factories, ports and shipping, complementing the RAF's thundering night raids with our own daylight "precision bombing."

Last week, our bombers delivered against Europe the heaviest American aerial blows of the entire war, raining destruction on Meaulte and St. Omer in northern France, on Kiel in Germany and Antwerp in Belgium, on Velsen in north Holland, and finally against the big German naval base at Emden.

Photographs taken of the Meaulte-Botez aircraft factory after the Flying Fortress raid showed widespread destruction, and crewmen of the Fortresses that attacked the St. Omer airbase said the attack on this base was one of the finest examples of high-altitude precision bombing yet achieved by the Americans in this theater. Friday's raids against the U-boat yards at Kiel and the General Motors plant at Antwerp constituted, in number of bombers employed, the largest single day's offensive by the Eighth Air Force.

In Saturday's raid on Emden, the Fortresses were not escorted by fighters but used their own guns against strong enemy fighter opposition. Pilots said the visibility was good and the bombers sowed incendiary bombs through the city "just like sowing grain on a wheat field." The joint USAAF and Air Ministry communique called this the "largest forces of USAAF heavy bombers dispatched over Germany."

Fight for Attu Raging

The fight for possession of Attu Island is still going on. Secretary of the Navy Knox late last week told a press conference that the American offensive is "going very satisfactorily." Disclosing that this new North Pacific offensive was a joint Army-Navy operation, Secretary Knox said the Navy supplied the ships and the Army supplied the attacking forces. Marines were not used.

Attu, which is 172 nautical miles west of the strongly held Jap base at Kiska, is the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands. By establishing themselves on Attu, the American forces would be able to cut off the supply lines to Kiska, perhaps as a prelude to a later attack on Kiska itself.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, May 9, through Saturday, May 15. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Office of War Information

FATS SALVAGE INCREASED for war-important glycerine. OWI-1744.

SOME PLANTS WORK SUNDAY for bottleneck-breaking, repair and maintenance. OWI-1803.

TUNISIA CAPTURE CREATES PROBLEM of administration of Italian population. OWI-1808.

WALLACE ADDRESS at "I Am an American Day" rally. OWI-1813.

RATION DATES. OWI-1789.

BLACK MARKET PICTOGRAPH. OWI-1710.

"I AM AMERICAN DAY" celebrated Sunday, May 16. OWI-1711.

ENGLAND'S FOOD SURVEYED. OWI-1742.

MAIL THEFT PRECAUTIONS URGED by Secret Service. OWI-1738.

DAVIS RECALLS NAZI BOOK-BURNING on tenth anniversary. OWI-1797.

BISHOPS' PETITION calling on Reich to end persecution of religion made public. OWI-1799.

HOYT TO JOIN OWI, will succeed Gardner Cowles, Jr. OWI-1838.

VANDEBURG LEAVING OWI post as Deputy Director. OWI-1850.

LIBERTY BELL RINGS at celebration of "I Am an American Day." OWI-1835.

OWI GIVES significant facts on bituminous coal dispute. OWI-1831.

RELOCATION WORK REVIEWED by Director Meyer. OWI-1832.

JUSTICE MURPHY GREETS QUEZON on anniversary of his arrival in United States. OWI-1825.

Solid Fuels Administration

EAST COAL SHIPMENTS DROP sharply in week ended May 1. OWI-1801.

HOME COAL STORAGE URGED in effort to prevent fuel crisis next winter. OWI-1816.

U. S. ENDS CONTROL AT SOME MINES, Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes announces. OWI-1843.

BITUMINOUS OUTPUT on Saturday, sixth day of miner's week, in some instances exceeded output on Friday. OWI-1818.

"COMPANY STORE" officials to discuss prices and action which might minimize cost of living of miners. OWI-1821.

MINE MANAGERS' appointments confirmed. OWI-1823.

Alien Property Custodian

ALIEN PROPERTY PATENTS PUBLISHED. OWI-1809.

Inter-American Defense Board

WALLACE SPEAKS in off-the-record address. OWI-1806.

Office of Defense Transportation

ODT ISSUES CONSERVATION GUIDE. ODT-232.

RAILROAD PERSONNEL INVENTORY RECOMMENDED. ODT-237.

TRAVEL LIMITATION URGED for Government employees, speakers. ODT-238.

COOPERATION of bulk suppliers and purchasers of petroleum products urged. ODT-235.

BOTSFORD GETS POST as ODT Information Officer. ODT-243.

RAILROAD PROBLEM of shortage of steel and other critical materials. ODT-246.

LAKE COAL TRAFFIC LIMITED for movement of war-essential iron ore. ODT-247.

PUERTO RICO RAILWAY CONTROLLED as result of labor dispute. ODT-248.

FURNITURE MART CANCELLATION ASKED. ODT-249.

FREIGHT PERMIT SYSTEM ADOPTED. ODT-250.

ODT URGES COAL PURCHASES now as safeguard against future shortages. ODT-241.

168 OIL BARGES SCHEDULED for operation on Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. ODT-242.

War Manpower Commission

WOMEN'S WAR JOBS LISTED by Women's Advisory Committee. PM-4371.

LEAVES APPROVED to permit industrial workers living on small farms to plant and harvest crops. PM-4381.

OCCUPATIONAL BULLETINS AMENDED. PM-4384.

WMC ANNOUNCES REGION IV PLAN for employment stabilization. PM-4385.

Office of Civilian Defense

CIVILIAN DEFENSE SERVICE BARS AUTHORIZED. OCD-24.

OKLAHOMA CIVILIAN DEFENSE workers rescued hundreds of persons from flood waters. OCD-27.

DOCTORS to assist Army temporarily to handle sudden influx of war casualties. OCD-22.

RAID PROTECTION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN. OCD-21.

DEFENSE COUNCILS PRAISED for work in Victory Garden program. OCD-26.

PRESIDENT COMMENDS OCD on second anniversary of organization. OCD-28.

Department of Labor

WORK "SAFETY GUIDE" ISSUED. OWI-1819.

Federal Works Agency

CHECK SHOWS tendency to exceed 35-mile speed limit. OWI-1820.

National Housing Agency

WASHINGTON HOUSING PROGRESSES. OWI-1784.

FPHA LEASES 6,000 ACRES for temporary war housing. OWI-1805.

Petroleum Administration

OIL DISCOVERY FACILITATED by Preference Rating Order P-98-b. OWI-1836.

OIL REFINING ON QUOTA BASIS in Middle West. OWI-1846.

FELL TO HEAD PETROLEUM Production Committee for the Midwestern States. OWI-1842.

FARM "GAS" SUPPLY ASSURED. OWI-1833.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY falls to new seasonal low. OWI-1826.

COLLOIDAL FUEL USE POSSIBLE in industrial boiler plants. OWI-1829.

Federal Security Agency

NEW CHILD CARE PLANS. OWI-1834.

Department of Interior

GILA IRRIGATION EXPEDITED to provide dust control for Yuma Army Air Base and increase food supplies in Southwest. OWI-1804.

OLIVINE, common mineral regarded as possible source of magnesium, known to exist in U. S., reports Bureau of Mines. OWI-1798.

Department of Agriculture

APPLE SIRUP REPLACES GLYCERINE in tobacco industry. AG-396.

(*Continued on page 542*)

Official War Releases

(*Continued from page 541*)

LATIN-AMERICAN ENGINEERS study this country's rural electrification program. AG–397.

FEED CONSERVATION URGED. AG–399.

MARSHALL APPOINTED Deputy Administrator of WFA. AG–400.

CORN MEETING AT CHICAGO to discuss purchases and deliveries of corn. AG–401.

MOBILIZING FOOD RESOURCES. (Secretary of Agriculture Wickard's address.) AG–403.

533,696 WHEAT LOANS MADE through April 30. AG–404.

47,473 CORN LOANS MADE through April 30. AG–405.

CCC ADJUSTS FEED PRICES for manufacturers who ship from surplus producing to Eastern and Southeastern States. AG–413.

BROILER EXPANSION NOT ADVISED for poultrymen. AG–407.

FULL DAIRY PRODUCTION URGED. AG–408.

TWINE AND ROPE ADEQUATE for harvesting 1943 crops. AG–409.

IMPORTED FARMERS' HEALTH CHECKED by U. S. Public Health Service and WFA. AG–410.

COTTON LINTERS TO BE OFFERED for sale by Commodity Credit Corporation. AG–411.

NEW CHEESE-DRYING METHOD for lend-lease or other uses announced. AG–421.

WFA NAMES TWO ADMINISTRATORS—J. B. Hutson and Roy F. Hendrickson. AG–414.

SUGARCANE MINIMUMS ANNOUNCED for 1942–43 Puerto Rican crop. AG–417.

NEW YORK MILK ORDER AMENDED. AG–418.

EASTERN FARMERS AIDED in purchase of gasoline, fuel oil for tractors. AG–419.

1,589,081 COTTON LOANS REPORTED. AG–420.

BAKERY GOODS PRODUCTION INCREASES, Baking Industry Committee reports. AG–423.

WFA TO ASSIST VEGETABLE MARKETING. AG–425.

War Production Board

HEAT EQUIPMENT RATION authority granted to OPA. WPB–3505.

MATERIAL PREFERENCE ALLOTMENT PLANS. WPB–3506.

CONTROLLED MATERIALS. Persons converting materials to other forms are not governed by inventory provisions of CMP Regulation 2. WPB–3507.

LOGAN GETS POST as Director of Distribution Bureau. WPB–3508.

RADAR EQUIPMENT producers encouraged to watch for changes in supplies of materials. WPB–3509.

2,167 TRUCKS RELEASED under rationing program in week ended May 8. WPB–3510.

PHENOLIC RESIN APPROVED for laminating solid wood parts for marine use. WPB–3511.

U. S. HAS TOOLS and capital equipment to build production to defeat Axis. WPB–3512.

CHEMICAL REPORT ISSUED. WPB–3513.

$24,945,882 IN CONSTRUCTION STOPPED during week ended May 7. WPB–3516.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT RULE EASED. WPB–3501.

MILITARY RADIO STANDARDIZED. WPB–3502.

CENTRAL VALLEY CONSTRUCTION WORK RESUMED. WPB–3466.

ASCORBIC ACID CONTROL SIMPLIFIED. WPB–3480.

MOTION PICTURE AUTHORITY SET for problems related to production and purchase of 35 mm. projectors, sound systems, accessories. WPB–3481.

SILVER CONSERVATION AMENDMENT ISSUED. WPB–3482.

IDLE INVENTORY activities are speeding idle and excessive goods into direct war uses. WPB–3470.

FUNCTIONS OUTLINED for office of Donald D. Davis, Vice Chairman for Operations. WPB–3484.

ISTLE RESTRICTIONS RELAXED to encourage use as substitute for hemp, manila, and agave. WPB–3485.

SHIRT-PACKING RESTRICTIONS LIFTED. WPB–3486.

WIRE FENCE PRODUCTION INCREASE PERMITTED. WPB–3487.

INVENTORY DETAILS INTERPRETED. WPB–3488.

POWER EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTATION RESTRICTED to orders rated AA-5 or higher. WPB–3489.

TRUCK TRAILER RULE AMENDED to encourage reassembling and rebuilding. WPB–3490.

PAPER BOX RESTRICTIONS REMOVED for packaging frozen foods. WPB–3491.

COTTON HOSIERY brought under control. WPB–3492.

CORRECTION

In the April 28th issue of VICTORY BULLETIN (Volume 4, Number 17), under the summary of Official War Releases, it was announced that sportsmen's kneeboots had been released from rationing on April 21. This was incorrect. The summary should have indicated that only over-the-knee olive drab, clay and khaki colored rubber boots—the kind worn in hunting and fishing—were released from the restrictions applying to men's rubber boots and work shoes.

COPPER RECOVERY PROGRAM has allocated 197,000,000 pounds of idle and excessive copper. WPB–3493.

97% OF CASKET REQUIREMENTS SATISFIED by new standard sizes. WPB–3494.

WPB URGES full-time schedules of work over May 30–31 and July 4–5 weekends. WPB–3495.

MOVIE SET COST CEILING REMOVED. Producers may file applications for materials under new plan. WPB–3496.

FIRE FIGHTERS get priorities for maintenance, repair, and operating supplies. WPB–3497.

TUNGSTEN STEEL RULES LIBERALIZED to save use of molybdenum. WPB–3498.

INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEES formed during past week. WPB–3499.

SCHOOLS URGED TO CONSERVE PAPER. WPB–3500.

PRISON LABOR CONTRIBUTES to war work. WPB–3503.

TYPEWRITER SPOOL CONSERVATION URGED. WPB–3504.

STEEL INVENTORY RULE changed for manufacturers of passenger automobiles or parts. WPB–3518.

SALVAGE BULLETIN, "Available Used Material and Equipment Bulletin," published. WPB–3519.

PRODUCTION SCHEDULES RIGID. WPB–3520.

APRIL WAR EXPENDITURES INCREASE 3% over March. WPB–3521.

WARTIME ROLE OF PLASTICS TOLD at meeting of Society of the Plastics Industry. WPB–3522.

SHOE PRICING UNAFFECTED by modified definition of "Price Range." WPB–3523.

MACHINE TOOL RULE TIGHTENED by two new tests. WPB–3524.

MAXIMUM FABRIC OUTPUT URGED upon Woolen and Worsted Industry Advisory Committee. WPB–3529.

SEVEN AIRPORTS FREED from stop-construction order. WPB–3530.

CORRECTION of press release WPB–3497. WPB–3497–a.

RADAR PROGRESS. Development of electronic equipment. WPB–3527.

DUCK, GOOSE FEATHERS can be used only for sleeping bags for armed forces. WPB–3539.

Q. AND A. ON BRASS MILLS ISSUED. WPB–3545.

PAPER REGULATION AMENDED. WPB–3546.

PALMER RESIGNS POST as Deputy Director of Printing and Publishing Division. WPB–3547.

LIMIT ON PD–1A APPLICATIONS RAISED from $100 to $500. WPB–3548.

ALUMINUM PATTERN RULES ALTERED. WPB–3549.

RAYON YARDAGE INCREASE SOUGHT through simplification and standardization. WPB–3551.

NEW PHONE INSTALLATIONS RESTRICTED. WPB–3552.

WALL PAPER PATTERNS LIMITED. WPB–3553.

FILM PRIORITIES LIMITED. WPB–3540.

STERLING LEAVES POST. WPB–3541.

CMP REG 5 REVISED. WPB–3542.

WAAC UNIFORM MAKERS assigned an A–1–i rating. WPB–3554.

SNOW PLOW STANDARDS DISCUSSED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB–3555.

NEW PUBLICATIONS FACE PAPER CUT. WPB–3556.

PRODUCTION SCHEDULING ORDER CLARIFIED. WPB–3557.

ALCOHOL PROTEIN ALLOCATED. WPB–3559.

WASTE PAPER NEED STRESSED. WPB–3560.

GENERAL IMPORTS ORDERS AMENDED. WPB–3561.

NELSON URGES MORE PULPWOOD PRODUCTION. WPB–3562.

BEDDING SUPPLY REPORT. WPB–3428.

NITROCELLULOSE RULE EASED. WPB–3525.

"SECRET WEAPON" (RADAR) EXPLAINED. WPB–3528.

PLANT CONVERSIONS STILL IN PROSPECT. WPB–3531.

JAPANESE TISSUE LIMITED for Army. WPB–3532.

GRAY CLOTH RULE CLARIFIED. WPB–3533.

BED TICKING INCREASE DISCUSSED by Industry Committee. WPB–3534.

CAMOUFLAGE NET INCREASE DISCUSSED. WPB–3535.

THREE COTTON RULES AMENDED. WPB–3536.

BAKING PAN INCREASE POSSIBLE. WPB–3537.

CADMIUM USES INCREASING says Industry Advisory Committee. WPB–3538.

METAL DOOR RESTRICTIONS EASED SLIGHTLY. WPB–3514.

VENTILATORS RULE REVISED. WPB–3515.

TOWEL, BATH MAT production to be increased through simplification plan. WPB–3517.

Office of Price Administration

GLASS CONTAINER CEILINGS SET to reduce pressure on rising food costs. OPA–2435.

TIRE RATION ORDER EXPLAINED for truck operators. OPA–2436.

PIPE, FITTINGS, TRANSPORTATION PROVISIONS CHANGED. OPA–2450.

SERVICEMEN on leave for three days or more qualify for ration of gasoline. OPA–2462.

COSMETIC MAXIMUMS SET. OPA-2403.

GLYCERINE REGULATION REVISED to fit conditions in industry. OPA-T-849.

COPPER SULPHATE PRICES SET when sold for use as agricultural insecticide. OPA-T-850.

BINDER TWINE FREIGHT RULE MODIFIED. OPA-T-851.

PRICES SET for roasted chicory in packages of one pound or less. OPA-2465.

HAM PRICES CUT BACK from one to three cents per pound. OPA-2478.

NEW MEAT CEILINGS effective Monday, May 17, in 10 zones throughout U. S. OPA-2479.

YARN CEILINGS restrictions apply to Government agencies and persons who pay "war procurement" ceilings. OPA-2484.

SCREENING CEILINGS ADJUSTED so that consumers' prices will remain at March 1942 levels. OPA-T-827.

DRIED EGG SALES RULE RETROACTIVE to March 8, 1943. OPA-T-843.

WAR GOODS PRICE ADJUSTMENTS CLARIFIED. OPA-T-844.

MEAT PRICING ADJUSTMENT ENDS for sales to war agencies. OPA-T-845.

PRICES CONTROLLED for wooden agricultural containers, "shook." OPA-T-847.

Q. AND A. ON how to get sugar for home canning. OPA-2456.

POTATOES DIFFERENTIAL REMOVED for selected seed potatoes. OPA-2458.

PRICE ADJUSTMENT REPORTS no longer need be sworn to or affirmed. OPA-2459.

ALARM CLOCK PRICES SET. OPA-2469.

DIRECTORY of commodities and services published. OPA-2482.

CODFISH CEILINGS SET. OPA-2441.

OFFICERS' UNIFORM PURCHASES get benefit of wartime economies. OPA-2444.

PRICE TAGS ON FOODSTUFFS PLANNED. OPA-2474.

MAPLE SYRUP PRICE CHANGES. OPA-T-830.

BEEF DISCOUNT WAIVER EXTENDED for Government war procurement agencies. OPA-T-866.

COMMUNITY CEILINGS fact sheet. OPA-T-867.

GASOLINE RATIONING STRENGTHENED to assure fair and efficient enforcement. OPA-2483.

HAND TOOL SALES to United States and Allied Governments controlled. OPA-2486.

FARM BUTTER point values adjustable to avoid waste. OPA-2487.

COAL ADJUSTMENT RULE BROADENED for transportation costs. OPA-T-834.

COARSE PAPER MAXIMUMS SET. OPA-T-835.

WASTE PAPER processing charges controlled. OPA-T-836.

FEED PRICE RULE to provide for imports of dry rendered tankage. OPA-T-837.

ASPHALT MARK-UPS SET on dollars-and-cents basis. OPA-T-840.

CANNING SUGAR for housewives. OPA-2454.

GROCERY MARK-UPS REVISED to facilitate community-wide dollars-and-cents ceilings. OPA-2460.

COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATOR PRICES REDUCED. OPA-2464.

CONVERSION of oil burning furnace to coal will not be requested in connection with next season's domestic fuel oil rations. OPA-2468.

OPA SURVEY IN COAL AREAS reveals substantial violations of price regulations. OPA-2472.

PICNIC HAM PRICE INCREASED in Middle Atlantic and Northeastern States. OPA-2475.

POTATO PRICES SET for vegetable auctions. OPA-2476.

OPA LAUDS INJUNCTION issued against Mars Inc. OPA-2477.

CONTAINER DEALERS MEET. OPA-T-863.

SOAP UNDER SPECIFIC PRICES. OPA-2455.

MACHINE PARTS subject to machinery price regulation. OPA-2470.

CRUDE OIL PRICE RELIEF GRANTED. OPA-2491.

RAIL FREIGHT RATES TO BE CUT $350,000,000. OPA-2493.

CIGARETTE CEILINGS PLANNED. OPA-2494.

SPECIFIC KOSHER MEAT PRICES SET. OPA-2495.

COOKING STOVES to be rationed. OPA-2500.

DELIVERY RULE ON BOILERS MODIFIED. OPA-T-859.

TOY PRICING MODIFIED. OPA-T-861.

CEILINGS hold for summer seasonal lines—clothing, beachwear, rattan furniture, awnings and sun glasses. OPA-T-880.

PACKAGED DRUG INDUSTRY placed under separate price regulation. OPA-2467.

HOME CANNED FOODS DEFINED as distinguished from commercially canned products. OPA-2489.

PRICE EXEMPTIONS SPECIFIC as listed May 1. OPA-2490.

RATION BOOK 3 "TIME-TABLE." OPA-2501.

NO "GAS" FOR SPORT FISHING in Eastern waters. OPA-2503.

RAYON HOSIERY RULE effective May 15. OPA-2504.

RATION STAMPS HANDLED WELL by food retailers. OPA-T-839.

CERTAIN BEEHIVE COKE PRICED. OPA-T-848.

MINE FREIGHT PRACTICES REVISED to avoid possible interruptions in Eastern operations. OPA-T-853.

"TIE-UP" ICE CREAM SALES FORBIDDEN. OPA-2502.

CERTAIN FOOD MARKUPS REVOKED. OPA-2510.

LOCK SALES RECLASSIFIED. OPA-T-852.

LOG PRICING ADJUSTABLE. OPA-T-854.

MAHOGANY PLYWOOD EXEMPTED from price control. OPA-T-855.

SOYBEAN OIL RULE MODIFIED for substandard oil. OPA-T-856.

FLUID CREAM PRICES CHANGED. OPA-T-857 and OPA-T-858.

CERTAIN WOODS PRICED (yellow poplar, water tupelo and sweet gum logs). OPA-T-860.

ACCOMMODATION SALES REGULATED to expedite sales made in connection with war program. OPA-T-884.

CANNING SUGAR RATION PROCEDURE CHANGED. OPA-2521.

SHELL EGG PRICE ORDER AMENDED. OPA-2522.

FARM EQUIPMENT PRICES ADJUSTABLE. OPA-T-865.

CAFFEINE PRICE RULING CHANGED for six high-cost producers. OPA-T-868.

CORN MARK-UPS ANNOUNCED for dry milled products in less than carload lots. OPA-T-869.

CHICKEN FEATHERS PRICE SET. OPA-T-896.

HARNESS PRODUCERS may appeal for price adjustment. OPA-T-878.

SUGAR PRICING METHOD ALTERED. OPA-T-898.

ALLOWANCE ADDED TO BEEF IN TIERCE SALES. OPA-T-899.

CANNED TUNA PRICES ROLLED BACK. OPA-2481.

WHOLESALE CANDY PRICES AMENDED. OPA-2485.

FARM MEAT-SLAUGHTER RULE EASED. OPA-2492.

TWO SHOE COMMITTEES FORMING. OPA-2507.

MEAT PRICES HELD DOWN for largest retail meat distributors. OPA-2513.

POMACE, SLUDGE PRODUCERS TO MEET. OPA-2517.

EAST MAINTAINS VITAL TRAFFIC despite petroleum and rubber crisis. OPA-2518.

COAL PRICES SET in District No. 13. OPA-2519.

SALTED BUTTER PRICE DIFFERENTIAL SET. OPA-2480.

Selective Service . . .

Occupational Guides Amended by Bureau

Several New Activities Listed As Essential

Amendment of three Selective Service occupational bulletins, issued to guide local boards when considering occupational classification of registrants, was announced last week by the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission.

The bulletins pertain to production of leather products, production of pulp, paper, and materials for packing and shipping products, and communication services, all of which heretofore have been designated as essential activities.

The bulletin on production of leather products, designated as Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 19, which previously listed production of all shoes as essential, has been revised to include the production of shoes for military and rationed use. This amendment applies not only to the consideration of registrants engaged in the shoe industry in connection with Selective Service occupational deferment, but also extends coverage under WMC essential activities definitions as they affect transfers of workers in the shoe industry. The latter hitherto had been limited to military and work shoes.

The bulletin on production of pulp, paper, and materials for packing and shipping products now lists as essential activities: production of pulp, made from pulpwood and other substances; certain types of paper stock and paperboard; various converted products from paper and paperboard; and other materials for shipping and preserving essential products.

In the bulletin on Communication Services, designated as Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 29, motion picture film processing is named as an essential activity.

WORK ON HOLIDAYS SUGGESTED BY WPB

Full-time regular schedules of work in essential war industries over the May 30-31 and July 4-5 week ends were called for last week by War Production Board Chairman Nelson in a statement urging that wherever feasible the traditional civic observances of Memorial Day and Independence Day should be held on Sunday.

Nazis Systematically Loot Banks In Conquered Lands, OWI Reports

Monopoly Geared to Withstand Change Even in German Political Set-Up

A report of Nazi banking methods, released by the Office of War Information this week, reveals that virtually the entire financial resources of Europe are now funneled into the Reichsbank, the central national bank of issue in Nazi Germany, and a half-dozen private banks in Berlin. There is hardly a bank left in Nazi-controlled Europe which is not subsidiary to the German banking system.

The six German banks which exercise major control over private banking in Europe are: Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Commerzbank, Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, Reichskredit-Gesellschaft, and Bank der Deutschen Arbeit.

The banking maneuvers of the German financiers are a major part of the Nazi technique of plunder. The Board of Economic Warfare recently estimated Nazi spoils from conquered countries to have reached $36,000,000,000 by the end of 1941.

These maneuvers follow established legal procedures but are carried out as ruthlessly as the terror itself. These legal methods include: Acquiring share holdings, creating companies of mixed German and native ownership, manipulating credit and clearing arrangements, cartelizations and "working agreements."

Freeze Credits

Chiefly the Nazis have obtained control over the resources of Europe by reaching over and above all business to get a monopolistic grasp on the purse-strings of industry. With the banks of conquered nations in their hands, Nazi plutocrats hold power of life and death over Europe's business. They direct the flow of money to Nazi-controlled or Quisling enterprises; or they freeze off capital and credit from business houses that refuse to "cooperate." Furthermore, European banks normally control industrial enterprises through share ownership; thus, control of a bank means operating control of an industry.

The looting of the banks reaches down to every small depositor, every small shareholder. Nazi authorities have followed up each conquest of a nation by ordering all inhabitants to report their holdings in foreign currencies, securities, bills, checks and participation in foreign companies, including banks. These are ordered transferred into the national bank of the country. This bank is invariably placed under the German Reichsbank.

The Nazi authorities have also demanded that all safety deposit boxes be opened for examination by a Nazi representative. Anything of value to the looters is drawn into the same financial current to Berlin.

Interlocking Directorates

The men who own this vast financial empire represent an alliance of Nazi party bosses, German industrialists, and a few Quisling collaborationists. Many are names almost totally unknown to the general public outside of Germany. The same names appear repeatedly on the directorates of leading banks and industrial concerns; in some cases these same men hold high office in the Nazi Party.

Most of the bankers are the men who financed Hitler in the early days of the Nazi Party. Hitler is now paying them off with the spoils of Europe.

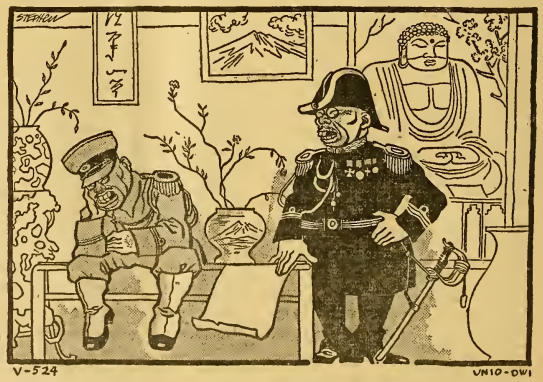
The national banks of occupied countries are invariably put under the direct control and supervision of the Reichsbank, the national bank of Germany. The usual method is to appoint a Reichsbank agent to "supervise" the subject bank of issue. All other banks in the occupied country then become free game for the private banks of Germany.

This report covers only one aspect of the elaborate machinery by which Hitler's "new order" is carving out a plutocratic empire of unparalleled dimensions in Europe. The full story would show the Nazi monopoly operating in all branches of European industry, trade, and finance.

Could Retain Hold

The Nazi banking system is expected to present one of the most difficult problems for disentanglement after the defeat of Hitler, for it is geared to withstand any change in political leadership in Germany. Even though Hitler were deposed, this same group of German bankers could retain its grip on the economy of Europe. In time this monopoly would reproduce the conditions which brought about Nazism before. Victory over Nazism cannot be complete until this hidden structure of power is destroyed along with the Nazi party itself.

The material in this report was assembled by OWI analysts from data obtained by the United Nations Information Office, from earlier reports of the Board of Economic Warfare, and from reports in the European press.



"According to plan, we were supposed to shake hands with Rommel at Afghanistan's border at 3 o'clock this afternoon."

—*Mats available.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

VICTORY BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

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WMC Calls for 400,000 Workers For Peak Season Food Canning

Local Labor Urgently Needed, Agency Says, To Prevent Crop Spoilage, Waste of Food

Unless an extraordinarily effective job is done this year in recruiting new workers in the food canning and processing industry and in maintaining the nucleus of experienced workers accustomed to working in each local cannery, some crops will go to waste and the supply of canned and processed foods will become tighter.

Normally, about six times as many people are employed in canning around the first of September as at the beginning of May. The War Manpower Commission estimates that roughly 400,000 canning workers will be needed at the peak season this year.

Canning, though a major industry, is essentially a seasonal, hometown industry, manned by local workers—youths, housewives, mechanics, and others—who are otherwise occupied during the rest of the year when the local cannery is not in operation or is opearting on a drastically reduced schedule.

Volunteers Help Fill Gap

Wherever there is a cannery, local people have been accustomed to helping out the family income by seasonal work in the neighborhood plant. Last year, however, a great many of these townsfolk were missing from the canneries. The high wages paid in war industries accounted for some of the labor loss, and military service for men of draft age further drained the labor supply. By almost superhuman efforts, chiefly by the communities themselves, the labor gap was filled by volunteers, but in some localities tons of good food rotted in the fields because of the inability to marshal enough workers to take care of the crop. In Ohio and Indiana, for example, tomato growers were caught by a sudden ripening of the crop, combined with a labor shortage, and saw much of the fruit of their efforts spoil on the vines.

This year, the normal reserve of experienced local canning labor shows signs of serious depletion, exceeding that of 1942, yet the demand for canned and processed foods will be far greater than ever before. Enormous amounts of canned foods, needed by United States military forces, by civilians, and by our Allies, must be harvested and packed in 1943. According to estimates of the National Canners Association, more than 150 million hours of labor were required to pack major seasonal fruit and vegetable crops in 1942, without including the man-hours of labor for cultivating and harvesting canning crops.

Food canning and processing is specifically named by the War Manpower Commission as an "essential" industry. It is one step in the production of food which is vital to the winning of the war.

More recently the War Manpower Commission has prepared a memorandum to its local United States Employment Service offices, calling their attention to the importance of can manufacturing to the food supply and urging that they make every effort to assure these plants adequate labor. Can manufacturing also is traditionally seasonal, reaching peak operations several weeks before each peak canning time. Lack of storage for cans makes it difficult to put manufacturing on a steady year-round basis.

Part-Time Workers Needed

In nearly all communities, housewives, or employed women and others who cannot give up their full time, are willing to devote parts of days or nights, or a certain amount of time each week during the season to essential war food production. Throughout the canning areas, canners are enlisting high school youths and most of these plants will employ local high-school teachers or athletic coaches as supervisors in the plants and to plan the recreational activities of younger workers. Local church groups in some instances have provided cafeteria facilities. For women with household duties, some canneries have adjusted operations into a five- or six-hour shift, and other canners have established day nurseries, with competent supervision and care, for children of mothers working in the plants.

All members of the U. S. Crop Corps who volunteer for work in canning plants will be eligible for receiving certificates of service, the same as those who work in the production or harvesting of food.

Will Organize Work Teams

Since the great majority of these workers will be new and inexperienced, it is essential for experienced workers to stay on the job, if the canning industry is to avoid a break-down in the supply of skilled labor able to quickly train the newcomers. Principally, these newcomers will have to be members of the community who have never considered engaging in such work and will do it as a war service, and for no other reason. In many instances, volunteers will organize work teams.

MAKE APPLICATION TO LOCAL OFFICES

Persons interested in performing this vital type of war work should apply to their local U. S. Employment Service office, their county Agricultural Extension agent, the local ODT office, or to the operators of nearby canning plants. Time and place will be announced locally.

Although procedure may vary somewhat according to locality, in general the USES office will be responsible for recruiting workers for canneries and the county Extension agent will be responsible for recruiting farm workers.

The situation is so urgent that civic clubs, businesses, church and school groups are asked to pledge their help in meeting the situation.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is prepared from releases of OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in this Bulletin may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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Use of Radar as Weapon of War Described by Army-Navy

Device Detects Planes, Ships, Submarines, Provides Data for Antiaircraft Guns

The early development of radar has been described by the War and Navy Departments in a joint announcement made in line with the policy to give the American people as much information as possible without endangering our own forces or helping the enemy.

The term "Radar" means radio-detecting-and-ranging. Radars, then, are devices which the Allies use to detect the approach of enemy aircraft and ships, and to determine the distance (range) to the enemies' forces. Radar is used by static ground defenses to provide data for antiaircraft guns for use in smashing Axis planes through cloud cover, and by airplanes and warships.

Waves Focussed

It is one of the marvels made possible by the electron tube. Ultra high-frequency waves traveling with the speed of light can be focussed to scan the air and sea. When they strike an enemy ship or airplane, they bounce back. Radio waves travel at a constant speed of 186,000 miles per second. Thus a small space of time is required for such signals to travel to a reflecting surface and return to a receiver, so that, with means provided for measuring this time interval, it is possible to determine the distance to a given target. Radars operate through fog, storms, and darkness, as well as through cloudless skies. They are, therefore, superior to both telescopes and acoustic listening devices.

Saved England in Blitz

Radar is used for both defense and offense. In fact, the British, who call their similar apparatus the radio locator, say it was instrumental in saving England during the aerial blitz of 1940 and 1941. At that time the locators spotted German raiders long before they reached a target area, and thus gave the RAF and ground defenses time for preparation. Since then Radar has stood guard at many danger points along United Nations frontiers and at sea, warning of the coming of aerial and sea-borne enemy forces, and contributing towards victory in combat. The new science has played a vital part in helping first to stem and then to turn the tide of Axis conquest.

Discovered in U. S.

It was first discovered in the United States in 1922, when scientists observed that reception from a radio station was interfered with by an object moving in the path of the signals. Accordingly, a radio receiver was set up on the banks of a river and the effects of signal reception caused by boats passing up and down the river were studied. The experiment of installing the receiver in a truck was also tried, and it was observed that similar disturbances were produced in the receiver when the truck moved past large buildings. Development work was immediately undertaken so that the new discovery might be used for detecting vessels passing between harbor entrances, or between ships at sea.

Signals Bounce Back

So far, it had been necessary to have the moving object pass *between* the radio transmitter and the receiver. This obviously limited the possible fields of application. In 1925 it was found that the surface of an object, or target, would act as a reflector of high frequency radio waves. In other words, the radio signals sent out by a transmitter could be made to strike a target, and then "bounce" back to a receiver. This made it possible to have both the transmitter and the receiver at the same location.

By 1930, research engineers were able to pick up reflected signals from planes passing overhead. By 1934, they had developed a satisfactory means of measuring the distance between the radar transmitter and the target. Since then other advances in the field have been made, some of which, after the war is over, will undoubtedly contribute to the security and comfort of a world at peace.

In order to prevent information which might facilitate development of radar from reaching the enemy through publicity originating in the United States, it has been decided that no further items on the subject will be released until the Army and Navy are convinced that the enemy already has the information from some other source.

The War Last Week . . .

Bad Weather Hampers Americans In Struggle for Attu Island

Well-Planned, Well-Executed Campaign Takes Japanese Forces by Surprise

On Saturday the Navy announced that the battle for Attu had entered its final phase, with the trapped Japanese garrison split up into three groups which are being harassed by low-flying American fighter planes. Attu village has been virtually wiped off the map by U. S. bombing and strafing planes.

The Japanese are still fighting back, but their retaliatory bombing raids have had little effect on the American advance. Sunday a second wave of Jap bombers attacked Attu, and American airmen, sent up to meet the attack, brought down 5 of the 16 enemy planes at a loss of 2.

Bad weather, which aided the Americans in their initial landing on Attu Island, has subsequently been more of a hindrance than a help, hampering the progress of our forces, interfering with naval artillery and aerial bombardment.

Fog Blankets Island

Secretary of the Navy Knox told reporters last week that a few days of good weather would help a great deal in the struggle for Attu, as it would permit a greater degree of aerial support for our ground forces. Army forces moving against the remaining pockets of Japanese resistance have made steady progress, but a persistent Aleutian fog has prevented the full use of supporting air power and thwarted American efforts to attack in force. Naval surface forces continue to aid our ground elements with bombardments whenever the opportunity presents itself and visibility is not too poor.

Attack Long Planned

The operations on land are being carried out entirely by U. S. Army forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Landrum. The forces that landed on Holtz Bay, where the main Japanese concentrations are, were commanded by Col. Frank L. Culin, Jr.

The attack, Secretary of War Stimson said, was planned some time ago. American troops were specially trained for it; transports and warships were specially assembled for it. But so secretly were the preparations made that the Japanese were apparently taken by surprise.

According to Secretary Knox, secrecy is essential in an operation such as that for Attu. Evidently the Japanese knew nothing of the plans until the Americans had made landings on the beaches. Then, said Mr. Knox, the Japanese put up serious, stubborn resistance. He pointed out that the harbors on Attu are not deep and the anchorages are few. If the enemy had had any inkling of what was to come, he might have offered serious opposition to our ships.

He added that despite stubborn resistance, U. S. casualties so far in the campaign have been much lighter than had been expected.

Story of Attu Landing

On Monday the War Department made public a map and photographs showing the advance of American forces.

The first landing was made (May 11) by Army scouts at Blind Cove on the north side of Holtz Bay. The scouts formed a protective line behind which the main northern force of American Army troops landed on a beach just to the north of Holtz Bay. At the same time the southern force landed on the other side of the island at Massacre Bay.

On May 12 the northern force began pushing southward, overcoming enemy resistance along the west arm of Holtz Bay. By the 17th, this force had made its way past the west arm of Holtz Bay and had captured the east arm, including the airfield, which runs in from the beach on the east arm of Holtz Bay.

North and South Forces Meet

Meantime the southern force had been pressing northward and also northeastward into the hill masses, where Japanese resistance was met and overcome. By May 17–18, patrols of the northern and southern forces met in the Massacre Bay-Holtz Bay Pass. Combined forces then pressed from various directions toward the Chichagof Harbor area.

One small Japanese unit is completely cut off in the hills and is being mopped up. The enemy is still on high ground west of Chichagof Harbor and also in Chichagof Valley and the mountains between Chichagof Harbor and Sarana Bay.

THE CONSTANT COMPANION

V-534 UNIQ ~ OWI

—*Mats available.*

War Wages and Labor . . .

NWLB Panel Submits Coal Report; Board Decision Expected Soon

Miners' Weekly Earnings Found Lower Than Those in Other War Industries

The National War Labor Board's panel in the bituminous coal dispute submitted its report last week and the Board is meeting daily to reach a decision in the case.

The tri-partite panel's report was factual and contained no recommendations.

Principal demand of the United Mine Workers, representing the 336,000 workers involved, is for a $2 a day wage increase. The panel found that "the base rate for Northern Appalachian miners was increased as of April 1, 1941 . . . 16⅔ percent, and other rates were advanced correspondingly. As of the same date . . . the average increase (for Southern Appalachian miners) would be . . . possibly 21 percent." The WLB's Little Steel formula permits increases up to 15 percent over January 1, 1941, rates as a cost-of-living adjustment.

The panel reported that the UMW offers two objections to arguments based on the cost of living: (1) "The increase which they received as of April 1, 1941, did not relate to cost-of-living-changes," and (2) "In making their 1941 agreement on a 2-year basis they denied themselves the opportunity of obtaining a further increase short of 2 years," while workers in many other industries received further increases in 1942 prior to the development of the Little Steel formula and stabilization orders.

Average Wage Compared

The panel compared average weekly earnings of coal miners, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics states are $42.97, with average weekly earnings in locomotive manufacture, shipbuilding, and aircraft engines, which are $58.36, $58.46, and $60.84, respectively.

A second major demand of the miners is for "portal to portal" pay, which would mean the calculation of the working day from the time miners arrive on the operators' property until they leave it, instead of merely the time spent at the working face within the mine. The panel found that "face to face" pay "has been a general practice in the industry for a long period and has been accepted by both operators and the union as a fair and equitable method of compensation."

"Evidence was introduced at the panel hearing by the operators to show that average travel time in Appalachian mines is about 85 minutes daily. The United Mine Workers estimate travel time at 90 minutes. The Bureau of Labor Statistics . . . estimate travel time at an average of 48 minutes over a period of years for the industry as a whole . . .

"It may be noted that in England coal miners are paid on a bank to bank (portal to portal) basis, and this practice prevails in the mines of most other countries as well as in the metal mines of the United States."

The panel went on to remark: "Collective bargaining seems admirably suited to providing proper differential compensation for those miners who have disproportionately long travel time."

Six-Day Week Temporary

On a third issue, a 6-day workweek, the panel made the following comment on the parties' agreement, signed on January 29, 1943, at the request of the Coordinator of Solid Fuels, Harold Ickes:

"This agreement underlines the exceptional and temporary character of this extension (of the workweek) by two provisions: first, that it shall cease to apply as soon as the war emergency is over and, second, that the contract provisions relating to regularity of work and avoidance of stoppages should not apply to work on the sixth day."

Mr. Ickes estimates that "mines which have operated on a 6-day basis represent something over 90 percent of the tonnage of the industry."

The panel stated: "Evidence presented to the panel by the Operators and information obtained from the Bituminous Coal Commission leads to the conclusion that the country will need all the coal which can be produced by the mines operating on a scheduled 42-hour week . . . If 6-day work is to represent something quite positive in terms of wages, everything possible must be done to see that the miner is not unduly penalized for incidents beyond his control."

Straight Time for Vacations

Of the miners' request for $50 vacation pay instead of $20 as at present, the panel said:

"The record discloses that the policy of the War Labor Board is to approve 'reasonable vacations' on the principle that they did not constitute a wage increase. This policy has been enunciated under conditions outlined in Executive Order No. 9328. The Operators admitted the jurisdiction of a token payment when the men worked in lieu of a vacation . . . The record brought out the fact that in a number of industries where men worked they received straight time allowance in lieu of vacation . . . The $50 request of the Miners amounts to approximately a week's current wages."

COAL PRODUCTION RISES UNDER U. S. MANAGEMENT

The second week of Government operation of the Nation's coal mines saw the rise of estimated weekly bituminous production above the 12,000,000-ton level, and the largest weekly production of anthracite in more than 3 years, Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes announced.

The Bituminous Coal Division estimated bituminous coal production for the week ended May 15 at 12,150,000 tons—the largest since the week of April 10, which was 12,400,000 tons.

The Bureau of Mines estimated the production of anthracite at 1,420,000 tons, the largest since the week of January 27, 1940, when 1,425,000 tons were mined.

A fifth point considered by the panel was the UMW demand that miners not be required to pay for the special cap, electric lamp, shoes, goggles, etc., required in their work. Of this the panel said:

"It is a well recognized historical fact that these charges against the coal miners are holdovers from the time when coal was quite generally mined by contract and when all such costs were included in the contract price."

Members of the Board's panel were Morris L. Cooke, chairman and public member; Walter White, industry representative; and David B. Robertson, labor representative.

War Production . . .

Survey of Small Manufacturers Shows 58 Percent in War Production

Three-Fourths of Remainder Have Not Tried To Obtain War Production Contracts

A representative sample survey of the Nation's small manufacturing concerns by the Office of War Information indicates that 58 percent are engaged directly or indirectly in war production. Of the remaining 42 percent, about one-quarter have been unable to get war production contracts and about three-quarters have not tried to get war contracts because their products were not required for war, because they had enough civilian business or for other reasons.

Only concerns employing no more than 125 wage earners were included in the survey; actually, less than 5 percent of the firms studied employed more than 80 workers.

One-third of the plants felt that they could increase general industrial production with existing equipment and under present conditions in the market for labor and materials. An additional one-half said they could do so with existing equipment if given enough labor and materials.

Only part of the available idle capacity, however, is suitable for war production. Analysis of the interview material shows that 21 percent could increase war production under present conditions; an additional 36 percent could do so with new machinery and more materials and labor; 43 percent were adjudged unable to increase war production under any circumstances.

Half the small manufacturers expect their business to be as good as or better than in 1942, and two-thirds expressed satisfaction with their present backlog of orders.

Aircraft Plan Adopted

A new aircraft production planning and control system to bring about increased production of the heavier types of combat aircraft has been adopted by the War Production Board.

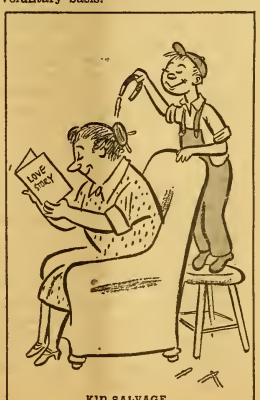
This new planning and production control system involves all of the items whose substantially increased production and distribution for the balance of this year is necessary to insure the greatest possible production of fighting ships of the types desired by the services.

Operation of this plan will mean the establishment of a planning and control group under the Aircraft Production Board. This group, which will be set up on a somewhat informal basis, will include representatives of the airframe manufacturers and the producers of various airplane parts, the aircraft scheduling unit, and the aluminum and magnesium division of WPB.

Part of the job of this group will be to study inventory positions in the field of fabricated parts where the demand is increasing, so that the month-by-month output of these parts can be used to the fullest advantage in current production.

This action represents a refinement of production planning designed to bring about the greatest possible production of certain parts required for the manufacture of the heavier combat ships, and their proper distribution to the aircraft manufacturers.

Procedures for thoroughly scheduling the delivery of bottleneck components of planes, tanks, guns, and ships were announced last week by WPB. These procedures will go into effect June 1 on a voluntary basis.



KID SALVAGE

V-532 OWI

—*Mats available.*

Committees Speed War Production

Labor-Management Planning Increases Output, WPB Says

Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced this week that the results of 1 year's operation of the labor-management production committees sponsored by the War Production Board "show convincingly that this approach to the problem of increasing production is sound and extremely effective."

"In the year in which this plan has been in operation it has made splendid progress," Mr. Nelson said. "It was conceived as a means through which employers and employees in the factory could have a common meeting place to solve production problems. It has filled that role excellently and has made a very great contribution to our whole war production program.

Faced Problems Squarely

"Reports from the labor-management production committees on the range of activities in which they are engaged indicate the sincerity and realism with which they have tackled the greatest production task any nation ever faced. They have squarely faced the problems in their individual plants and have worked out programs whereby labor and management could work together to overcome them."

Principal activities of these committees, Mr. Nelson said, consist of operating suggestion systems, informational and morale-building programs, conservation of materials, safety programs, transportation of workers, absenteeism campaigns and general consideration of production problems.

The major accomplishments, he said, are indicated by War Production Drive Headquarters' first labor-management activities survey, after a year of operation. Analysis is based on reports received in Washington to date from 800 out of 2,000 committees now being canvassed. These 800 committees represent close to two million workers or approximately 45 percent of all workers employed in plants where labor-management production committees are set up.

In addition to the activities mentioned by Mr. Nelson, the survey showed that a high percentage of the committees also are conducting programs related to quality control, care of tools and equipment, training, nutrition, and health.

War Prices

Economic Position of Food Dealers Reported Most Favorable on Record

OPA Declares Cost-of-Living Controls Allow Adequate Margin for Profit

Refuting charges by food distributors that present cost-of-living controls provide inadequate operating margins for stores, the Office of Price Administration reported that, under the dollars-and-cents ceilings now being established, food retailers and wholesalers will continue to enjoy the most favorable economic position on record.

The volume of business done, dollar margins over cost, and profits before taxes stand today at high levels, OPA said. This favorable situation is reflected in the fact that business failures are currently at the lowest point in half a century.

While releasing figures on food distributors' favorable over-all margin-and-profit picture, OPA made plain that it would provide relief for exceptional situations where price regulations worked a hardship.

Install New Ceilings

At the same time, OPA further implemented its policy of working directly with the groups most affected by the price programs by directing regional officers to set up district trade advisory committees to assist in installing the new community-wide dollars-and-cents ceilings on foodstuffs.

The action extends and formalizes the already existing wide use of trade representatives in the execution of this new program. The committees will be the first trade advisory groups to be set up on a district basis, although OPA long has had industry councils on a national basis.

Representative wholesalers and retailers of high caliber are to be chosen for the district committees, the OPA national office said. They will advise and consult on all local phases of the program.

As the drive against violators of poultry price regulations continued, OPA announced several changes affecting price procedure with regard to certain commodities.

One hundred and thirteen additional court actions were begun against violators of poultry price regulations between April 15 and May 15. Of these, 84 asked injunctions to restrain sellers from violating price orders and 29 were criminal actions.

Since March 25—when an intensive drive to stamp out black-market operations in poultry began—229 court actions against violators of poultry regulations have been begun.

Sausage Prices Postponed

The effective date of the dollars-and-cents maximum wholesale prices for frankfurters, bologna, and fresh and smoked sausage, originally set for May 24, was postponed until June 1, 1943. This action will not affect the retail prices of these products, which shortly are to be brought under a specific cents-per-pound regulation.

The commitment of the Department of Agriculture made last December to support wholesale prices of butter at a level equivalent to 46 cents a pound, Chicago basis, until June 30, 1944, will be carried through, the War Food Administration stated. The support was pledged at the time farmers were called upon to meet the 1943 production goals.

The possibility of prosecution has been removed for those persons who unknowingly sold sliced and peeled apples above March 1942 ceiling prices between May 11 and August 8, 1942. Exemption of price control which went into effect last August has been made retroactive to May 11, 1942, to protect these people.

The maximum price at which the Commodity Credit Corporation can sell raw cane sugar to refineries was established as the maximum for the date when the sugar actually goes into the melting process at the purchaser's refinery.

For other sellers, the date of delivery or arrival at quarantine is generally used. No change is made for these other sellers.

A formula by which blenders of Georgia cane syrup with considerable amounts of sugar syrup or ingredients other than corn syrup, can determine their maximum prices has been announced.

Grade Label Plan Withdrawn by OPA

Alternative Method Spots Hidden Price Increases

Due to strong trade opposition, compulsory grade labeling of the 1943 pack of canned fruits and vegetables and their juices has been withdrawn by the Office of Price Administration. An alternative method for protecting the housewife against hidden price increases through up-grading has been substituted.

Essential points of the new plan are:

1. Canners must continue to grade their 1943 pack in accordance with the United States Department of Agriculture grades, and canners' maximum prices will continue to be set by grade.

2. Canners and wholesalers must indicate on their invoices the government grade of the product sold.

3. Retail community-wide dollars-and-cents ceilings, being issued by OPA in principal shopping centers throughout the country, will list canned goods by grade, showing the housewife at a glance the grade and the maximum price of a particular brand.

Aid to Price Control

In the statement of considerations accompanying the legal action, OPA said that labels which notify the consumer of the grade of the merchandise, upon which the ceiling price depends, would obviously make it easier to enforce price control.

According to the plan, no producer can pack more than one grade of the same canned fruit or vegetable under the same brand name without a distinguishing label sufficient to show that different grades are being sold under the same brand name.

Thus existing brand names already associated with standard, extra standard or fancy quality can be used to identify the various Department of Agriculture grades upon which the dollars-and-cents-per-case ceiling prices at the packer level are based.

The plan further provides that the Department of Agriculture grade upon which the canner's ceiling is based must be on his invoices and this will be true of all invoices in further distributive steps, including the invoice to the retail grocer.

OPA Opens New Drive To Enforce Ceilings

Actions Taken Against 150 Garment Makers

A new drive to enforce compliance with manufacturers' ceiling prices for women's and children's clothing was inaugurated by the Office of Price Administration with actions against some 150 garment makers in all parts of the country.

These 150 producers, who are among more than 500 visited by OPA enforcement investigators, have failed to keep proper records, which are necessary if manufacturers are to establish accurately the ceiling prices they may charge for feminine outerwear. These violators are receiving formal notices warning that their licenses, required as a condition of selling, will be suspended if they are found to be violating again.

Only about 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments visited had substantially complied with the requirements. Of the 60 percent who were found not to be in compliance, not all had violations serious enough to require a formal warning notice.

To Protect Consumer

According to the head of the enforcement division, this investigation is but the first in "a series of continuing actions to make producers comply with a regulation that is designed to protect American women from paying inflated prices for the clothing they must buy.

Now that the new regulation setting definite maximum prices on rayon stockings has become effective, women in all parts of the country can work out a fairly stable stocking budget, due to general reductions in the prices of popular types of rayon stockings.

A new shopping habit is also being developed. The up-to-the-minute shopper now looks first at the marker or printed insert in each pair of stockings so that she will know the top price she may legally be charged. In most cases she finds the top price to be lower than what she paid before May 15, and that the stockings she buys are likely to be of somewhat higher quality. In some cases where prices are above those prevailing before May 15, she will learn that the increase is accounted for by more careful construction to make stockings wear longer.

IF WE COULD ONLY GET HIM ON THE ABSENTEE LIST

—Mats available.

RETAIL SALES VOLUME SHOWS APRIL INCREASE

According to preliminary data released by the Bureau of the Census, sales of independent retailers increased 18 percent in April 1943 over April 1942. April dollar sales were 7 percent over those of the preceding month.

Large percentage gains were noted in sales of most nondurable goods trades for April this year over April a year ago. Apparel stores showed sales up 35 percent; eating and drinking places, 34 percent; dry goods and general merchandise stores, 31 percent; department stores, 28 percent; drug stores, 26 percent; food stores, 23 percent; and general stores, 18 percent. Filling stations, however, reported virtually no sales change.

Of the durable goods trades, jewelry stores reported the largest increase in dollar volume (46 percent), followed by motor-vehicle dealers (20 percent), and furniture stores (4 percent). Sales were off 11 percent for both hardware stores and lumber-building materials dealers.

War Rationing . . .

Applications for Ration Book 3 Being Mailed to Consumers

Public Asked to Delay Returning Cards Until June 1 to Facilitate Handling

Most American housewives found in their mail last week application cards for War Ration Book No. Three, which will provide new stamps to replace those running out in existing books.

Distribution of the application cards began on May 20, and 40,000,000 of them will be dropped in mail boxes throughout the country until June 5.

The Office of Price Administration suggests that the cards be filled out promptly upon receipt, but the public is urged not to mail them until June 1. By that time the post office will have mail channels cleared for fast handling and 35 special OPA mail centers will be geared up to process the cards and mail out the books.

Cards mailed in advance of June 1 will be held until that time for processing, and are in danger of being lost. Mailing should not be delayed beyond June 10, however, as applications filed after that date will not be honored until August. Each card is divided into three parts as follows:

(1) An identification stub which is to be detached and retained by the applicant.

(2) An application on which is to be typewritten or printed plainly, preferably in ink, the name of the head of the family and the address to which the books are to be sent.

(3) The card on which should be listed the name and age of everyone (including the head of the family) who is to get Book Three.

One Card Per Family

One application will do for all members of a family living under the same roof and eating at the same table, whether or not their surnames are the same. Individuals living alone, or who live with but are not a part of a family, or who share living quarters with other individuals must make out separate applications and cannot be included on a "family" card.

After filling out the card and detaching the identification stub, the applicant will affix the proper postage, as though for a letter, and drop it in the mail box at any time between June 1 and June 10. No addressing is necessary, as each card will contain the printed address of the OPA center serving the particular area.

At the mail center, the volunteer workers will detach and file that part of the card listing the members of the applying family for permanent record. The application card will be placed in a special envelope containing a window through which the name, address, and serial number will be visible. This envelope also will contain the family books. Thus, the head of each family will have self-addressed the envelope. Each mail center will begin sending out the books late in June and the entire job is scheduled to be completed by July 21.

If, for one reason or another, the books do not arrive, the householder takes the stub he has retained to his local board and there fills out another application.

Blue Stamps Extended

To relieve retailers of an end-of-the-month buying rush, OPA on May 21 announced the extension for 1 week, or until June 7, the time during which blue stamps G, H, and J in War Ration Book Two are valid. Since the next three sets of blue stamps—K, L, and M, totaling 48 points—become valid for buying processed foods on Monday, May 24, there will be a 2-week overlap period. Heretofore, the end of the month overlap period has been for 1 week. Stamps K, L, and M will be good until July 7.

This means that blue stamps G, H, and J, which have been valid throughout May, as well as K, L, and M stamps (the June series) will all be valid during a 2-week "overlap" period from May 24 through June 7.

Under OPA's revised sugar-for-canning program, the consumer will surrender stamps 15 and 16 in War Ration Book No. 1 for his first 10 pounds of sugar. The stamps, which became valid on May 24 are good for 5 pounds each, until October 31. This amount of sugar, OPA explained, will put up as much fruit as most families will be able to can or intend to use.

Ration Regulations Further Simplified

Dealers May Transfer Surplus Inventories

Relief was granted meat dealers last week by an OPA action permitting surplus inventories of rationed meats and fats to be transferred directly back to the primary distributor who supplied the food. The supplies, then, may be redistributed to areas where the demand is greater.

OPA officials, in announcing the action, said that it will permit a more flexible distribution of rationed meats and fats, and will provide a further safeguard against spoilage. Previously, a primary distributor could use his meats-fats points to get back foods transferred by him, but only to get the foods back from the dealer to whom he transferred them. The new amendment permits the primary distributor to spend points to reclaim rationed meats and fats originally transferred by him, even though the dealer to whom he sold them may have delivered the foods to a retailer or some intermediate dealer.

In other actions affecting rationing of foods, OPA provided that a processor may acquire for sale or transfer a limited quantity of food produced or imported by someone else without registering as a wholesaler or a retailer and without special application.

Acquisitions permitted in any one calendar year under the amendment are limited to 10 percent of the processor's own production during the preceding year. A processor may not acquire more than this amount for sale or transfer without special permission.

UNUSED RATION STAMPS SHOULD BE DESTROYED

Expired red or blue point ration stamps can breed black markets and housewives who have not used up those stamps should view with suspicion any attempts to solicit their surrender, the Office of Price Administration stated.

Officials explained that while red and blue stamps issued for any one month expire at the end of the month so far as retail buying is concerned, they continue to be valid for purchases and sales in trade channels for some time afterward. This is obviously necessary to enable storekeepers to make use of stamps collected in the final few days of the month.

Rationing Reminders

WAR RATION BOOK THREE

Application cards, good for a single individual or an entire family, are being distributed by letter carriers. These should be filled out and mailed before *June 10.*

FOOD

Meats, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—Red stamps A through D have expired; E through H remain valid for the month of *May;* J stamps will remain valid through *June,* instead of expiring on *May 31,* in order to avoid an end-of-month buying rush. Red stamps K become valid *May 30.*

Processed foods.—Blue stamps A through F have expired; G through J remain valid through *June 7,* instead of expiring *May 31,* to avoid a buying rush; K through M become valid *May 24* and will continue good through *July 7.*

Expired red or blue ration stamps can breed black markets, and housewives who have not used up those stamps should destroy them.

Sugar.—Stamp No. 12 in War Ration Book One, good for 5 pounds, expires *May 31.* Stamps 15 and 16 become valid on *May 24* for 5 pounds each, for home canning. Housewives who require more than 10 pounds for canning may apply at local ration boards.

Coffee.—Stamp No. 23 in War Ration Book One is valid through *May 30.* Stamp No. 24 becomes valid *May 31* for 1 pound, which must last through *June 30.*

STOVES

Nation-wide rationing of heating and cooking stoves will begin late in *June.* Applicants for purchase certificates must qualify under general eligibility rules.

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons remain valid in all zones until *September 30.* They are worth 10 gallons for class 1 users and 100 gallons for class 2 users in all rationed areas except southern Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and Kentucky, where they are worth 11 and 110 gallons respectively.

It is planned to give householders in the 33 fuel-oil-rationed States and the District of Columbia their next season's ration coupons through the mails, and to permit the use of approximately one-third of next season's coupons beginning *July 1* so that tanks may be filled during the summer season.

Apartment houses, rooming houses, hotels, and similar residential buildings using fuel oil for hot water purposes only will be eligible to receive extra rations if basic hot water needs have increased.

GASOLINE

B and C coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, A-5 coupons are valid for three gallons until *July 21;* elsewhere A-6 coupons are valid for four gallons.

Basic books for motorists outside the eastern shortage area expire on *July 21.* Applications for new books will be available about *June 22* at service stations or other conveniently located places.

T rations have been cut 40 percent in the Eastern States. (See page 561.)

A new ban on nonessential driving is to be backed up by all possible enforcement in 12 Eastern States, plus 8 counties of West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

TIRES

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20 may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Board for certificates.

Drivers with gasoline rations for more than 240 miles monthly are eligible for any grade of new tires when present casings are not recappable. The only drivers who can be issued new tire certificates even though they have recappable casings are those in occupations where they sometimes have to drive at such high speeds on emergency calls that recaps might not be safe.

All rationing restrictions on the sale of used passenger car and truck inner tubes have been removed.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One, good for one pair of shoes, expires *June 15.* Stamp No. 18 becomes valid *June 16.* No expiration date has been set.

Pleasure Driving Ban In Effect in East

Instigated to Insure Gas For Use in Farm Tractors

A new ban on nonessential driving in the 12 Eastern States, the District of Columbia, and 8 western counties of West Virginia was ordered by the Office of Price Administration effective noon May 20. The action was taken to meet a gasoline supply crisis resulting from tremendously increased military demands and to assure adequate gasoline for farm production of food.

The 12 States in which the ban will be imposed are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

The gasoline situation in this area, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown explained, is so grave that thousands of tractors operated in vital food production areas in the East might stand idle for lack of fuel in a few days. Tractors in some areas already are dry, according to reports reaching OPA.

The crisis was signalized by filling stations running dry in many cities, including war plant centers, along the Atlantic Coast. This situation may not change for many weeks, Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes warned.

No Cut in Value

The nonessential driving ban, the Price Administrator explained, will not be accompanied by a cut in the value of the A, B, or C coupons. But the Office of Defense Transportation announced it applies to drive-yourself cars as well as to private passenger automobiles.

OPA enforcement officials were ordered to proceed with all vigor to detect violators of the ban and to suspend rations. In telegrams to the 12 State Governors, Price Administrator Brown requested cooperation of State and local police. They were asked to—

1. Stop and question all motorists driving under circumstances which indicate a violation of the ban.

2. Question all motorists stopped for traffic violations to ascertain if they are violating the ban.

3. Check on motorists found at race tracks, amusement parks, beaches, and other places where their presence is prima facie evidence of a violation.

Government in War

Community Child Care Program Held Major Aid to War Effort

Facilities Set Up in 1,000 Localities To Meet Needs of Workers' Children

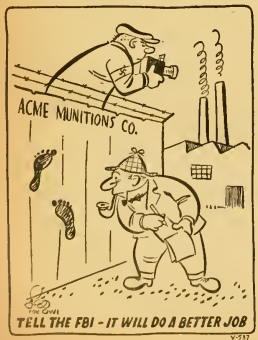
With communities throughout the country mobilized to meet wartime child care needs, and nearly 100,000 children being cared for in federally aided child care centers alone, this program to help women in jobs is making a major contribution to the war effort, the Office of War Information reported.

In approximately 1,000 communities and in every State, Child Care Committees have been organized. In settlement houses, public schools, churches, and community centers, groups of children are now spending the hours of day or night in which their mothers work on assembly lines or at the many civilian jobs where women are replacing men.

Communities Mobilized

Communities recognizing child care as a problem of great importance have pooled their resources, extended the services of the education, welfare, and health departments to cope with the problems that are growing out of the industrialization of women. Boys and girls up to 14 years of age report to school—in many places at 6 a. m.—for before-school care; others are given supervised play after school until their mothers are off work.

Arrangements will have to be made to care from between 2 and 3 million children while their mothers work, OWI reported. The women themselves, on the basis of Government surveys, will make provision for the care of about 75 percent of these. Community, State and Federal agencies, recognizing that full utilization of womanpower in industry will be impossible until adequate care is provided for the children, are concerned with the care of the remaining one-fourth.



—*Mats available.*

Solution for Absenteeism

The program has been regarded further as a partial solution to the problems of absenteeism and juvenile delinquency. In some communities, through over-all planning, industries have agreed to employ no mothers without finding out whether provision has been made for their children. Many firms, seeing the advantage of providing attractive, wholesome programs for the care of children as an inducement to mothers to take or hold jobs, have worked with community groups to secure nurseries, foster homes, and after-school recreational centers. Nursery schools made a short cut to production goals. Child Care Committees, usually attached to the local Defense Council, and Government agencies, have discouraged in strongest terms the establishment of any nurseries within war plants themselves.

No one solution to the child care problem has been possible. In some communities foster day care has received more emphasis, in others, group care.

Federal Aid Requested

In San Diego, Calif., a survey conducted a year ago disclosed that the child-care needs were not being met anywhere in the county. The County Welfare Board requested State assistance. Today there are 25 nursery schools to care for 1,000 children, and 25 before-and-after school centers to take care of an additional 1,000.

San Diego, and numbers of other American cities, requested Federal aid after their own local and State resources were exhausted. Several Federal agencies have funds available to meet such crises.

The Federal Works Agency, which administers the Lanham Act through which Congress appropriated money to help industrial and war-affected towns and cities finance the extra services their expanding populations required, had, up to May 5, allotted approximately $7,000,000 toward the maintenance of nearly 2,200 child-care centers.

Not more than 50 percent of the cost of any school can be paid out of Lanham funds. For every dollar contributed, therefore, the local community has paid at least an equal amount, usually more. The parents benefiting, in turn, are expected to pay a fee. The cost to the mother of sending a child to one of these public nursery schools averages about 50 cents a day, although in some cases the cost is greater. In Baltimore, Md., where the transition from WPA operation to local operation with Lanham funds was made on May 3, the fee is $3.20 for a 6-day week.

Although FWA is the only Federal agency now releasing funds for operation of centers, several others provide assistance in planning or in providing facilities.

Emergency Funds Allotted

Last August the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services (now the Office of Community War Services) was allotted $400,000 from the President's Emergency Fund to finance the work of personnel who have since gone into 38 States and many communities to assist in planning programs, setting standards and finding the right answer to a specific community's particular need. Requests for grants from these funds have come from State Departments of Education and State Departments of Welfare and are made on the basis of findings by the U. S. Office of Education and the Children's Bureau. In local planning, education authorities usually assume responsibility for group care, and welfare agencies for foster home care counseling and home-maker services.

As a part of its community planning, the Federal Public Housing Authority is providing day-care facilities for children of working mothers living in its developments if such facilities are not otherwise readily available. These are in such areas as the trailer camp at Middle River, Md., site of the Glenn L. Martin Co., and a development near the shipyards at Norfolk, Va.

In the past, assistance was given also through the Work Projects Administration. There were close to 1,500 nursery schools when WPB began its liquidation program at the beginning of this year, and most of the WPA schools in industrial areas have been continued as war nurseries, some with Lanham funds, others as a part of the public school or welfare system in the community.

Review Guaranties of Privileges Given Men of Armed Forces

National, State Laws, Red Cross Provide For Welfare of Servicemen's Families

Guaranties to American soldiers and sailors of rights and privileges which they are fighting to preserve were reviewed by the Office of War Information. Acts of Congress pertaining to the welfare of the servicemen and their families, State laws, and the program of the American Red Cross were included in the survey.

In the review the OWI pointed out that a serviceman's civil liabilities, such as income tax, suits for debts, and insurance premium payments, are suspended and remain suspended until six months after the war. Free legal advice is available to a soldier and his right to express preference at the ballot box on those who are to govern the country, his State, and to make laws, is preserved inviolate.

The soldier is eligible for unemployment compensation in 44 States and Hawaii in the event he is unable to find employment on being discharged from the service. His former employer is required by law to reinstate him in his job and seniority rights upon discharge from the service. He will be given civil service preference in seeking employment with the National Government.

Concern for Wives

His concern over the health and other assistance and services which may be required by his wife, his children, his parent or parents, or his sisters, brothers, and grandchildren is alleviated through systems of insurance, allotments and allowances, quarter allowances and maternity and infant care.

He may receive free medical and hospital care after the war. If wounded or injured he may be eligible for veterans' pension commensurate with his degree of disability and to vocational rehabilitation and placement in employment.

The OWI pointed out that during the last war, it was found necessary to enact legislation to insure that the man suddenly thrust into uniform would not suffer because of obligations he had undertaken as a civilian or would not be at the mercy of creditors who might take advantage of his military absence. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act of 1940 was enacted on a similar pattern. There are provisions in this Act under the heading of general relief whereby court action detrimental to the interests of servicemen may be stayed for the duration, or deferred until the appointment by the court of an attorney to represent the defendant. A judgment rendered against a man in military service, may, under appropriate conditions, be opened by such person for defense after his return to civilian life. The period of service, moreover, shall not count as elapsed time under any statutes or regulations of limitation for any court proceedings involving the serviceman.

Evictions Banned

Another provision of the law prevents the hasty eviction of dependents under foreclosure or for unpaid rent; gives reasonable protection against the seizure of goods under installment purchase agreements; and protects insurance policyholders against untoward exercise of option by an assignee, such as surrendering for cash without the policyholder's consent.

Through enactment of the "Serviceman's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942," the Government has made an effort to help soldiers and sailors meet home-tie obligations. The Act's objective is to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard throughout the war and for 6 months thereafter. With the increased wage scale and Government allowance, the average serviceman and his family now have an income greater than anything of this kind heretofore in effect for soldiers and sailors.

Servicemen must pay income tax, but collections are deferred for a period extending not more than 6 months following their discharge. A State or municipality may sell a serviceman's property for delinquent taxes or improvement assessments, but this may be prevented by the serviceman filing with the officer whose duty it is to enforce the collection of such taxes or assessments an affidavit showing certain facts. The court may stay such sale for a period extending not more than six months after the serviceman's discharge.

Free civil-rights legal advice may be obtained from lawyer members of the Selective Service Advisory Boards for Registrants and from local bar associations and the American Bar Association, which have set up committees for this purpose.

The Congress has approved and the President has signed legislation providing for absentee voting by servicemen. The law applies to election of President, Vice President, members of Congress and also, if the law of a particular State permits, to election of State and local officials and to presidential and congressional primaries.

Unemployment Compensation

Workers in industry and commerce covered under the Federal State Unemployment Compensation system on being inducted into the armed forces find themselves facing loss of unemployment compensation credits based on the wages earned during prior employment. A total of 44 States and Hawaii have taken steps to correct this by amending their laws to prevent military service from destroying rights to benefits. Other States may follow suit before the war ends. Amendments to State laws for this purpose vary widely in detail, but their general objective is to assure upon discharge benefit rights at least as favorable as those existing prior to induction. In many States this restoration of status is not operative until the exhaustion of any Federal allowances which may be provided for the period after discharge.

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, under certain specific conditions provides that if a person is honorably released from active service in the armed forces and is still qualified to perform the duties of his old position and makes application therefor within 40 days, his employer, including the Federal Government, must restore him to his former position or one of like seniority, status and pay. The State governments, although not legally bound, are generally adopting the same policy.

—*Mats available.*

War Manpower . . .

More Women Needed in Industry, OWI Manpower Survey Indicates

Careful Management Also Seen as Factor In Meeting Labor Shortage Problems

In a survey of the manpower situation in this country, the Office of War Information declared this week that the United States will be able to meet its wartime manpower needs only by careful management and by drawing 1,900,000 women and 800,000 older men into the manpower pool. The OWI pointed out that for the first time since the Civil War the United States does not have a labor surplus.

According to the survey, there are 70,000,000 potential workers in the manpower bank on which industry can draw for purposes of war. Of these, 4,000,000 are women who are not presently working but who are willing and able to take jobs in war plants or in essential industries.

In December 1940, less than 47,000,000 potential workers were actually used in productive jobs. Less than one million men were in the Army and Navy and there were 7,100,000 unemployed. The employed included less than 5,000,000 in what have become munitions industries and less than 6,000,000 were employed in industries since designated as essential. Nearly 27,000,000 were in other industries.

Unprecedented Drain

As the world crisis developed, the drain on manpower reserves increased at an unprecedented rate.

When the Selective Service Act was enacted in September 1940, its heavy demands were met without protest by an aware citizenry, and the armed forces were increased from 800,000 in December 1940 to 2,100,000 by Pearl Harbor, and then more rapidly to 6,400,000 in December 1942. This was at the rate of 350,000 a month, or a full division of troops every day, including Sundays, for the first 12 months of war. In midwinter, confusion on the major unknown quantity of the manpower formula was ended by a firm decision to continue the 1942 induction rate during 1943, to bring the armed forces to a war strength of 10,700,000, including about 200,000 women.

The increase in the working labor force was approximately the same as the decrease in the number of jobless. The manpower in use, including the armed forces, increased more than 11,000,000. While this brought America practically to the bottom of the barrel, the munitions industries called for an additional 1,800,000 workers in 1943 to bring their total force to 10,500,000.

From Kitchen to War Work

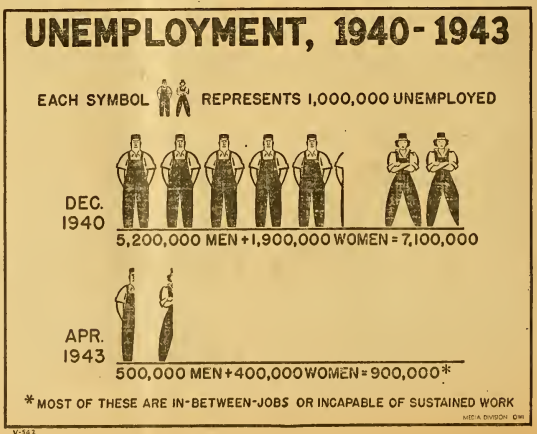
The armed forces will call up 4,300,000 more men in the 12 months of 1943, plus replacements, practically all through Selective Service, and this will include practically all able-bodied men, 18 through 37, except for 1,500,000 farmers and 1,700,000 key workers in essential industries and hardship cases as determined by local boards. Under the circumstances most of the workers added to war and essential industries must come from the kitchens and from the less essential industries.

There are in this country about 4,000,000 nonfarm housewives under 45 without children and 8,500,000 more with children under 16, plus over 9,000,000 more over 45—a potential labor pool of more than 22,000,000 women. This is in addition to 14,000,000 women employed in nonfarm work, of whom not more than 4,000,000 are in the munitions and essential industries. However, the actual pool of potential war workers is only a fraction of the number reported by the census, since most housewives live far from war-plant communities. Another limiting factor is the extent to which day care for children can be provided for working mothers.

Must Be Solved Locally

The OWI reported that while an overall plan might have headed off many of the dislocations and difficulties that harass industry now, the solution of manpower problems is almost entirely local—in the hands of every citizen, every community. The War Manpower Commission has already tossed both power and responsibility for solving manpower problems into local laps.

The WMC program was built on the 1,500 local offices of the U. S. Employment Service, established by Congress 10 years ago. The USES has increased slowly and gradually. Functions of personnel offices and union hiring halls have not been taken over or displaced, the USES cooperating with both in carrying out their functions. In March 1943, USES placed 799,594 men and women in jobs, including 718,477 in nonagricultural and 81,117 in agricultural occupations.



V-342

WOMEN'S BUREAU LISTS WAR JOBS FOR WOMEN

If you've made buttonholes on a machine, you can spot-weld a plane bound for Berlin and take your place among the millions of American women on the labor front, the U. S. Department of Labor reported.

The transition from buttonholes to aircraft is only one of those outlined in a study "What Job Is Mine On The Victory Line?" Surveying the household duties and peacetime jobs in which women have been most proficient, the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department points out that a large number of these have provided skills easily transferable to vital war industries.

Women over 18 years of age, living in a labor-shortage area and with no young children, are urged to register with their local U. S. Employment Service. Advice will be given on how to use past experience, training school opportunities, and job placement.

Leaflet No. 1, "What Job Is Mine On The Victory Line?" may be obtained free from the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Committee Calls for Consideration Of Rights of Women in War Work

Intercity Bus Industry Plans to Train More Feminine Workers to Replace Men

With the number of women being drawn into industry increasing daily—the intercity bus industry being the latest to announce the development of an industry-wide training program for women—the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission declared that the Government and industry must not assume that all women can be treated as the labor reserve group during the war only. The committee said that the right of the individual woman to work in the post-war world must be recognized just as the right of the individual man to work is recognized.

The action was taken at a 2-day conference of the Women's Advisory Committee devoted to study of post-war prospects. The committee also appointed a standing subcommittee to study the post-war problem as it applies particularly to women. It was the sentiment of the committee, however, that post-war problems would apply equally to men and women and the "problem of women need not be considered apart from the problem of men except in those cases where women's contributions are of special importance and in those cases where there is danger that women will not be given full opportunity for participation in social, intellectual and economic life."

Survey Indicates Need

Because the loss of drivers, mechanics and other employees through Selective Service calls, and withdrawals for other reasons, threaten curtailment of the industry's services, greater employment of women in the industry will be necessary, the Office of Defense Transportation said. The latest United States Employment Service survey of the industry, it was pointed out, shows that personnel needs of intercity buses will rise from 47,654 employees in March to an approximate 50,661 by September.

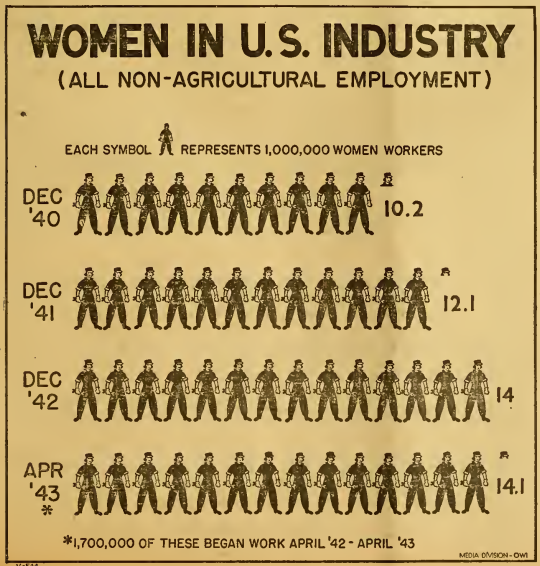
Women constitute about 15 percent of the industry's total employment.

Notable increases in employment of women were reported in a survey of employment in 8,000 establishments which shows that while total employment—both men and women—increased by 17 percent in 6 months, the employment of women increased by 52 percent in the same period. In a 1-year period, for all the munitions industries, employment of women increased 69 percent while total employment went up only 19 percent.

In the aircraft industry, employment of women increased 184 percent in a year, while total employment mounted by 35 percent.

Increases in other war industries included:

Chemicals and allied industries—women, up 62 percent; all employment, up 19 percent. Electrical machinery—women, up 50 percent; all, up 23 percent. Iron and steel—women, up 36 percent; all, up 3 percent. Shipbuilding and repair—women, up 164 percent; all, up 43 percent.



War Agriculture . . .

Potato Shipments From South Improve Supply Situation

Supplies of Old Crop Potatoes Exhausted; Needs of Armed Forces Not Being Met

With supplies of old crop potatoes virtually exhausted, most of the Nation's supply is now being provided through shipments of new potatoes from the southern producing regions. Shipments of the new crop are increasing and should steadily improve the potato supply situation.

War Food Administration officials pointed out, however, that the armed forces have cut their potato requirements to a minimum but that even these minimum needs are not being met at present, largely as a result of the movement of potatoes outside of regular trade channels.

To assist the armed forces in obtaining needed supplies, control over the shipments of potatoes from five major producing counties in southern Alabama and western Florida has been provided by the War Food Administration. Persons in these areas shipping potatoes, both by truck and rail, will be required to obtain a permit before making shipments, beginning May 21. The permit plan will provide for meeting the most critical military requirements. This action, taken under Food Distribution Order 49, extends to these southern areas the provisions which have been effective in Maine in recent weeks.

Less Canned Food

The quantities of canned fruits and vegetables that canners must set aside from the 1943 production for Government requirements have been sharply reduced by the War Food Administration.

These reductions amount to approximately 7 million cases of canned fruits and juices and 23 million cases of canned vegetables under the quantities previously established. The reductions principally are for corn, peas, spinach, tomatoes, snap beans, fruit cocktail, sweet cherries, peaches, pineapple, and pineapple juice. Lowering the Government requirements for canned foods from this year's pack will mean a net gain for civilians of 30 million cases above what they otherwise would have received.

Since the size of 1943 production is not known, current point values for canned fruits, vegetables, and juices are not immediately affected by the change in Government requirements.

Because of the wartime demand for cottonseed oil, the War Food Administration has requested the margarine industry to use corn oil as well as soybean oil in the manufacture of its product.

Encourage Use of Corn Oil

While all edible oils are in small supply, cottonseed oil is needed in large quantities—and for many purposes. Corn oil, on the other hand, has been used primarily for the making of salad oils and mayonnaise. Its greater use in margarine, therefore, would relieve the burden on cottonseed oil. Soybean oil already is being used to a great extent in margarine.

The War Food Administration has tightened reservation and nonstorage provisions on shell eggs.

Dealers, wholesalers, and other distributors may not keep shell eggs in storage after June 15, with the following exceptions: (1) To cover existing contracts with Government agencies for the production of spray dried whole eggs, and (2) a small specified volume of eggs may be accumulated and held for the "working inventories" of dealers, wholesalers, and others. This new provision is contained in an amendment to Food Distribution Order 40.

The War Food Administration has announced that a considerable quantity of ammonium nitrate is being allocated to specific areas of the Nation in a move to help farmers increase their production of food and feed crops. Approximately 24,000 tons of the ammonium nitrate are being allocated for immediate use on food and feed crops in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and for use on pasture and forage crops in the New England states. It is expected that some may also be made available in North and South Carolina. It will be used primarily for direct application to food and feed crops as a measure to boost production of such crops this year.

Agencies Set Up Board To Handle Meat Supply

Augment Present Controls On Day-to-Day Basis

Establishment of a War Meat Board to facilitate the handling of the Nation's meat supply, was announced last week by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration.

Members of the meat board, who are to be named later, will consist of a chairman, the authorized representative of the WFA; a representative of the U. S. armed forces, to be named by the quartermaster general; a representative of the WFA responsible for other governmental purchases of meats; a representative of the Food Rationing Division of the OPA; and a representative of OPA's Price Division. In addition, top men to be selected from the meat industry will be named to the board to cover the following divisions of the trade: pork; beef; small stock, such as lamb, veal, and mutton; and canned meat.

"Nerve Center" for Program

The nine-man board, serving as the "nerve center" for the entire wartime meat management program, will operate in Chicago, Ill.

Quarterly and yearly requirements for meat by the armed forces, civilians, and lend-lease agencies will continue to be determined by the allocation authorities in Washington. The War Meat Board will take steps to make effective the allocation and distribution of the national meat supply among the three claimant groups, taking into account the total quantity of meat available from day to day and week to week.

The War Meat Board is set up to effectuate this wartime meat management program through a continuing, close coordination of governmental meat controls, through direct cooperation of all Government agencies involved and all segments of the livestock and meat industry.

Through the chairman, the board will have authority to call in at any time, representatives of the livestock and meat industry to serve as advisers to the board in the conduct of its operations. Similarly, the board may request the counsel or assistance of representatives of the various governmental agencies and others to advise and assist in the performance of its functions.

Sources of Seafood Developed by U. S.

Salmon, Tuna, Other Fish Show Increases Over 1942

The giant king crab of the Bering Sea which before the war supplied a substantial amount of the canned crab which the Japanese sold to the United States, will be canned commercially by Americans this year for the first time, according to Harold L. Ickes, Coordinator of Fisheries.

The king crab occurs all the way down to the southern tip of Alaska but it is much more prevalent in the waters farther north. Compared to the familiar ones of the United States, it is enormous in size. The average male large enough for canning weighs about 5 pounds and yields between 20 and 35 percent of live weight in meat.

Some previous efforts have been made to establish a crab canning industry in Alaska but these have been generally small and have failed due to lack of capital for exploratory work or due to inexperience in packing the product.

Quality Not Surpassed

One of the important jobs of the investigation was to work out proper and efficient canning methods. The quality of the canned product now possible is not surpassed by crab meat produced anywhere in the world.

Receipts of tuna at southern California ports for the first 4 months of 1943 were more than double the amount received during the same period of 1942. Landings of 15,205,245 pounds were recorded this year as against 7,482,414 last year.

Tuna species which showed the greatest amount of increase were Striped, Yellowfin, and Bluefin. Albacore, highest priced of the tunas, is normally caught in the summer, chiefly off the coasts of Washington and Oregon.

Close to actual military operations, the Alaska salmon industry this month begins a season which is expected to provide the Nation with 5,500,000 cases of choice, high-protein food, and the industry with an estimated $54,000,000.

Despite the nearness of combat operations, the Alaska salmon pack—the most important item in the Territory's economy—is expected to be at least 10 percent greater than last year.

Gasoline Shortage Brings on Crisis In Food Production in Northeast

Idle Power Equipment Prevents Planting Of Crop Acreage Scheduled This Year

A crisis in food production operations exists from Virginia northward throughout a large part of the northeast area owing to the shortage of gasoline, the War Food Administration reported last week.

Thousands of tractors stand idle in this area at a time when every day's delay means a reduction in yield. There is only a brief period for planting some crops and if the situation is not relieved soon, some of the land intended for crops this year will not be planted until next year. Delay or failure to plant will most seriously affect vegetable production directly and, indirectly, the production of poultry and dairy products, through a reduction of feed crops. Orchard sprayers and other power equipment are also affected by the lack of gasoline.

Reports from War Food Administration field offices indicate a complete lack of gasoline in the northernmost counties of Virginia, the Delmarva Peninsula, most of Maryland, and Long Island. Extremely short areas reported include New Jersey, Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania, New York from the Rochester area to the lower Hudson Valley, and all of New England. Field offices report that the principal farm suppliers in eastern Pennsylvania and all of New York have exhausted their quotas and have made no deliveries of gasoline to farms for two or three days. Many farmers in these areas have been trying to buy in the small quantities to which station sales are restricted.

Plans for meeting the emergency have been discussed by officials of the War Food Administration, the Office of the Petroleum Administrator for War, and the Office of Price Administration.

Preferred Status for Farmers

To avoid any misunderstanding on the part of farmers as to their preferred status in obtaining gasoline for nonhighway farm use, Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes issued the following statement:

"Farmers are entitled to and dealers (whether retail or wholesale) must accord them preference for the nonhighway farm uses described in Petroleum Administrative Order No. 1 as recently amended. This means that the dealer cannot deliver any gasoline for any nonagricultural or nonmilitary use until these preferred demands have been completely satisfied.

"The dealer in turn has the same right to demand from his supplier, preferred replacement of the petroleum products which he has delivered to the farmers. This right of preferred replacement carries right back through the distribution chain of petroleum suppliers to the primary supplier who brings petroleum products into the East Coast area."

Farmers to Get Equipment

The War Production Board's newly created Office of Civilian Requirements has taken the first of a series of steps designed to provide farmers with 50 "hard to get" items most urgently required for the food program.

The object of the immediate program is to make available to farmers quickly and through simple procedure substantial quantities of some 50 farm items essential in the production of food. The object of the long-range program is to continue the flow of essential items to farm use.

To make possible the temporary diversion of small quantities of materials and finished articles to the farm program, the Army, Navy and Lend-Lease and other Government agencies have agreed to relinquish a part of current production originally assigned to them.

The program will provide a simple mechanism for farmers to make the purchases, and also provides retailers and wholesalers with the means necessary to obtain needed supplies. The procedure will enable a farmer to buy reasonable amounts of needed items directly from his dealer without complicated forms.

Since a store may not now have in stock the item or items a farmer may wish to purchase, it is suggested that the farmer place the order now and allow his merchant time in which to replenish his stock of such items.

Each manufacturer of the items on the list will be directed by WPB to ship a fixed percentage of his current production to wholesalers, retailers and others who serve primarily the farm trade. The fixed percentage will vary with each item.

WAR FACTS

FINANCIAL AND MANPOWER DATA

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

	April 30, 1943	March 31, 1943	June 30, 1942	Dec. 31, 1941
		(Billions of dollars)		
Authorized war program [1]	p $246.1	$246.1	r $175.6	$77.7
Commitments [2]	(3)	e 204.1	r 133.9	52.8
Expenditures [4]	94.9	87.7	34.9	15.8

[1] Includes funds made available by congressional cash appropriations, contract and tonnage authorization, and by commitments by Government corporations.
[2] Include all transactions which legally reserve funds for expenditure.
[3] Not available.
[4] Include checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes.
p Preliminary. e Estimated. r Revised.

BOND SALES AND DEBT

	April 1943	March 1943	April 1942	May 1941
		(Millions of dollars)		
War bond sales [1]	$1,470	$944	$531	$370
Net Federal debt [2]	117,200	111,300	62,100	45,800

[1] Total funds received.
[2] Excludes guaranteed obligations.

LABOR TURNOVER

	March 1943	Feb. 1943	March 1942	March 1941
		(Rate per 100 employees)		
All manufacturing industries:				
Accessions	8.32	7.87	6.99	5.62
Total separations	7.69	7.04	5.36	3.40
Voluntary	5.36	4.65	3.02	1.70
Discharges	0.57	0.50	0.33	0.21
Lay-offs	0.52	0.54	1.19	1.06
Military	1.12	1.23	0.63	0.32
Miscellaneous [1]	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.11
Voluntary separations in selected industries:				
Aircraft [2]	4.75	3.71	3.70	2.28
Shipbuilding	7.11	5.90	4.27	2.00
Machine tools [2]	3.68	3.26	2.75	1.85

[1] Includes deaths and retirements.
[2] Manufacturing concerns included in this industry were reclassified as of January 1943. Source: BLS.

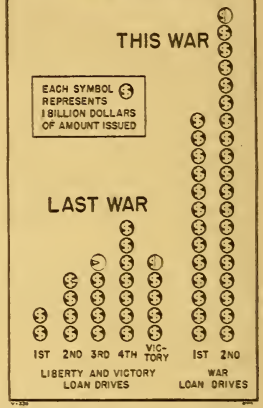
LABOR DISPUTES

	March 1943	Feb. 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries [1]	230,000	170,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	3/100 of 1%	3/100 of 1%
		Cumulative Jan.–March 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries		850,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked		4/100 of 1%

[1] The term "strike" includes both strikes and lock-outs. "Man-days" for 1943 are estimated on the basis of a 6-day work week. Source: BLS.

War Facts are assembled by the Program and Production Branch, Division of Information, WPB

LIBERTY AND WAR LOAN DRIVES



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX

1943	November 1941 = 100
January	457
February	482
March	r 530

WAR EXPENDITURES

Monthly and Daily

	April 1943	March 1943
	(Millions of dollars)	
Expenditures	$7,290	$7,112
Number of days	26	27
Daily rate	280.4	263.4

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–March 31, 1943	(Millions of dollars)
Government-financed:	
Commitments for nonindustrial war construction	$16,686
Commitments for industrial construction	14,368

WHOLESALE PRICES

	Percentage of increase March 1942 to March 1943
All commodities	5.9
Farm products	19.6
Foods	11.6

r Revised.

For additional information on Munitions Production Index and War Construction, see VICTORY BULLETIN, May 12, 1943, p. 512; for War Expenditures, see issue of May 19, 1943, p. 536; for Wholesale Prices, see issue of May 5, 1943, p. 488.

War Transportation . . .

Railroads Carry Extra Coal Loads With Minimum of Congestion

Bituminous Shipments to New England Almost Double Those of Last Year

Dislocation of New England coal shipping routes, by enemy submarine activity and diversion of colliers to other service, resulted in shifting 10 million tons of coal to the railroads during the 1942–43 fuel year, the Office of Defense Transportation reported.

Figures compiled by the Coal Movement Section of ODT's Division of Railway Transport disclose that the railroads carried all-rail to New England, and by rail to New Jersey piers serving New York Harbor for transshipment to New England by barge, a total of 23,964,500 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal during the period from April 1942 to April 1943, as contrasted with 13,962,400 tons from April 1941 to April 1942.

Bituminous Traffic Changes

Since anthracite always has moved to New England largely by rail, the diversion of colliers and the danger of enemy submarine action had relatively little effect on the routing of that type of coal, ODT officials pointed out. However, very marked changes in traffic flow occurred in the movement of bituminous coal to New England.

During the 1941–42 fuel year a total of 6,872,500 tons of bituminous moved all-rail to New England. In the fuel year just closed this figure rose to 12,305,700 tons, or an increase of 5,433,200 tons.

ODT officials point out that the drastic changes in the New England coal movement have placed a heavy burden on the rail carriers, which they have met successfully thus far. Expansion of the coal movement by rail and via the New Jersey piers has required constant supervision by the Office of Defense Transportation. As a result of ODT action leading to the development of new rail routes and improvement of the New Jersey pier facilities, congestion in the terminal areas has been kept at a minimum.

Permit System for Canada

Movement of Government freight by rail or truck from any point in the U. S. to any point in Canada, or through Canada to any destination outside of the continental United States, has been made subject to a permit system by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The action rounds out the controls instituted last summer as a safeguard against congestion in the port areas through which flow supplies destined to American forces overseas and to Allied governments.

The general order requires issuance of an ODT shipping permit before any Government freight, destined to or beyond Canada, may be offered for transportation or may be transported by any rail or motor carrier from any point in the United States. Government freight includes any shipment consigned by or to any agency of the United States Government.

As originally issued, the order imposed permit requirements also on export shipments consigned by or to agencies of foreign governments allied with the United States in the war. An amendment exempts the latter shipments from the permit requirements.

Applications for ODT shipping permits are to be made by the Government procuring agency to the Traffic Control Division, Office of the Chief of Transportation, Army Service Forces, Washington, D. C., on forms prescribed by ODT.

Trucking Committee Meets

Progress made by local labor-management committees for the trucking industry in meeting wartime problems were reviewed by the national committee and ODT officials.

Pointing out that the manpower shortage is the most critical problem facing the industry, representatives of labor and management agreed that the organization of programs for training new workers should be one of the primary concerns of the local committees at this time. Essentiality of the industry to the war effort was stressed and preparation of Replacement Schedules for the orderly withdrawal of men called to the armed forces was discussed.

"T" Rations in East Cut Forty Percent

Agency Orders Curtailment In Delivery Services

Truck, bus, and taxicab mileage in the Eastern gasoline shortage area has been cut 40 percent by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The ODT announced that the action was taken following lengthy consultation with the Office of Price Administration and other Government agencies in an effort to prevent a breakdown in essential motor transportation in the East.

The reduction was effected in this way: the OPA, at ODT's request, extended from June 30 to July 25 the valid period for all current "T" gasoline rations in the area. The "stretch-out" period begins at 12:01 a. m., Monday, and the valid period for third-quarter "T" rations in the shortage area will begin at 12:01 a. m., July 26.

Will Save 20,000 Barrels

"T" coupons are allotted to operators of all types of commercial transportation vehicles using gasoline. The Eastern fuel shortage area embraces the 12 Northeastern States, the District of Columbia, and 8 counties of West Virginia.

ODT estimated that the slash in commercial vehicle mileage will save a net of 20,000 barrels of gasoline daily. This saving will be added to the 30,000 barrels a day which the OPA estimates will be conserved through the nonessential driving ban on private passenger car owners holding "A," "B," and "C" gasoline coupons.

The combined saving is expected to bring the total gasoline consumption in the shortage area within the daily civilian ceiling of 356,000 barrels set by the Petroleum Administrator for War.

Operators Must Space Rations

It will be up to the commercial vehicle operators themselves, ODT officials emphasized, to space out the "T" rations now in their hands to cover the extra 25 days being added to the current ration period. Otherwise, operators who do not conserve their gasoline for use over the entire period will run the risk of being totally without motor fuel when their present rations are gone.

The ODT further warned that the present reduction will be followed by a systematic "tailoring" of the Certificates of War Necessity of all commercial vehicle operators in the shortage area.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

[Issued to May 20. Compiled especially for Victory Bulletin by Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board]

[Inquiries concerning these listings should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Publications Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7500, Extension 3946]

Order No.	Modification	Title	Abstract of priorities action	Related P D forms	Issued—Effective	Expires	Federal Register citation	Division	Administrator Tel. ext.
L-28	Amended	Incandescent, fluorescent and other electric discharge lamps.	Lowers to AA-4 minimum preference rating required for: 1. Photoflash and photoflood lamps. 2. Incandescent, fluorescent or glow discharge lamps.		5-14-43		8 F. R. 6539	Consumers Durable Goods.	R. Beatty, 5873.
L-38	Amended	Industrial and commercial refrigerating and air conditioning machinery and equipment.	1. Removes restrictions on deliveries of repair parts for comfort cooling systems. 2. Heat exchangers and certain coils in food processing and packaging machines excluded from definition of systems. 3. Definitions and provisions of order are otherwise revised.	830, 831	5-20-43		8 F. R.	General Industrial Equipment.	S. F. Smith, 71494.
L-64-a	Revocation	Caskets, shipping cases, burial vaults.	Revokes the order		5-18-43		8 F. R.	Consumers Durable Goods.	
L-97	Amended	Railroad equipment	Adds exceptions to prohibitions on transfer of used locomotives	747	5-17-43		8 F. R. 6420	Transportation Equipment.	D. W. Odiorne, 74715.
L-143-a	Amended	Rubber processing machinery and equipment.	1. Used machinery and equipment may now be acquired without specific authorization. 2. Except tire molds, permits without authorization reconditioning or rebuilding where cost of material per unit is not over $330.		5-20-43		8 F. R.	Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins, 6104.
L-165	Amended	Armored cable	Makes definitions of "armored cable" and "put in process" more specific	500	5-19-43		8 F. R. 6609	Building Materials	W. J. Flynn, 4093.
L-170	Amendment 1.	Farm machinery and equipment and attachment and repair parts.	1. Permits manufacture for sale in continental United States and for export of rubber tired farm machinery and equipment for which rubber tires are specifically released by WPB.		5-18-43		8 F. R. 6538	Farm Machinery and equipment.	G. Krieger, 72543.
L-170-a	Amended	Farm machinery and equipment, etc.	Relaxes restrictions on use of copper in electrical equipment		5-18-43		8 F. R. 6539	Farm Machinery and equipment.	Do.
L-177	Amended; corrected.	Wall paper	Freezes patterns, styles, and samplings on bases of 1942-43 season showings; effective 7-1-43.		5-15-43		8 F. R. 6409	Printing and Publishing.	E. W. Palmer, 5785.
L-214	Schedule 2	Corrective Spectacles	From 6-15-43 restricts, as stated, uses of optical metal in manufacture		5-20-43		8 F. R.	Safety and Technical Equipment.	
L-228	Amended	Asphalt and tarred roofing products and asphalt shingles.	Limits manufacture to types, grades, weights, styles, sizes and qualities specified in Schedule A attached or for other special purposes.		5-17-43 5-24-43		8 F. R. 6422	Building Materials	A. R. Craven, 71327.
L-233	Amended; Corrected Copy.	Photographic Film and Film Base.	1. Cancels and prohibits extension of all preference ratings on film except AA-5 or higher unless assigned on PD-1A, PD-3A, PD-25A, PD-25F or PD-870 or by Navy, Coast Guard or other bureau in place of PD-3A.	1A; 3A; 870.	5-19-43		8 F. R. 6610	Consumers Durable Goods.	H. C. Hopper, 3639.
L-268	Amended	Oxy-acetylene apparatus	1. Redefines oxy-acetylene apparatus as new device using oxygen with acetylene or other fuel gases to mold, heat or cut metals, or new acetylene generator. 2. Restrictions on acceptance and delivery of parts do not apply if apparatus cannot be effectively operated without repairs involved.		5-19-43		8 F. R. 6611	General Industrial Equipment.	W. M. Haile, 72629.
L-284	Amended	Luggage	Permits cutting material in inventory 4-30-43 if used only in connection with fabricated or semi-fabricated parts in inventory same date to complete luggage before 7-1-43.		5-20-43		8 F. R.	Textile, Clothing & Leather.	Paul Platt, 71698.
L-289		Greeting cards	1. From 5-20 to 12-31-43 limits—*a.* new designs to 60 percent of 1942; *b.* old designs to 80 percent of 1942; *c.* dealer helps to those employed by direct selling agents and those in publishers inventory 5-20-43. 2. Beginning with second quarter, 1943, cuts paper put into process each quarter to 60 percent of corresponding quarter 1942. 3. Prohibits use of paperboard boxes—*a.* other than those provided in L-239; *b.* for bulk packaging of every day cards; *c.* over two-thirds by weight of paperboard used for same purpose in corresponding quarter of 1942.		5-20-43		8 F. R.	Printing and Publishing.	J. M. Wolff, Jr., 5676.
L-290	Amended	Western Lumber	1. White fir produced west of crest of Cascade Mountains in Oregon and Washington is not included in "Restricted Western Lumber." 2. Definition modified to exclude producers of less than 10,000 board feet of restricted Western Lumber per day for preceding 6 months.		5-19-43		8 F. R. 6612	Lumber and Lumber Products.	D. A. Campbell, 76227.
L-297		Japanese tissue	Requires stock report by 5-20-43 of holders of more than 4 reams on 5-13-43; restricts respondents use, sale, processing or delivery to 50% of inventory.		5-13-43		8 F. R. 6332	Pulp and Paper	C. Boyce, 5603.
M-41	Amended	Chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents.	Increases to 100% of monthly consumption during year ended 9-30-41, quantity of solvents holder of B-2 rating may receive and to 150% for carbon tetrachloride.		5-20-43			Chemicals	H. J. Lucey, 3674.
M-9-c	Amended. Corrected.	Copper	Amends use and appeal restrictions; revises Combined List, List A-2, and Military Exemption List.		5-17-43		8 F. R.	Copper	E. W. Roath, 74520.
M-15-b	Amendment 2.	Rubber and balata	Revises definition of "scrap rubber product" to exclude tires which can be made serviceable by insertion of endless reliner.		5-20-43			Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins, 6104.
M-63	Amended	Imports of strategic materials.	Revises Lists I, II, and III		5-14-43		8 F. R. 6332	Stockpiling and Transportation.	E. Browning, Jr., 71001.
M-63	Interpretation 3.	Imports of strategic materials.	Rules that governing date on item moved by amendment from List II or III to List I is effective date of amendment.		5-14-43		8 F. R.	Stockpiling and Transportation.	Do.
M-104	Amended	Closures for glass containers.	Amends restrictions on use of tinplate with tin coating, revises Schedules I, II, III, IV and V.		5-17-43		8 F. R. 6596	Containers	C. P. Kolstedt, 4981.
M-168	Amended	Isopropyl alcohol	Revises order to use PD-602 in place of PD-600, 601	602	5-18-43 6-1-43		8 F. R. 6541	Chemicals	F. E. Bennett, 5011.
M-210	Amended	Cattle tail and horse mane hair.	Changes title; applies restrictions to horse mane hair also		5-18-43		8 F. R. 6542	Textile, Clothing and Leather.	P. H. Thayer, 71509.
M-311		Used Automotive Parts	Prohibits scrapping, except when no longer serviceable, subject to specified exceptions; restricts sales to consumers on exchange basis; establishes application procedure for authorization to scrap specified parts; effective 6-1-43.		5-20-43		8 F. R.	Automotive	
M-241	Amended,	Paper and Paperboard	Clarifies general restrictions; corrects Lists A and B		5-15-43		8 F. R. 6410	Pulp and Paper	C. Boyce, 5603.
M-195		Micro - Crystalline Wax and Blends.	Establishes allocation control	PD-600; PD-601	5-19-43		8 F. R. 6608	Chemicals	C. Caryl, 73663.

Housing and Construction. . .

Volume of Construction Activity Falls 5 Percent in March

Utilization of Used Building Machinery Saves 120,000 Tons of Raw Materials

The total volume of construction activity in the United States amounted to $730,584,000 in March, according to the War Production Board. This was 5 percent less than February and 23 percent under the figure of March 1942.

The total amount of construction work put in place during the first quarter of 1943 was $2,318,555,000. The actual volume exceeded the forecast by 3 percent. First quarter volume of 1943 showed an 8 percent decrease from the total of the first quarter of 1942, and a 45 percent reduction from the $4,254,000,000 peak volume completed during the third quarter of 1942. The decline from the fourth quarter of last year was 28 percent.

The over-all quarterly rate of decline for all construction is expected to be less sharp for the second quarter, probably around 7 percent. In contrast, especially in view of the fact that construction activity has been definitely on the downtrend since August 1942, the 1942 second quarter construction volume was 34 percent above the 1942 first quarter performance.

Expansion Estimate Exceeded

For the first quarter of 1943, Government-financed plant expansion amounted to $1,706,843,000 or 2 percent more than the anticipated volume. This activity, while 62 percent above the volume of the first quarter of 1942, was 11 percent below the total for the final quarter of 1942. Factory construction, excluding machinery and equipment deliveries, in the first quarter of this year amounted to $755,000,000, which was a decrease of 24 percent from the fourth quarter of last year. In the second quarter, it is expected that there will be a decrease of approximately 38 percent from the level of the first 3 months of 1943.

Machinery and equipment deliveries in the first quarter of this year totaled $951,842,000 which approximately equaled the forecast. First quarter deliveries in 1943 more than doubled the amount delivered in the corresponding quarter of last year and were 3 percent above the high quarterly volume (fourth quarter) delivered during 1942. However, deliveries in the second quarter of this year are expected to decline by an estimated 18 percent.

WPB Supplies Machinery

More than 7,000 items of used construction machinery with an estimated value of $60,000,000 have been supplied for construction jobs during the past 6 months through the inventories of used construction equipment set up in the War Production Board's 12 regional offices. The utilization of this machinery has saved a corresponding amount of new equipment representing some 120,000 tons of raw materials.

The inventories in the regional offices contain approximately 500,000 items. Registration of used construction machinery was begun in the fall of 1942 with the issuance of an order which requires that new construction machinery be registered in the nearest regional office within thirty days of acquisition. The over-all inventory is estimated to be 75 percent complete with more registrations coming in continuously. Sales, rentals, and changes in service status—that is, uses on projects other than those for which the machinery was originally bought—are also reported to the regional offices, and this procedure keeps the inventories up to date.

Construction machinery specialists attached to the twelve WPB regional offices and to ten district offices are charged with giving assistance to contractors, mines, industrial plants, etc., in locating idle used equipment and facilitating transactions for its sale and rental.

The total cost of construction projects halted during the week ended May 14 was $3,263,419.

This brought to $1,349,685,528 the total cost of all projects halted since October 1942, when WPB began stopping construction work which did not contribute directly toward winning the war.

During the week of May 8 to May 14, inclusive, WPB restored preference ratings to projects costing $470,000 which had previously been halted.

Post-War Housing Will Aid Employment

NHA Asks Realistic Planning By All Groups Concerned

Declaring that a large scale post-war housing program would be "an important instrument for attaining full employment and full production after the war," National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., told a group of housing officials that such a program will not materialize unless all groups concerned with housing begin realistic planning now.

Declaring that an annual volume of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 new homes a year would provide direct or indirect employment for two to three million workers, as well as an annual outlet for several billion dollars of investments, the head of the National Housing Agency added that such a program could be an "important instrument for attaining full employment and full production after the war."

Government Policies Unified

The pressure of war has magnified housing problems but it has brought some gain in the analysis of local housing conditions and in unifying the housing policies of the Federal Government. Mr. Blandford feels that in the future the Government's housing functions should be supplementary to local activity.

In discussing the whole relationship of "public housing" to "private housing," Mr. Blandford said:

"While it is true that there are differences between 'public housing' and 'private housing,' I would like to call attention to the lack of understanding caused by those broad terms. While the funds for most 'public' projects are provided either directly by the Federal Government or indirectly through pledge of Federal contributions, a large proportion of the long-term financing of many such projects has been raised through bonds sold by private banking institutions to private investors and backed by annual Federal contributions.

"In the field of 'private' housing, the mortgage investors in some 40 percent of our recent peacetime housing and in at least 85 percent of our war housing have also been protected against loss by pledge of the Government's credit through FHA insurance."

Appointments, Resignations

Appointment of *Esty Foster* as chairman of the Non-Military Supplies Committee of the Combined Production and Resources Board was announced last week. Mr. Foster was director of the Facilities Program Division of the WPB Facilities Bureau.

Russell S. Hummel, of Richmond, Va., has been named area representative of the President's Committee for Congested Production Areas for the Hampton Roads region. From 1935 to 1943, Mr. Hummel was assistant State administrator and later State administrator of the Work Projects Administration in Virginia.

Thomas J. Deegan, of New York City, has been appointed director of information for the Smaller War Plants Corporation and Vice Chairman of the War Production Board. He was formerly with the War Department as director of press relations for the U. S. Army War Show which toured the country. *Philip B. Hofmann,* of Linden, N. J., has also been named to the Smaller War Plants Corporation. As deputy director of the field service, he will assist in organizing and servicing the regional and district offices.

A. C. Hoffman, director of the OPA Food Price Division has been appointed assistant to Deputy Administrator for Price, J. K. Galbraith. He will be succeeded in his former post by *R. B. Heflebower,* who has served with OPA for approximately a year, first as State price officer for Idaho and more recently as special assistant at the Denver office.

Resignation of *Clyde Vandeburg* as deputy director of the Office of War Information and chairman of the Inter-Agency Production Information Committee was announced last week. Mr. Vandeburg will be general manager of the Aircraft War Production Council, East Coast Inc., but will continue to serve OWI as a nonsalaried consultant on labor and management relations.

Appointment of *John A. Clarke* as senior motor transportation expediter and *Charles E. Miller* as senior transportation assistant for the ODT division of Motor Transport was announced. Mr. Clarke was vice president of the Maryland Motor Truck Association, and Mr. Miller has been active in the West Virginia Motor Truck Association. *J. D. Loftis, Jr.,* of Denver, Colo., will also join ODT as assistant to the director of the Division of Railway Transport.

Paul R. Taylor, Upper Montclair, N. J., has been named director of the Natural Gas Division, WPB Office of War Utilities.

CIRCULAR DESCRIBES CARBON MONOXIDE

As a contribution toward reducing the death toll from carbon monoxide poisoning, the Bureau of Mines has published a circular describing protective measures which should be taken in the home to minimize dangers from the gas and methods of treating persons affected by it.

The hazards of carbon monoxide have increased greatly since the war because of the shortages of certain fuels, causing many persons to experiment with substitute fuels, said Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau.

The circular, "Danger From Carbon Monoxide in the Home," is written in nontechnical language by H. H. Schrenk, chief chemist in the Bureau's Health Division, and L. B. Berger, chemist in the Bureau's Central Experiment Station at Pittsburgh, Pa. The Bureau's research in carbon monoxide has extended over a period of many years because the gas sometimes is encountered in underground mines.

In describing the dangers of carbon monoxide, the publication lists a series of "do's" and "don't's" which are intended to guide homeowners.

Resignation of *W. Capen Shank* as WPB regional director in Kansas City has been announced. Mr. Shank, who is returning to private business, will be succeeded by *W. B. Saterlee,* Kansas City district manager.

John A. Hurley has resigned as director of the WPB wholesale and Retail Trade Division to return to his post as general sales manager of the Nineteen Hundred Corporation, St. Joseph, Mich. He will be replaced by *Kenneth M. Keefe,* who has been deputy director of the Division. Succeeding Mr. Keefe is *Nathaniel G. Symonds,* who is also chief of the Industrial and Hardware Supplies Branch of the Division.

The director of the WPB *Industry Advisory Committees* announced the formation of the following committees last week: Natural Gas Industry; Cadmium Industry; Goatskin Importers and Shipper's Agents; Clay Pipe and Kindred Products; Cabretta Industry; Towel Industry; Bed Ticking Industry. A listing of the members of these committees will be found in press release WPB–3589, which may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Civil Service Jobs . . .

NEW GROUPS ELIGIBLE FOR ATTORNEY EXAM

The Board of Legal Examiners of the U. S. Civil Service Commission last week threw open the special Federal attorney examination scheduled for June 12 to four additional groups of applicants. Originally limited to attorneys recently discharged from military service, members of the 1943 law school graduating classes, and qualified persons granted disability preference, the examination for $1,800 to $3,200 legal positions has now been opened to those qualified attorneys and law-school graduates not able to take the 1942 examination because they were:

(1) American citizens living in centers of the War Relocation Authority; (2) Qualified men not applying because they had been officially notified of their imminent induction into the U. S. armed forces; (3) Persons not citizens on August 31, 1942 (closing date for filing 1942 applications) who have since received citizenship; (4) Law-school students not expecting to complete law school by February 15, 1943, who did do so by reason of an accelerated curriculum.

Applications must be filed with the Commission's Washington office by May 31, 1943.

The Commission also listed positions for which persons are urgently needed. Information and application forms may be obtained at first- or second-class post offices, or from the Commission's offices. Persons using their highest skills in war work should not apply.

ECONOMISTS, ECONOMIC, ANALYSTS, $3,163 to $7,128. Specialized fields: Commodities, industries, marketing, international economics, prices, transportation (rail, motor truck, water, air), money, banking, fiscal policies, labor economics, general economic trends, public utilities, economic theory. *Needed:* Professional economists with responsible analytical experience with specific industries or commodities. Broad opportunities also exist for less experienced workers; promising graduate students are in demand.

ENGINEERS, $3,163 to $8,628. Specialized fields: Aeronautical, chemical, radio communications, electrical, industrial, materials, marine, mechanical, mining, sanitary, and structural engineering and naval architecture.

Material for Dresses Limited by WPB Order

"Basic Silhouette" Restricts Nonfunctional Details

Acting to encourage increased unit output of women's and children's clothing out of available cotton, rayon, and wool fabrics, the War Production Board ordered the adoption of an over-all clothing production conservation program cross-cutting every branch of the women's and children's outerwear industry.

At the same time, WPB instituted carefully defined controls over the extravagant and wasteful use of material for trimmings and other nonfunctional details of dresses, blouses, and neckwear.

In the first general revision of Order L-85—women's and children's apparel—since its original issuance over a year ago, it was emphasized that wartime fashions for the Nation's women and children will continue to be attractive and will be subject only to limitations on the excessive use of fabrics in the creation of individual and original designs.

The revised order introduces for the first time a partial fabric control in the design and manufacture of individual dresses. It does this by establishing square-inch limitations on the amount of material which may be used for all trimmings, collars, pockets, etc., and by imposing restrictions on the size and design of those trimmings.

Nonessentials Discouraged

At the same time, the basic measurements are planned to keep existing wardrobes in fashion and to discourage nonessential purchases for replacements.

Production of dresses will now be subject to these controls:

The Basic Silhouette — termed the "body basic" by the order—must conform to specified measurements of length, sweep, hip, hem, etc., listed in the order. With the exception of reductions in the sweep of dresses and skirts and inclusion for the first time of limitations on the length and width of sleeves and on hip dimensions, these measurements will remain unchanged from what they are at present.

The "body basic" is the untrimmed dress. It includes the front and back of the waist, the skirt, sleeves, inside shoulder pads, belt or sash, hem, normal facings, and a 2-inch lap on an open front top. It ends at the neckline and does not include the collar.

The President Last Week...

President Continues Conferences With Prime Minister Churchill

Pays Tribute to U. S. Merchant Seamen For Keeping Vital Supply Lines Open

The President last week told reporters that he expects to reach final decisions in his talks with Prime Minister Churchill some time this week. In reporting on these talks on May 21, the President said he and the Prime Minister expected to receive the recommendations of their staff chiefs by that evening. These recommendations were to be studied over the week end and details were to be straightened out in the week following. At this conference, the President reported that he was in agreement with Mr. Churchill's statement that the majority of American armed forces were in the Pacific area.

At his press conference on May 21, Mr. Roosevelt said the rising American ship tonnage far outdistances ship losses and provides a ring which is slowly but surely being tightened around the Axis Powers. The President discussed the shipping program at length. The construction program, he said, is running far ahead of estimates made a year ago. The total effectiveness of the shipping program will be materially increased, he declared, by switching from the Liberty ship to a newer and faster type of cargo vessel known as the Victory ship.

Mr. Roosevelt paid particular tribute to the men who sail the merchant ships, saying that "in their hands, our vital supply lines are expanding."

"The seamen of today are again writing heroic pages for the maritime history of our nation. Their skill and determination will keep open the highway to victory and unconditional surrender," he declared.

On May 19, the President named Monsignor Francis J. Haas, dean of the School of Social Sciences of the Catholic University of America, to the Chairmanship of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. This appointment was made to fill the vacancy which has existed since Malcolm MacLean, President of Hampton Institute, resigned last January to enter the Navy.

On May 20, President Roosevelt asked Congress to make a total of $71,898,499,700 available for Army expenditures during the coming fiscal year which begins on July 1. This figure represents an increase of more than $6,000,000 over the tentative Army estimates which the President sent to Congress in January. With the pending $29,000,000,000 Navy Bill this will mean an Army-Navy budget of more than $100,000,000,000 for the 1944 fiscal year.

A request for $25,000,000 for salaries and expenses for the War Food Administration was transmitted to the Senate on May 22 by President Roosevelt. The communication, transmitted through Budget Director Smith, went to the Appropriations Subcommittee considering the House-approved Agriculture Department appropriation bill for 1944.

BRITISH COMPANIES HELP FUEL NAVY

Petroleum stocks held by British commercial oil companies in many parts of the world have been made available for the fueling of United States Naval vessels under a new extension by the British Admiralty of reciprocal lend-lease aid.

For more than a year petroleum stocks owned by the British Government have been shared with the United States under a reciprocal lend-lease agreement, but those stocks have not been large enough to meet all joint British and American operating requirements in certain areas. Now, however, large stocks of commercially owned oil also are being made available to the naval vessels of the United States in the United Kingdom, South Africa, India, the British colonies, Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland.

Rear Admiral William Brent Young, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, who is responsible for the procurement of fuel for the Navy and for all petroleum products supplied by the United States to all lend-lease nations, said the extension of reciprocal lend-lease aid to include commercially owned British oil will simplify the problem of fueling United States battle fleets and transport vessels by enabling them to use oil stocks close to distant zones of operations.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, May 16, through Friday, May 21. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Office of War Information

RECOVERY OF AMERICAN WOUNDED reaches 97 percent. OWI–1830.

NAZI BANKING METHODS REVIEWED. OWI–1812.

OWI DIRECTOR DAVIS REPLIES TO HALLECK concerning news importance of OWI survey of tax problems. OWI–1882.

MIDDLE EAST civilian supplies replaced by shipments from U. S. and United Kingdom. OWI–1841.

RATION DATES WITH OUR GOVERNMENT. OWI–1824.

BENES ADDRESSES U. S. OWI–1815.

PLANS TO CONTROL ABSENTEEISM URGED. OWI–1822.

WAR AND BUSINESS. Report on machine tools and capital equipment. OWI–1837.

BOY SCOUTS TO SALVAGE SCRAP. OWI–1860.

BENES ADDRESS MAY 27. OWI–1814.

U. S. GROWING Russian rubber-producing dandelion in experiment. OWI–1881.

HUMMEL appointed Area Representative of President's Committee for Congested Production Areas for Hampton Roads region. OWI–1891.

Solid Fuels Administration

RECORD SATURDAY COAL OUTPUT under Government operation of mines. OWI–1857.

COAL TO NEW ENGLAND dropped in week ended May 8. OWI–1858.

LEWIS' ASSURANCE ASKED that coal mining will not be interrupted. OWI–1865.

ICKES RELEASES LETTER TO JOHN L. LEWIS. OWI–1872.

Department of Interior

SPONGE HARVEST DECLINES, according to Coordinator of Fisheries Ickes. OWI–1863.

GRAZING BOUNDARY HEARING SET at Austin, June 21; Tonopah, June 23, and Alamo, June 25. OWI–1877.

NEW POWER PLANT OPENS at Green Mountain Dam in Colorado. OWI–1883.

CARBON MONOXIDE HAZARDS ANALYZED by Bureau of Mines. OWI–1845.

KING CRAB TO BE CANNED by Americans for first time. OWI–1871.

RESULTS OF TEXAS OIL TESTS issued by Bureau of Mines. OWI–1852.

CHIEF FISH PORTS reported. OWI–1884.

ORE CLASSIFICATION CHANGED to provide comprehensive picture of Nation's mineral resources. OWI–1840.

EXPLORATION COMPLETED in Stillwater chromite area of Southeastern Montana. OWI–1847.

CROPS TO BE EXPANDED by farmers on Bureau of Reclamation irrigation projects. OWI–1849.

Office of Civilian Defense

OCD AIDS FLOOD VICTIMS at Chicago and Newcastle, Indiana. OCD–30.

OCD'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED. OCD–31.

Petroleum Administration

GASOLINE RULES MODIFIED as to hours during which motor fuel deliveries may be made from service stations. OWI–1864.

ICKES WARNS OF transportation breakdown. OWI–1851.

OIL WELL SPACING CHANGED in Southwestern Michigan. OWI–1866.

"BIG INCH" BROKEN by flood waters in Arkansas River. OWI–1876.

JUNE PETROLEUM OUTPUT SET at 4,218,900 barrels daily. OWI–1880.

EAST COAST SUPPLY shows little prospect of improving substantially for many weeks. OWI–1885.

OIL WELL SPACING rules for Eastern Kansas, Eastern and Southern Oklahoma, and North and West Central Texas. OWI–1890.

Smaller War Plants Corporation

HOFFMANN JOINS SWPC as Deputy Director of Field Service. OWI–1870.

DEEGAN NAMED TO INFORMATION POST. OWI–1879.

SMALL PLANT WAR WORK SURVEY indicates 58 percent engaged in war production. OWI–1839.

COL. JOHNSON COMMENDS OWI for making survey. OWI–1859.

Maritime Commission

KEYSTONE STATE, Cadet training ship of Pennsylvania Maritime Academy, ties up in Washington for brief visit. OWI–1868.

KAISER WINS HONOR "M." OWI–1873.

EIGHT MERCHANT SEAMEN HONORED. OWI–1874.

Department of Labor

FREE CARE FOR SOLDIERS' BABIES now authorized in 23 State Health agencies. OWI–1876.

LIVING COSTS RISE 1.5 percent in month ending March 15. OWI–1875.

WEIGHT HANDLING STUDIED to reduce work injuries. OWI–1817.

SEATING FACILITIES for workers aid war output. OWI–1862.

National Housing Agency

IDLE HOMES PUT TO USE for war workers. OWI–1725.

War Manpower Commission

WOMEN WAR TRAINING to result in at least 100,000 trained workers. PM–4382.

REPLACEMENT SCHEDULES FILED for 3,000,000 industrial workers now deferred. PM–4388.

APPRENTICESHIP PLAN URGED for high school systems. PM–4389.

WOMEN'S POST-WAR NEEDS STUDIED by Women's Advisory Committee. PM–4386.

NURSE SUPPLY UNIT SET-UP in Placement Bureau. PM–4387.

TEACHERS MAY ACCEPT HIGHER PAYING JOBS. PM–4392.

WOMEN MUST AUGMENT LABOR FORCE. PM–4393.

Department of Agriculture

WICKARD TO ADDRESS Rural Life Conference. AG–428.

47,768 CORN LOANS REPORTED through May 8. AG–429.

533,703 LOANS ON WHEAT through May 8. AG–430.

INVALIDS' FOOD NEEDS STUDIED by committee of physicians and specialists. AG–436.

GASOLINE SHORTAGE MAY CUT FOOD SUPPLY. AG–440.

LOUISVILLE MILK HEARING DELAYED from June 4 to June 9. AG–441.

ADVICE ON CANNING FRUIT. AG–422.

NEW PLASTIC DEVELOPED which can be made from farm wastes and used as replacement for metal. AG–424.

FIRST JAMAICANS arrived for farm work in northern and eastern States. AG–415.

WICKARD SPEAKS at Commencement Exercises of Waynesburg College. AG–416.

SOLDIERS AID FOOD PRODUCTION by planting Victory Gardens at training camps. AG–421.

WAR MEAT BOARD CREATED to facilitate handling of Nation's meat supply. AG–426.

EGGS REGULATION CHANGED as to nonstorage provisions. AG–427.

CROP FERTILIZER ALLOCATED to specific areas of Nation. AG–431.

BOLL WEEVIL survival indicates serious damage to cotton is likely. AG–432.

CCC COTTON STOCKS REPORTED. AG–433.

POTATO SHIPPING CONTROL SET UP. AG–434.

GOVERNMENT CANNED FOOD ALLOCATIONS CUT. AG–435.

LINSEED OIL OFFERS ASKED for purchase and export under lend lease. AG–442.

CORN OIL USE IN MARGARINE URGED. AG–443.

NEW DRIED MILK STANDARDS. AG–444.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT COMMITTEES NAMED. AG–445.

HOME BAKING DECLINES, says WFA's Baking Powder Industry Committee. AG–446.

Office of Defense Transportation

MAYORS REPORT steps to conform to wartime traffic control program. ODT–244.

TANK TRUCKS MOVE HIGH-OCTANE to hundreds of military air fields. ODT–251.

PASSENGER COOPERATION URGED in survey to be made in 101 cities. ODT–254.

TIRE RECORD REQUIREMENTS MODIFIED. ODT–252.

BUS COMPANIES NEED WOMEN, reports manpower committee for industry and officials of ODT. ODT–253.

MEXICAN LABORERS to ease shortage of track labor on Southwestern and Pacific Coast railroads. ODT–245.

TRUCKING PROBLEMS STUDIED by local labor-management committees. ODT–255.

U. S. FREIGHT CONTROL SET in General Order ODT 38. ODT–256.

TOWBOATS to be named for battles. ODT–257.

BAN on nonessential driving applies to drive-yourself cars. ODT–258.

FLOOD CHANGES TRUCK ROUTES. ODT–260.

Office of Price Administration

MISUSE OF EXPIRED RATION STAMPS pointed out to housewives. OPA–2538.

POULTRY PRICE VIOLATORS PROSECUTED. OPA–2539.

EASTS DRIVING CONTROL to be backed by all possible enforcement. OPA–2549.

PRICE FORMULA FOR ROOFING CHANGED. OPA–T–877.

BLENDED SYRUP PRICE FORMULA SET. OPA–T–881.

WASHINGTON LOG TRUCKING RATES SET. OPA–T–882.

MIXED FEED RULE MODIFIED. OPA–T–883.

CASTERS PRICING SIMPLIFIED. OPA–T–888.

PRICE EXEMPTION MADE RETROACTIVE for sales and deliveries of sliced and peeled apples. OPA–T–891.

LUMBER YARDS RE-DEFINED. OPA–T–893.

SUGAR RATIONING PROCEDURE for primary distributors. OPA–T–906.

CERTAIN COAL PRICES CUT in line with freight costs. OPA–873.

CERTAIN CRUDE OIL PRICES UP. OPA–T–874.

PRICING METHODS FOR CALIFORNIA DOUGLAS FIR. OPA–T–878.

MINE TIMBER PRICES REVISED. OPA–T–879.

OIL PRICING MODIFIED for blenders other than refiners. OPA-T-889.

NEW TAXI RATES must be referred to OPA district office thirty days before increase can go into effect.

ASPHALT CONTROL MODIFIED. OPA-T-894.

NEW RAYONS PRICING SET. OPA-T-895.

"INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION" DEFINITION BROADENED for rationed meats and fats. OPA-T-909.

U. S. MAIL SERVICES EXEMPTED from price control. OPA-T-919.

LOUISIANA CRUDE OIL PRICES RAISED. OPA-2488.

MEAT FOR SEEING-EYE DOGS made available. OPA-2505.

MONTH'S POINT VALUES STABLE. OPA-2527.

OPA TO SET UP DISTRICT ADVISORY COMMITTEES. OPA-2528.

GRADE LABELING RULE WITHDRAWN. OPA-2533.

CERTAIN MIXED FEED PRICES REDUCED. OPA-2594.

FUNERAL SERVICES EXEMPT from price control when performed under contract with Veterans' Administration. OPA-T-864.

MAIL RATION RULES for basic gasoline "A" and "D" coupon books. OPA-2499.

RAYON PRICE Q & A. OPA-2514.

OPA TO ISSUE PRICES for nine canned vegetables and fruits. OPA-2520.

PUBLIC URGED TO CUT GAS USE. OPA-2524.

MEAT PROCESSING PROCEDURE by which consumers may have rationed meat owned by them smoked, cured, or similarly processed is provided. OPA-2508.

"HOLD-THE-LINE" ORDER EXPLAINED in connection with price increases granted industries in which output has been curtailed by wartime restrictions. OPA-2511.

DRY BEAN REPORTS DUE MAY 20 from "country shippers." OPA-2512.

FALL SHOE ORDERS EXPEDITED by explanation of ration rules. OPA-2515.

NAVY FUEL OIL PRICED. OPA-2531.

GARMENT PRICE CONTROL TIGHTENED by action against some 150 garment makers. OPA-2532.

OIL RATIONING ZONES CHANGED. OPA-2496.

SUGAR STAMP 13 VALID JUNE 1 for five pounds. OPA-2497.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD ALLOTMENTS CHANGED. OPA-2498.

RESORT FOOD ALLOTMENTS ASSURED. OPA-2506.

MAPLE SYRUP DEFINITIONS AMENDED. OPA-T-900.

CERTAIN LUMBER PRICES HOLD TO JULY 1. OPA-T-902.

DRIED FRUIT MARK-UP ANNOUNCED. OPA-T-903.

PRICES OF WATERFOWL FEATHERS RAISED. OPA-T-907.

POULTRY PRICES for country shippers and wholesalers can be made uniform for entire country. OPA-2509.

WAR RATION BOOK 3 to be distributed soon. OPA-2530.

REPAIRS PRICED for work done during overtime hours. OPA-2537.

USED FURNITURE to be placed under new over-all regulation. OPA-2548.

NEW SHOE STAMP VALID JUNE 16. OPA-2551.

CERTAIN TERRA COTTA EXEMPTED from price control. OPA-T-887.

USED INNER TUBES freed from rationing. OPA-2535.

TIRE MOVEMENT SPEEDED. OPA-2543.

PICK-UP DELIVERY RATES for rail, motor, and water lines may be increased. OPA-2545.

RAYON HOSIERY PRICES STABILIZED. OPA-2552.

FOOD STORES continue to enjoy favorable economic position under food ceilings. OPA-2555.

EXTEND BLUE STAMPS G, H, and J one week. OPA-2564.

FIBER HEEL TESTS CONTINUED. OPA-2556.

CEILINGS PLACED ON NEARLY ALL FLAXSEED. OPA-2557.

SUGAR AVAILABLE FOR HOME CANNERS. OPA-2558.

WOODEN SPOONS PRICING CHANGED. OPA-T-904.

RATION BANKING EXTENDED to large bulk users of gasoline. OPA-T-917.

MEAT WHOLESALERS avoid delay by submitting registration forms to local boards rather than to Washington. OPA-T-923.

LINSEED OIL PRICE "ROLLED BACK." OPA-T-926.

War Production Board

NO RESTRICTIONS at present on printing on paper shipping sacks and textile bags. WPB-3601.

FLUORESCENT LIGHT INVENTORY REPORTS ASKED. WPB-3602.

PAPER FOR BOOKS AVAILABLE, says Director of the Printing & Publishing Division Chandler. WPB-3596.

OXY-ACETYLENE APPARATUS CONTROL MODIFIED. WPB-3598.

FILM CONTROL MODIFIED to accommodate armed services and governmental agencies. WPB-3599.

FURTHER NEWSPRINT CURTAILMENT ASKED. WPB-3600.

GREETING CARDS LIMITED as to variety and tonnage. WPB-3613.

STEEL BAR RULE CLARIFIED. WPB-3614.

AMORPHOS WAX ALLOCATED. WPB-3615.

CANADIAN AGENCIES eligible for provisions of CMP Reg. 5A. WPB-3603.

SURGICAL SUPPLIES may not be obtained under CMP Reg. 5A. WPB-3604.

REFRIGERATION MACHINERY RULE CHANGED. WPB-3605.

ESTY FOSTER IN NEW POST as Chairman of Non-Military Supplies Committee of Combined Production and Resources Board. WPB-3606.

CERTAIN CMP FORMS SUGGESTED for use by contractors in extending allotments to subcontractors. WPB-3607.

METAL FOR SPECTACLES RESTRICTED. WPB-3608.

MARCH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY amounted to $730,584,000. WPB-3609.

RAYON HOSIERY CONSTRUCTION STUDIED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3610.

CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON USE EASED. WPB-3611.

SCRAPPING of serviceable used automotive parts halted. WPB-3612.

CASCADE MTS. FIR EXEMPTED from Limitation Order L-290. WPB-3586.

"ARMORED CABLE" DEFINED. WPB-3590.

1,464 VEHICLES RELEASED under truck rationing program during week ended May 15. WPB-3595.

OUTERWEAR CONSERVATION STUDIED by Knitted Outerwear Industry Committee. WPB-3572.

ELECTROLYTIC TINPLATE SUBSTITUTION urged for closure manufacturers. WPB-3573.

LIGHT BULB distribution controlled. WPB-3574.

NATURAL GAS CHIEF NAMED. Paul R. Taylor. WPB-3575.

BIOGRAPHY ON CHILDRESS, Deputy Vice Chairman for Field Operations. WPB-3578.

USE OF FACILITIES made subject to preference ratings. WPB-3579.

HIGHWAY PROJECTS HALTED in Idaho, Ohio, Texas and Illinois. WPB-3581.

CERTAIN ORDERS EQUALIZED by revision of Direction 1 to CMP Regulation 3. WPB-3593.

ALLOTMENT USE AS UP-RATING DEVICE ENDS JUNE 30. WPB-3694.

ALCOHOL ALLOCATION PROCEDURE SIMPLIFIED. WPB-3580.

PARM ITEM RESTRICTIONS modified. WPB-3582.

SEWER PIPE LIMITATION URGED by Vitrified Clay Sewer Pipe Industry Committee. WPB-3583.

7,000 USED CONSTRUCTION MACHINES PLACED through inventories set up in regional offices. WPB-3584.

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Wartime Restrictions on Materials Challenge American Ingenuity

Experiments in Agriculture, Chemistry Produce Satisfactory Substitutes

Women's slips made from old summer dresses; buttons from tough pear-tree twigs; life-jacket padding from cattails, and household utensils from synthetic resins—these are only a few of the ingenious substitutes which individuals and manufacturers of the United Nations have learned to make in place of goods that have gone to war, the Office of War Information said in a round-up of war-inspired substitutes.

In presenting cases of individual enterprise in meeting situations of materials that have become "tight" in supply, OWI made it clear that it did not necessarily recommend use or development of any of these substitutes, but only pointed them out as striking illustrations of wartime ingenuity.

Recalling the inventiveness of people of the Southern States during the Civil War, who made "coffee" from acorns and dyed their garments with the juice of elderberries, OWI pointed out that Americans today, under rationing of foods, shoes, tires, and gasoline, are still far better off than any of the other United Nations.

As for American cleverness in the development of substitute raw materials, OWI pointed to the substitution for copper piping in defense housing projects of a tubing made from natural gas and brine and the development of palmetto roots as a source of plastics.

The good news for the consumer is that in spite of the changes, he will probably be as pleased with substitute products as he was with those made from the materials replaced. In some cases he may not even know the difference.

Cattails for Life-Jackets

Specifically, shredded bark of the American redwood tree is proving an effective insulation material, taking the place of cork, and ubiquitous swamp cattails are proving a suitable stuffing and padding for life-jackets, taking the place of kapok, most of which formerly came from Java. Common milkweed floss is also now a cultivated crop and is being ginned for commercial use in a Michigan factory, while as a substitute for tin coating of cans, a vinyl resin lacquer has been developed.

Restriction in space and materials has led to some interesting examples of streamlined furniture with multiple uses, such as an occasional chair with foreshortened arms and raised seat, making it a dining, desk, or lounge chair. Miracles are in the making, not only in the vial and vat of the chemist, and on the designing boards of manifold types of American manufacturers, but also in experimental agriculture, which has made hybrid corn, for instance, commercially possible.

Note British Substitutes

Abroad, people in the Allied Nations are making the best of what they have. At one British factory, OWI reported, where the work is particularly dirty, girl war workers have discovered that castor

—Mats available.

oil and salt, neither of which is rationed, will cleanse and soften the hands. At a British canteen, the minute a fresh supply of nail polish for girls in the forces appeared, there was a rush to buy it—by the men. The soldiers had found that they could keep a brilliant polish on their buttons for days, and even on their toecaps, with one application of the colorless varnish.

Perhaps the greatest need for ingenuity, OWI said in conclusion, rests squarely on the doorstep of the housewife. In addition to all her other patching and improvising, under rationing she must provide nutritious, well-balanced, and appetizing meals.

Further Curtailment Of Newsprint Asked

Book Publishing Quotas May Stand Until Fall

Newspaper publishers were asked by the War Production Board last week to economize further in their use of newsprint. At the same time, the WPB pointed out that the paper shortage is not likely to curtail the number of books for summer and fall reading.

In a statement to the publishers who produce this country's 1,787 daily newspapers, the WPB pointed out that a study of actual inventories shows an unanticipated shortage which must be met by the complete cooperation of the publishers themselves or their present quotas will have to be curtailed by WPB limitations.

The statement declared:

"The newsprint situation in the United States is serious. It was expected that WPB General Limitation Order L-240, issued last December 31, would effect a saving in newsprint use in the United States of approximately 10 percent.

Expectation Unfulfilled

"This expectation is not being fulfilled," the WPB said. The latest American Newspaper Publishers Association figures indicate only a 5 percent reduction from 1941 for the first four months of this year. The reduction is only about 2½ percent under the first four months of 1942. The necessity for further voluntary curtailment now is urgent.

"Canadian shipments to the United States in the first 4 months of 1943 were at an annual rate of only 2,400,000 tons, which would be 120,000 tons under the expected rate. Canada expects to be able to supply its quota through the third quarter of this year. But that may not be enough to prevent another horizontal cut affecting all newspapers.

Statement to Readers

W. G. Chandler, WPB director of Printing and Publishing declared that the book-reading public may reasonably anticipate that the paper shortage will not further curtail the number of books for summer and early fall reading. Mr. Chandler explained that it is not likely that further restrictions on paper for book publishing will be imposed by WPB, at least prior to October 1, provided that publishers live strictly within their allowable quotas.

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Office of War Mobilization Established by President

Justice Byrnes Heads New Organization With Authority Over Entire War Effort

The new Office of War Mobilization was created by President Roosevelt Friday, May 28, "to unify more closely the work of the war agencies concerned with the production, procurement, transportation and distribution of military and civilian supplies, materials and products."

By Executive order, Mr. Roosevelt gave the new organization unprecedented authority over the national economy and the entire war productive effort, empowering it to "develop unified programs and to establish policies for the maximum use of the Nation's natural and industrial resources for military and civilian needs, for the effective use of the national manpower not in the armed forces, for the maintenance and stabilization of the civilian economy, and for the adjustment of such economy to war needs and conditions."

Specifically, the new Office was authorized by Mr. Roosevelt "to issue such directives on policy and operations to the Federal agencies and departments as may be necessary to carry out the programs developed, the policies established . . ." And it shall be the duty of all such agencies and departments "to execute these directives, and to make to the Office of War Mobilization such progress reports as may be required."

Five-Man Committee

Director of the Office of War Mobilization will be Justice James F. Byrnes, who has resigned as Economic Stabilization Director to take over his new post. (Judge Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky, now a member of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, will succeed Mr. Byrnes as Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization.)

Mr. Byrnes will be assisted by a five-man War Mobilization Committee composed of Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Mr. Harry Hopkins (Chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board), War Production Board Chairman Donald Nelson, and Economic Stabilization Director Vinson.

Mr. Roosevelt explained in a statement accompanying the Executive order that the committee was purposely kept small "so that it can function most effectively." The heads of various departments and agencies will be asked to sit with the committee whenever matters of special concern to their departments or agencies are under consideration.

"The committee will lay down unified policies and develop integrated programs and will see that the policies established and the programs developed are expedited. In addition to its regular meetings, the committee will meet from time to time with me in the Cabinet room."

Responsibility for Home Front

Asked what he considered were the major changes in his new job from his previous post as Stabilization Director, Justice Byrnes explained that he had an entirely different authority. Specific exemptions from this power were mentioned in the new Executive order and concerned duties outlined in Executive Order 9250. These empowered the Stabilization Director mainly to determine solutions for disagreements between OPA and the War Labor Board as to whether wage increases would threaten the Nation's price structure; to help the Department of Agriculture and OPA establish joint ceilings on agricultural commodities.

Main problems envisioned by the new Director were those similar to controversies arising from the rubber production, high octane gasoline and escort vessel programs. Food and manpower problems, it was explained, will be taken up directly by the committee with either the War Food Administrator or the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, as the occasion arises. The Order authorizes Director Byrnes to "develop unified programs and to establish policies—for the effective use of the national manpower not in the armed forces."

Relieves President's Burden

Justice Byrnes explained that probably the main reason for setting up the new agency was to take as much of the burden of detail off the President as possible. Mr. Roosevelt, he explained, is anxious to devote more and more of his time to military affairs of the war, proceeding from the plans just developed at White House conferences with Prime Minister Churchill and the combined staffs.

The new OWM will have authority over all home-front matters except those specifically placed under OES by Executive Order 9250, Byrnes said.

"In the past," Byrnes said, "arguments or controversies between Government agencies eventually found their way to the President to be settled. This organization or committee will provide a place where such problems can be settled without taking them to the President."

The functions of the new OWM, as specified in the Executive Order, apparently go further than the point of interagency disagreements discussed by Byrnes at his press conference.

Follows Kilgore Pattern

The War Mobilization Committee, set up by the Executive order as an integral part of the new OWM and consisting of five agency heads besides Justice Byrnes, follows closely a pattern suggested by the Kilgore Bill, the Tolan Committee Report and the Truman Committee Report, Director Byrnes asserted. He repeated the President's statement, that the committee had been kept small to enable it to function more effectively, adding that heads of agencies affected by specific problems being attacked by the OWM would of necessity be invited to attend committee sessions.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is prepared from releases of OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in this Bulletin may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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The President Last Week . . .

Conferences End in Full Accord Between British, U. S. Staffs

Roosevelt, Churchill Agree on Necessity For Intense Effort on Both War Fronts

President Roosevelt announced last week that the conference of the British-American combined staffs had ended in "complete agreement on future operations in all theaters of the war."

Prime Minister Churchill, in a joint press conference held with the President earlier in the week, said that sound and good conclusions had been reached on waging war with intensified vigor in both the great theaters of action—the Pacific and Europe. As the resources of the Allies continue to grow, he said, the attacks on both fronts will be concurrent and simultaneous. The Prime Minister described as "poetic justice" the inability of the Japanese and Germans to maintain aerial equality with the Allies, because the airplane was the weapon which the Axis chose first to terrorize and subjugate other peoples.

Another distinguished visitor to the White House last week was Edwin Barclay, President of Liberia, the Negro Republic on the Southwest coast of Africa.

New Set-up for FEPC

The President reorganized the Committee on Fair Employment Practices under a new chairman, Msgr. Francis J. Haas, Dean of the School of Social Science at Catholic University. The Committee had been operating under the War Manpower Commission, but it will now be an independent unit responsible to the President. In an Executive order, all Government contracting agencies were directed to include provisions in their contracts prohibiting discrimination against employees or applicants because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Names Representative in Africa

Vice Admiral William Glassford, whose promotion from the rank of Rear Admiral was approved by the Senate last week, was appointed by President Roosevelt to be his personal representative to French West Africa. Admiral Glassford carried on the negotiations with Governor Pierre Boisson which resulted in the turning over to the United Nations of the French battleship *Richelieu* and other units stationed at the naval base at Dakar. He will head an American mission at Dakar to coordinate and supervise American activities in that area.

Mr. Roosevelt praised the work of relief agencies in Middle West flood areas last week.

The Congress Last Week . . .

Conferees Agree On Tax Bill

Congressional conferees on the income tax payment bill last week agreed on a compromise proposal which would waive 75 percent of 1942 taxes for all individuals owing more than $50 for the year, and wipe out any liability under that figure. The 25 percent "carry-over" taxes would be payable within two years. Current collection of taxes would start July 1, 1943, through a 20 percent withholding tax on all wages and salaries.

The Senate approved by voice vote the $2,621,000,000 Independent Offices Bill, having added an appropriation of $200,000 for the National Resources Planning Board with the provision that the Board's funds could be used only to collaborate and cooperate with State, county and city planning agencies.

Later in the week the Senate approved the $143,630,591 Deficiency Appropriation Bill carrying $25,000,000 for the President's emergency fund. Included was a restriction against use of the funds for any agency whose original request had been either denied or drastically reduced by Congress. (This was substituted for a restriction voted by the House which named NRPB and the FSA as agencies which were to be denied use of the emergency allotment.) Both appropriation bills were returned to the House for concurrence.

The Poll Tax Bill, which would prevent the levying of taxes as a prerequisite to voting in national elections, was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

The War Last Week . . .

Army Mopping Up Japs on Attu; U. S. Planes Bombard Kiska

Allied Air Offensive In Mediterranean Softens Up Sardinia, Sicily, Italy

Last week, although a relatively quiet one on the battle fronts, marked important gains in the Allies' steady, step-by-step progress in the war.

The battle for Attu Island drew to a close, and American bombers, turning their attention to the next Aleutian objective, made heavy, repeated attacks on the main Japanese concentrations at Kiska. Over the Mediterranean and over northern Europe, Allied planes continued their relentless, methodical destruction of Axis ports, communications, and production centers. In Washington, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill plotted the strategies which would bring the Allies into a position to strike the long-awaited blow.

Story of Attu

When the week opened, the trapped Japanese garrison on Attu had been split up into three groups—isolated pockets harassed continually by low-flying American fighter and bomber planes. Attu Village had been virtually wiped off the map by U. S. bombs.

Then, one by one, these enemy pockets were wiped out, as Army ground troops concluded their systematic occupation of the entire island territory.

Enemy forces trapped in the area around Chichagof Pass were cleaned up by combined northern and southern American ground forces. The assault was made along the ridge of Chichagof Valley, and was supported by Army bomber and fighter planes. The same forces then attacked the second isolated Jap group, the garrison holding out farther north in the area around Chichagof Harbor, and after hard fighting in a coordinated attack along the ridge south of the corridor, U. S. Army troops succeeded in gaining a foothold on the high ground south of the harbor.

Bad weather, which aided the Americans in their initial landing, subsequently hampered their progress in the campaign, interfering with naval artillery and aerial bombardment. The Army advanced steadily in spite of sleet and snow, but freezing temperatures and heavy fog prevented the full use of supporting air power.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting

Most of the fighting was between infantry units using bayonets and hand grenades—bitter hand-to-hand fighting over rugged snow-covered terrain. The Navy's Saturday communique described the fighting on Fishhook Ridge—U. S. Army troops scaling 60° ridges in the very face of enemy fire. The Japs in this region, the Navy said, were entrenched above the cloud line.

Even in the air the Japanese fought back savagely, but their retaliatory bombing raids had little effect on the American advances. Secretary of War Stimson, holding a press conference in Washington, said these attacks were carried out with bombers which appeared from and departed for the west, and suggested that the planes were operating from bases in the Kurile Island group.

Incomplete reports of American casualties in the struggle for Attu show 127 killed, 399 wounded and 118 missing. Secretary Stimson, in giving out these figures, said Japanese losses were believed to be much heavier.

Italy Systematically Bombed

In the Mediterranean, the softening up of Italy's coast defenses began in earnest. Day after day, night after night, the bombers came over, searching out Sardinian, Sicilian, and Italian bases for devastation and ruin, raining bombs on airfields, docks, supply dumps, warehouses, rail and road facilities, harbor installations, and shipping.

Some of these raids were carried out by heavy and medium bombers working together; some were made by fighter bombers alone. They were heavy attacks and ruthless—over 300 bombers in one raid on Sardinia, almost 400 in another. In one day of Mediterranean bombing, five ships were wrecked or damaged. In eight days, 362 enemy planes were destroyed at a loss of 35 Allied craft—a loss ratio of over 10 to 1.

Lt. Col. Joseph A. Thomas, Group Commander of Flying Fortresses operating from an advanced African base, said the Germans were doing their best to defend Sicily and Sardinia but could not stop the American air forces.

THE MARCH ON ROME.

V-547

—*Mats available.*

War Wages and Labor . . .

Board Denies Miners' Demands For $2-a-Day Wage Increase

Refers Portal-to-Portal Pay Issue Back to Collective Bargaining

Decisions involving two major war industries—bituminous coal and rubber—were issued this week by the National War Labor Board. The Board flatly denied the United Mine Workers' request for a $2-a-day wage increase and directed the parties to resume bargaining on the issue of portal-to-portal pay. In a case involving the "Big Four" rubber companies, the Board granted a 3-cent-per-hour general increase, partly under the Little Steel formula and partly to compensate for night shift work.

To Report in 15 Days

Coal operators and the United Mine Workers are now attempting to reach agreement on those issues which were returned to them for bargaining under the WLB decision. The parties are to report back to the Board in 15 days on the progress made in their negotiations, in order that the Board may approve any wage agreement reached and settle any issues still in dispute.

The WLB decision on the miners' demands included:

1. Denial of the requested $2-a-day increase.

2. Referral of the portal-to-portal issue to the parties for bargaining, with the warning that any agreement reached "must be genuinely and reasonably related to the portal-to-portal issue . . . and not an indirect wage increase."

Mixed Question of Law, Fact

The Board declared: "This controversy over portal-to-portal pay presents a mixed question of law and fact which, in the absence of a specific court determination binding on these parties, can and should be settled by them in collective bargaining."

At present the miners are not paid from the time they arrive on company property but only from the time they reach the working face of the mine, which may involve an hour or so of travel time within the mine.

3. A recommendation that the parties agree on a provision that would assure to the miners equal opportunity to work 6 days a week in those mines which are operating on a 6-day week.

"The Board is receptive to any reasonable proposal to assure all miners the benefit of the sixth day of operation. However, an annual wage based on 52 weeks of production at 6 days a week cannot be guaranteed the mine workers without imposing an undue burden on the industry or greatly increasing the cost of coal to the public."

4. Granting of $50 vacation pay in place of the present $20.

5. Payment by the operators for occupational charges such as tools and equipment but not for personal clothing such as shoes and caps.

6. Denial of double-time pay for work on Sunday, on the basis of Executive Order 9240, which prohibits premium pay for Saturday or Sunday work as such.

7. A direction that the parties negotiate on the "delivering of mine cars to and from the working faces in all mines, in accordance with now prevailing practice among the more efficient mines."

8. A recommendation that the parties create a commission of experts to study problems "which lie outside of the field of labor disputes and wages."

Rubber Workers Protest

Members of the United Rubber Workers of America, CIO, who had struck against a WLB decision, returned to work May 27 after an ultimatum from President Roosevelt.

The Board stated it would accept a petition seeking reconsideration of the case but would not act on the petition until after the strike was ended.

The Board had granted a general wage increase of 3 cents an hour to some 76,000 employees of the "Big Four" rubber companies—Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, and U. S. Rubber. The award was granted partly under the Little Steel formula and partly to compensate for the responsibility of workers to accept night shift work.

A tripartite panel of the Board had recommended an 8-cent increase for the three companies in Akron, applying the 15 percent formula to those companies alone. Applying it to the industry as a whole, the Board found all the workers entitled to about 1 cent an hour.

The rest of the 3-cent increase granted was to compensate for night shift work.

On learning of the decision Saturday, May 22, Akron workers went on strike. WLB Chairman William H. Davis called on them by telegram "to honor their no-strike pledge to the Nation and return to their work at once."

The following day, May 27, the Board referred the case to the White House, and President Roosevelt gave the rubber workers until noon Thursday to return to work. In response to the order, the workers called off their strike and full production was resumed.

Limited Adjustments Possible

Instructions for handling certain types of wage and salary cases under the "Hold-the-Line" Executive Order of April 8 have been sent by the NWLB to its Regional Boards.

The Executive Order permits the Board to make "reasonable adjustments of wages and salaries in case of promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages or the like" if such adjustments do not appreciably increase production costs or furnish the basis of a price increase.

The Regional Boards were instructed that they may deal with the following three types of cases:

1. "Intraplant adjustments which are necessary to do equity and to promote production and which are not mentioned in the May 12 directive of Economic Stabilization Director."

2. "Applications by employers not under the Fair Labor Standards Act to pay time and one-half for hours over 40, or to change from a fluctuating to a fixed workweek for the purpose of computing overtime as currently permitted to employers who are under said act."

3. "Adjustments incident to the improvement of work conditions which do not involve increasing basic wage rates and which do not exceed the sound prevailing practice in the industry or area."

The latter adjustments include such items as vacation pay, sick leave plans, night shift bonuses and holiday pay.

The Board's instructions also stated that specific regulations for approval of incentive plans cannot be given until further experience with various types of cases has been reported to the National Board.

Flag Day Will Honor United Nations

President's Proclamation Emphasizes Teamwork

On June 14, the people of America will broaden the significance of their annual Flag Day ceremonies by honoring the flags of all the United Nations as well as the flag of the United States. The keynote of these ceremonies was set by President Roosevelt in a proclamation in which he declared that the flags of the 32 nations now marching together against the Axis are emblematic of a gathering offensive that will liberate the world.

The President said:

"Our armies, our navies and our airforces are now perfecting the teamwork with our Allies which shall, under God, bring victory to this great cause to which freedom loving mankind has dedicated itself. Made strong by our common bonds we shall face the future with resolution and rededicate ourselves to the achievement of permanent collaboration among nations and security for all men. For only by teamwork can we win the war and establish a lasting peace."

North African Campaign Cited

In a handbook, "Facts About the United Nations," prepared as a guide for local committees developing programs for the celebration of United Nations Flag Day, the Office of War Information pointed out that the major Allied triumphs of the past year were due to teamwork among the members of the United Nations. The OWI cited the North African campaign as an outstanding example of this teamwork.

Teamwork at Sea

United Nations teamwork played an important part in meeting the threat of U-boat warfare, according to the OWI. Early in 1941 the U-boats intensified their attacks but were forced to alter their strategy by the combined action of British and American fleets. In 1942, however, U-boat warfare became a greater menace to the Allies, who fought back with combined airpower and shipping. This campaign will be furthered by recent improvements in the integration of the British, American, and Canadian antisubmarine commands. These countries have decided to build as many merchant ships as possible and to build more and better escorts.

TEAMWORK WILL BREAK IT IN

—Mats available.

The OWI pointed to the achievements of the merchant fleets of the smaller nations in carrying supplies to the United Nations armed forces. The Greek Merchant Marine has lost 65 percent of its tonnage, mostly in the Atlantic, in the service of the United Nations. Greek freighters were also active at Singapore and Tobruk and in New Guinea. The numerically small but potent Canadian Navy has convoyed 12,000 vessels to the United Kingdom. These vessels carried 65,000,000 tons of cargo. The Canadian Navy has a record of being 99 percent successful in getting ships to their destination.

The Norwegian Merchant fleet, which lost half of its tonnage carrying United Nations supplies, has been active in the Caribbean, in the South Atlantic, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Danish ships played an important part in getting American troops and supplies to North Africa last fall while units of the Royal Netherlands Navy and the Australian Navy fought heroically against overwhelming units of the Japanese Navy in the Java Sea.

The record of unified action by the United Nations on land and sea was duplicated in the air, the OWI reported. During 1942 and 1943 Germany itself and the Nazi armies in Europe and in Africa were repeatedly hammered by aircraft of a number of nations.

War Manpower . . .

Record Increase in Women Workers Expected to Continue This Year

More Than 160,000 Already Employed In Vital Transportation Industry

Another 1,900,000 women not now in jobs are expected by the War Manpower Commission to be added to the labor force of the country this year, duplicating last year's record increase in women workers.

WMC officials reported that in the year from March 1942 to March 1943—the number of women workers in America increased by 1,900,000. For the calendar year 1943, WMC is counting upon a similar number of women, plus 800,000 older men, handicapped workers, and others not now in the labor market, to swell the Nation's total working force by 2,700,000. This increase is in addition to replacements which will be supplied for men workers called up by the armed forces.

A Census Bureau sample survey was cited to indicate that there are probably 4,000,000 women available and willing to take jobs, although these potential workers have been registered for war work and other essential jobs in only a few of the major war industry cities.

Cities Praised for Records

WMC officials cited with praise the records of Buffalo, Detroit, and Baltimore, which have made excellent records of recruiting women for jobs.

In January 1943, 370,000 women were employed in the Detroit area, an increase of 150,000 over June 1940, many of them through an intensive, post-card campaign.

In the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area, reports from 52 plants showed a 242 percent increase in women workers from May 1942 to January 1943, while total employment increased by only 29 percent.

In Baltimore, 92 firms reported a 99 percent increase in the use of women from May 1942 to November 1942, while total employment increased 20 percent.

Widespread assignment of women as counselors and personnel officials has resulted from the great increase of women factory workers, according to Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

"Almost every one of the several hundred war plants visited by the Women's Bureau has women in either one or both of these capacities," Miss Anderson said. "Our surveys have included government arsenals, aircraft factories, ammunition plants, tool factories, and shipyards." Prior to the war, Miss Anderson pointed out, the field of personnel administration in industry was virtually closed to women.

Trained Counselor Preferred

Primarily the counselor is concerned with the personal welfare of the factory woman. The Women's Bureau recommends choosing a well-trained counselor, a woman who knows factory operations and who knows human nature, whose personality and qualities of leadership qualify her for this work. She reports to the management on women's problems and although she knows what the line jobs are, she is not responsible for any part of the production schedule. She interprets company rules and policies, particularly safety and conduct regulations. She receives complaints and effects remedies.

The women who serve as administrative personnel officials are usually responsible for the selection and placement of the women workers on the job and initiate policies concerning their welfare. They often have some experience in such work either in private industry or employment agencies operated by a government bureau. They know the operations on which women are employed throughout the factory and, as part of management, are responsible for securing the best available labor. Their duties may include the planning of training procedures, job analysis and conversion, rating, promotion and plant housekeeping.

The Bureau's report, "Women in Personnel and Industrial Relation Work in War Industries," provides a selected bibliography helpful in all these fields and lists institutions which give Government-sponsored courses for training in management.

New Regulation Provides for Appeals

Workers, Employers May Protest Rulings

The War Manpower Commission has issued a new regulation which provides for the establishment of appeals committees throughout the Nation to hear appeals by workers and employers from WMC rulings.

In areas in which a WMC area director and a labor-management committee have been appointed, the director will name an appeals committee composed of an equal number of representatives of labor and management (with representatives of agricultural labor and management when farm employment is involved) from a panel chosen by the committee.

A worker may appeal "whenever the War Manpower Commission refuses to refer him to, or consent to his being hired for, employment in which, under an applicable WMC order, regulation or other direction, he may be hired only upon referral by, or with the consent of, the War Manpower Commission; or when the Commission refuses to issue to him a statement of availability; or requires or permits his employer to release him under a WMC policy, regulation or other direction; or determines that he is violating, or has violated any provision of any order, regulation or other direction of the War Manpower Commission."

Basis for Appeals

Employers have the right to appeal "whenever the War Manpower Commission refuses to refer, or to consent to his hiring a worker or workers if, under an applicable War Manpower Commission order, regulation or other direction, he may hire such worker or workers only upon referral by, or with the consent of the War Manpower Commission; or issues a statement of availability to any of his workers; or requires him to release, or refuses to permit him to release, any workers; or determines that he is violating, or has violated any provisions of any order, regulation or other direction of the War Manpower Commission."

The regulation provides that employers and workers shall be fully apprised of their appeal rights and upon request shall be given a written statement setting forth the action in question.

R. R. Manpower Plan Discussed at Meeting

Mileage, Hourly Limitations Relaxed to Meet War Needs

Substantial progress toward the widespread establishment of the railroad labor-management 13-point manpower program was reported when labor and management representatives of the railroad industry met with officials of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The 13-point program, designed to ease personnel problems, was presented to the industry a few months ago. At the meeting it was reported that mileage and hourly limitations applicable to train and engine service employees have been relaxed to meet wartime requirements. Representatives of labor and management also said that in many cases, rules and operating practices which prevented full utilization of yard equipment and personnel have been eliminated for the duration.

Employees Working Full Time

Employment of women and of men not eligible for the armed forces, together with intensified training activities, have been effective thus far in meeting manpower shortages, the labor-management committees stated. While the industry has not been suffering greatly from absenteeism, special efforts nevertheless were reported underway on a number of roads to improve the situation still further. Representatives of labor and management agreed that railroad employees almost without exception are working full time with varying amounts of overtime.

Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, who presided at the meeting, discussed the so-called "featherbed rules" covering some phases of railroad activity and told the committee that while further adjustment in some union regulations may be desirable in the war emergency, investigation of the railroad situation has revealed that in many instances the criticized regulations have already been relaxed and that labor and management are rapidly approaching maximum utilization of railroad manpower.

Representatives of labor and management were told by Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Bureau of Selective Service, that they must be prepared in the face of accelerated transportation activities to release many more men to the armed forces.

Skills Developed in Home Kitchens Needed for Food Preservation

Housewives Can Contribute to War Effort By Working in Local Processing Plants

Skills developed in tens of thousands of family kitchens will be needed to help preserve food for the Nation during the coming year, the Office of War Information declared this week in citing the shortages of labor in the food canning industry. Women who have never worked before can make a real contribution to the war effort by signing up for war jobs in food processing plants, the OWI pointed out.

Manpower was seen by the OWI as the most important single factor affecting the ability of the food processors—canners, quick freeze and dehydrator operators—to preserve this year's crops for the needs of the armed forces, lend-lease and workers on the home front.

By taking jobs in the food canning and processing plants nearest their homes, housewives will be doing war work that will assure fighting forces the food they will need and home folks the quantities allowed them under rationing. A dearth of labor at harvest time will mean shortages next winter.

Jobs for Novices

Modern food processing, while exacting and requiring the use of some highly skilled help, is such that the novice can pitch in and after a few hours do such necessary work as peeling tomatoes, making syrup for fruit, regulating the gages on intricate machinery and other light jobs.

—Mats available.

Most of the estimated 400,000 persons who will be needed for food processing at the seasonal peak this year will be in canneries, putting in tin and glass the supplies that will guarantee the Army its requirements plus meeting the needs of civilians and the quotas set for lend-lease. But about 15,000 persons will work in the far-flung branches of the 125 frozen food packing plants. Other thousands will work in the approximately 200 dehydrating plants, where fruits and vegetables will be dried on a scale never before attempted.

Not all the jobs are women's work. Strong backs are needed to handle the baskets of fruit as they come from the farmers' trucks, and the trays of cans as they come out of the cookers. Sturdy men are needed to withstand the subzero cold in holding rooms where barrels of frozen fruit await consignment, or to lift loaded containers into refrigerated railroad cars.

Job Classifications Listed

The Minnesota Canners Association lists 750 separate job classifications this year. They include labellers, blancher operators, closing machine operators, head seamers, brine room employees, cob reelers and silkers, knife sharpeners, pea testers and weighers, seam testers, tip and drain men, syrup room helpers.

The men who are at the controls of the machines that register quality or temperatures or pressure are experts, but most of the other work either is manual labor or consists of operating simple machinery.

In many food factories, three big processes—canning, freezing and drying—will be going on at once. Early operations of washing, peeling, trimming, slicing and blanching are largely undertaken by women. In most plants two or three women spread the prepared food on large trays, which are then lifted into the driers. The source of heat is generally steam.

People who want to help their country and supplement their incomes by working in food processing will learn locally, particularly through newspapers and radio, exactly where and when to offer their services.

War Agriculture . . .

Farmers to Get Needed Supplies For Increased Food Production

Priority Order Covers Farmers, Retailers; Second Order Makes Supplies Available

The War Production Board has put into operation a program worked out by the Office of Civilian Requirements to provide farmers with supplies they need to increase food production.

The Board issued a priorities regulation which provides a simple procedure to enable farmers to buy what they need of certain farm supplies and to enable retailers to obtain the farm supplies they need to fill the farmers' orders.

Simultaneously, it issued a General Preference Order providing for the issuance by WPB of directives to manufacturers and distributors to make certain farm supplies available. This will be accomplished by directing manufacturers or distributors to produce, schedule, segregate, earmark or deliver listed farm supplies for sale at retail for farm use.

This two-part action is intended to meet both emergency and long-range needs.

Provides for Emergencies

The preference order provides for emergency action by manufacturers and distributors (under directions from WPB) to get into retail channels without delay adequate quantities of some 66 items most urgently needed by farmers.

The priority regulation grants the farmer a priority to buy not only the 66 items comprising the emergency program but also 78 items in the long-range program, making a total of 144.

The priority regulation provides that whenever a farmer orders any of the farm supplies covered by the regulation from a dealer who has them in stock, the dealer must fill the order if the farmer gives him a signed certificate which states:

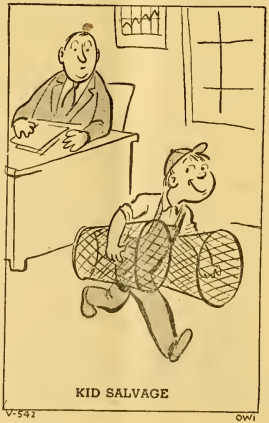
"I certify to the War Production Board that I am a farmer and that the supplies covered by this order are needed now and will be used for the operation of a farm."

The certificate is not a WPB form. It may be furnished by the dealer or written out by the farmer himself.

Such certification will enable the farmer to buy up to $25 worth of any of the items on the list. He may buy more than that if his certificate is approved by his local County Farm Rationing Committee.

A farmer is defined as "a person who engages in farming as a business, by raising crops, livestock, bees, or poultry." The definition also includes custom operators. It does not include a person who just raises food or other agricultural products entirely for his own or family use.

A dealer can use the farmers' certificates to get priority on orders for farm supplies up to 75 percent of the dollar amount of his sales. He does not have to use the certificates to get the same kind of supplies as those he has sold, but can use them to get any of the farm supplies covered by the regulation, except for a few items for which other methods are provided. All he does to get a priority rating is to certify to his supplier that the dollar amount of his order is not more than 75 percent of the dollar amount of farm supplies he has sold under the regulation.



KID SALVAGE

V-542 OWI

—*Mats available.*

To enable a dealer to stock up without delay on farm supplies he expects to sell, he may place his order for such supplies without waiting for farmers certificates. In such a case he merely certifies to his supplier that he expects to sell the goods covered by the order and that the goods covered by the order plus the goods on hand will not exceed a month's normal inventory.

A dealer may sell any of the items on the emergency or long-range list to a farmer without a certificate, but he cannot get a priority for replacing the supplies without a certificate.

The priority order will become effective June 7, which will give County Farm Rationing Committees as well as farmers and retailers time to acquaint themselves with the regulations. The preference order is effective at once.

144 Items in All

The 66 items covered by the preference order represent the items which are most urgently needed by farmers and which, therefore, are to be treated on an emergency basis. The list covers such items as: auger bits, batteries, kerosene and gasoline cans, halter chains, harness hardware, tractor tire chains, forks, tool handles, hoes, knives, nails, pipe, pipe fittings, horsecollars, grain scoops, pliers, plow bolts, rope, saws, shovels, tackle blocks, tire pumps, valves and wrenches.

These are the items that may be covered in WPB directives to manufacturers and distributors (other than retailers) requiring that specified quantities be produced or set aside for sale at retail for farm use.

The long-range program includes the 66 items in the emergency program plus 78 other items, and more items may be added by WPB to this list from time to time. The simple priority procedure provided for farmers to enable them to buy what they need and to enable retailers to replenish their stocks applies to the 66 items in the emergency program and the additional 78 items in the long-range program. Some of the additional items are: axes, bit braces, blacksmith's hoof knives, blow torches, bolts and nuts, boxes, burlap bags, motor repair brushes, copper wire, curry combs, drills, files, grind stones, hacksaw blades, hand sprayers, horseshoes, jacks, rakes, corrugated roofing, knives, saws and saw blades, vises, wedges, welding rods and electrodes, wheelbarrows and wiring fittings.

Livestock Slaughter Changes Announced

Civilian Meat Supplies Are Not Affected

Several adjustments in industry operations relating to the slaughter of livestock were announced last week by the War Food Administration. The changes will not affect civilian meat supplies.

Under Food Distribution Order 27 and Federal Meat Inspection Regulations, all persons slaughtering meat animals (except quota slaughterers not operating under Federal inspection) were required to mark their meat so as to identify the person for whom it was slaughtered. This identification could be either an inspection stamp or the permit number of the farmer, butcher, or local slaughterer for whom the meat was slaughtered.

Under the new ruling, all quota slaughterers are now required to stamp each wholesale cut of meat with a city, county, State, or Federal inspection number. If they do not have such an inspection number, they are required to stamp each such cut with a number to be obtained by applying to the War Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

In the past, provisions of Meat Restriction Order No. 1 permitted quota slaughterers to deliver without charge against their quotas any meat custom slaughtered for other quota slaughterers. However, any meat delivered to non-quota slaughterers (farm slaughterer, butcher, or local slaughterer) was charged against the quota of the person doing the slaughtering and also the person for whom the slaughtering was done.

Monthly Reports Required

The War Food Administration said today that all local slaughterers of livestock are required to make monthly reports of their slaughter operations. Similarly, monthly reports will be required from butchers but only for those months when their slaughter exceeds 4,000 pounds liveweight.

The monthly reports are for the purpose of determining the quantity of livestock slaughtered by the two types of slaughterers and for checking compliance with the slaughter permit order. The reports will also assist in ascertaining the approximate monthly production of meats so that more accurate evaluation of meat ration coupons can be made, and will facilitate allocation of total supplies among the armed forces, lend-lease and the civilian population.

Davis Says Farm Output Records Warrant More Labor, Machinery

Pledges WFA Support in Helping Farmers To Obtain Necessary Production Needs

Citing the tremendous farm production records which have been made and broken again each year from 1939 on, War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis said that, in view of this record achievement, "the farmer deserves more farm labor, and more machinery and supplies" and pledged the War Food Administration "to do its level best to provide the farmer the production needs that are necessary."

Discussing the farm labor situation, Mr. Davis said that the supply is adequate "if three groups meet their responsibilities."

"The first is the responsibility of the labor itself, and its willingness to work on farms. I mean the townspeople who can work part time or full time on farms, the young people from school and college, the women, the retired and people of leisure. The example of both our Allies and our enemies, and the experience on our own farms last year, have proved that this labor exists by the hundreds of thousands and, also, that it can do the work.

Farmer Also Responsible

"The second is the farmer's responsibility, his willingness to use this labor, much of it inexperienced and unskilled. He will find it difficult to complain of a farm labor shortage and still refuse to use these workers who have so proved their usefulness.

"The third is the administrative responsibility of the various local agencies involved to see that this labor is mobilized, trained where necessary, and is placed, and to see that the farmer makes the best use of it."

Meanwhile, in order to obtain fullest possible use of all existing farm machinery, WFA has taken measures to requisition idle machinery and make it available to farmers who need it and can put it to full use.

The program will be administered by State and County War Boards of the Department of Agriculture who will determine the conditions under which machinery can be requisitioned and will make public announcement of the time and place at which such machinery will be sold.

The War Food Administration is urging farmers to share their machinery and equipment as much as possible and farmers generally are doing so. This is necessary in order to meet our food production goals. The requisitioning procedure is being provided to take care of special cases where for various reasons machinery is not being put into the production program.

"Idle farm machinery" is defined in the plan as being that which is not now in use and will not be used for agricultural production in 1943 unless requisitioned.

County Boards Will Decide

County USDA War Boards will determine whether machinery is idle, and will, on their own initiative, request their State USDA War Board chairmen to requisition specified pieces or groups of machinery and equipment.

All idle agricultural machinery, mechanical equipment and implements (including all attachments) used for the production or care of crops, livestock or livestock products or other agricultural products, may be requisitioned, as well as equipment used for transporting these products or other materials from farm to market.

The disposal price on each piece of machinery will be the ceiling price for that type, less necessary costs to put the machinery in working order, or, if no ceiling has been established, a fair appraisal value comparable to ceiling prices on other items will be set.

Lumber Program Announced

Another step taken last week to help farmers in their job of producing food for war was the inauguration, by the WPB and the WFA together, of a program to relieve farmers' lumber needs.

The program excludes farm dwellings, but covers lumber needed for essential farm repair and construction, lumber needed to keep the Nation's farm plant in condition for taking adequate care of expanded wartime crop and livestock production, and lumber needed to meet shortages in certain areas.

War Prices . . .

Brown Reaffirms OPA Intention To Roll Back Living Costs

Says Agency Will Hold Prices, Rents At Levels of Last Mid-September

Affirming that "the American people are solidly behind the Office of Price Administration," Price Administrator Brown last week renewed his declaration of two weeks ago that the cost of living will be rolled back to the level of September 15, 1942, and held there.

Mr. Brown bluntly denied charges that OPA's effectiveness was being curtailed by internal dissension and said that the organization "is doing a more effective job than it has ever done in its history."

"The charge that it is coming apart at the seams is nonsense. Some people have left the organization—others undoubtedly will leave from time to time. I demand of my staff that they carry out my instructions with force and with intelligence. Those who cannot or will not follow these instructions will go."

Stating his basic policy, he said:

OPA Takes the Offensive

"In the act of October 2, the Congress directed that wages and prices be stabilized at the level of September 15, 1942. Since that time the cost of living has gotten away from us, cutting into the purchasing power not only of the wage earners but of every other group, including the dependents of our fighting men. We are, therefore, confronted with the choice of rolling back the cost of living to the levels we were directed to hold or permit an adjustment of wages and other income in line with the increase of the cost of living. If we take the latter course, we shall be giving ground again just as we have given ground before. If we take this course, we shall in the next 3 months be faced with an increase in the cost of living even greater than the increase in the past 3 months. We cannot hold the line by giving ground. This time, therefore, we are taking the offensive. We are retaking the price ground we have lost. We are rolling back the cost of living to the level to which we were directed to hold it.

This course, which means that "Government reaches into every business and every home," inevitably breeds resentment.

"This resentment is of two sorts—resentment against the administration of the programs and resentment against the policies laid down. Even ideal administration could not alter the fact that men and businesses are being regulated. And our administration, though good and getting better, is far from ideal. Alongside this is the fact that it is far easier to support regulation of the other fellow's price or wage than to accept regulation of our own. It is difficult for us to see how a slight change in our own corner can be of consequence to the Nation as a whole. Yet, from where the Price Administrator sits, it is clear that to be good for one, a rule must be good for all and that one man's price is another man's cost. That is why the Price Administrator must so often say No, when to the petitioner it must appear so easy for him to say Yes.

Mr. Brown rested his case on the record of his organization.

"No fair man can deny that the achievements of the Office of Price Administration have been substantial. Our performance is a matter of record. This record not only compares favorably with the record of price control in the last war, but stacks up well against the record of other belligerents in this war.

"In the 43 months between the outbreak of the war in August 1939 and March 1943, the rise of wholesale prices was held to 38 percent. During the first 43 months of World War I, on the other hand, wholesale prices rose 82 percent, or more than twice as much.

National Comparisons Drawn

"A more significant test of our achievement is the performance of other belligerents in this war. Here the record is also clear. We have done better than the British, though not quite as well as our Canadian neighbors. By March of this year, wholesale prices had risen in this country 38 percent above the level of August 1939. In Canada, they had risen 36 percent, and in Britain, 65 percent. The cost of living increased over the same period by 25 percent in the United States, 16 percent in Canada, and 28 percent in Great Britain."

Drive to Simplify Pricing Continues

Additional Ceiling Prices Set for Effective Control

Thirty-five specific dollars-and-cents retail ceiling prices have been issued so far in the Office of Price Administration's drive to simplify price control and make it more effective. These prices, which cover 31 lines of merchandise, in addition to the 138 community-wide price orders on foodstuffs, enable purchasers in every part of the country to determine instantly the precise top prices they are legally required to pay.

"There is no better way of developing enforceable price regulations than through dollars-and-cents ceilings," explained Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator. "These specific regulations let the housewife and the storekeeper know unmistakably in dollars or cents per pound, bushel, package or item the maximum legal price. For housewives, these ceilings mean more effective control. For storekeepers, they mean simpler control and a minimum of record-keeping. As rapidly and as far as is practical we shall continue replacing present regulations with dollars-and-cents ceilings."

New Merchandise Priced

There are 24 lines of new merchandise under specified dollars-and-cents retail ceilings. They are new tires and retreads, women's nylon, silk and rayon hosiery, household mechanical refrigerators, household vacuum cleaners and attachments, war model overalls, crepe paper, sanitary napkins, war bicycles, anti-freeze, wheat mill-feeds, rubber and fibre heels, coil and flat bedsprings with non-steel frames, Victory line waterproof rubber footwear, stirrup pumps, heating boiler conversion parts, totaquina and totaquina products, rubber drug sundries, wood matches, soaps and cleansers, officers' summer cotton uniforms, and war model alarm clocks.

These regulations also cover seven lines of used merchandise. They are tires and tubes, household mechanical refrigerators, typewriters, vacuum cleaners and attachments, egg cases and component parts, domestic washing machines, and metal coil and flat bedsprings.

Sales of certain used household equipment by individual householders have been brought under the same ceilings as those applicable to dealers.

Women's Hosiery Will Meet Quality, Quantity Needs

OPA Estimates Rayon Will Provide 85 Percent of All Stockings

The American woman, long favored by the quantity and quality of her hosiery, may not find so many stockings on the market this year as formerly, but she will find enough to meet her clothing needs, the Office of War Information announced this week. There are no plans for the rationing of these stockings, but there will be Government regulations governing both their price and their quality. The wartime selection is likely to be less varied than the peacetime choice and it will feature serviceability rather than sheerness.

The Office of Price Administration estimates that 85 percent of the stockings worn by women this year will be of rayon. Other hosiery fibers have gone to war, either entirely or in part. The majority of rayon stockings will be full-fashioned, for statistics reveal that the full-fashioned hose—the type in which the fit is knit right into the stocking—is a three-to-one favorite over the circular knit, or seamless, variety.

Shorter Stockings

Likewise, the majority of these stockings, style for style (short, medium, long, extra length and out size) will be on the average one inch shorter than the same style was in silk or nylon. This is because of the stretching properties of the type of rayon of which the majority of stockings are now being made. This is not a war measure. It is one of the improvements which resulted from the wider use and more experienced production of hosiery of this fabric.

The 1943 stocking will be limited to five colors in any one style. Nor is this an essentially wartime restriction. In peacetime most of the hosiery manufacturers employed an equally or even more limited color card.

This stocking, as specified in the regulations, must be reinforced in the foot and welt (top) to give extra wear. It must have a stipulated number of rows of stitches in the leg to prevent skimpy construction.

On the counter it must carry its identification to tell the prospective buyer what she will be getting.

Its price will be fixed. However, the pricing and marking regulations, which were set by an OPA order, effective May 15 were temporarily suspended in order to avoid the inconveniences which the hosiery industry pointed out would otherwise result in the marketing of hosiery which had been made prior to this ruling.

Standards of Construction

Rayon hosiery employs a different descriptive terminology from that of silk hosiery.

The sheerness of a silk stocking was expressed in terms of "threads." The thread or size of the yarn means the number of fiber strands twisted or laid together to make one yarn. The lower the number of threads, the sheerer the stockings. In 1917, silk stockings were 10, 12, or even 14 thread. By 1940 they were two and three thread, and, finally and rarely, the gossamer like one and one-half thread.

The sheerness of a rayon stocking is expressed in terms of "denier," a word which has been brought over from the French, to be pronounced in the trade as "den-yer." It means weight; technically, the weight in grams of 9,000 meters of yarn.

A 50-denier stocking is very sheer. Stockings of 50, 65 (found only in the yarns of certain manufacturers) and 75 denier are all classed as sheer or semi-sheer, and are roughly equivalent to the 2- and 3-thread silks. A 100-denier is medium sheer and is roughly equivalent to a 5- or 6-thread. A 150-denier is service weight, somewhat similar to 8- and 10-thread silk.

Consumer Resistance

Hosiery manufacturers concede that there has been some consumer resistance to the 100-denier, except for definitely service wear, but claim that this resistance is being overcome by new methods of production which are making the 100-denier more attractive.

In explaining its order which prohibits the continuing production of a 50-denier stocking made, as formerly, of standard yarn, WPB officials explained that this type of stocking does not wear well enough to warrant its wartime production. They point out that in time of peace, if a woman has the desire and the money to purchase a pair of sheer hose on Monday, wear them out on Tuesday, and buy another pair on Wednesday, her actions do not particularly harm the national economy. But in wartime, in some instances, a personal extravagance can menace the national economy. Stockings, the WPB officials believe, is one such instance. As one official sums it up: "A 50-denier stocking that doesn't wear is a waste of material, machinery and manpower. It is simply not justified in a wartime economy."

"The German army was never better equipped."—Adolf Hitler.

—Mats available.

Government in War . . .

Military Supplies Worth 75 Million Transferred to General Giraud

Stettinius Reports Four-Fifths of Total Consigned in Month of April Alone

Reporting that $75,000,000 worth of military supplies have been transferred (up to April 30) to General Giraud for the use of French military forces in French North and West Africa, Lend-Lease Administrator Edward Stettinius, Jr., pointed out that four-fifths of the total was consigned during the month of April alone. The materials, he said, include tanks, signal equipment, medical supplies, ordnance combat vehicles, ordnance stores, and miscellaneous military equipment.

When American and British forces landed in North Africa on November 8, 1942, French arms were in a state of depletion. The military supplies which are now being sent to General Giraud will help to re-equip the French armies, which are now completely allied with American and British military forces.

First Liberated Area

About 6 months ago the President announced a policy for French Africa, the first of the Liberated areas:

"No one will go hungry or without the other means of livelihood in any territory occupied by the United Nations, if it is humanly within our powers to make the necessary supplies available to them. Weapons will also be supplied to the peoples of these territories to hasten the defeat of the Axis."

Since that time the President's policy has been translated into action. The weapons have been supplied to the French military forces in French Africa, and they are now an integral part of the United Nations' striking power.

Civilians of French Africa have also been supplied. Approximately 600,000 tons of medical supplies, food, fuel, clothing and other necessities of life have been shipped to date from Great Britain and the United States to the peoples of this area. And the ships that have carried these supplies have returned to British and American ports with more than 350,000 tons of strategic and critical raw materials needed for our war production and farm production programs.

Shipments of raw materials from North Africa are expected to increase as allocation schedules are regularized by the growing stability of North African industry. This process is being facilitated, of course, as a result of the final elimination of Axis military forces from North Africa.

Include Medical Supplies

According to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, lend-lease supplies sent from the United States to the peoples of North Africa have totalled 158,234 tons valued at $32,205,000. These shipments included medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, clothing, textiles, flour and other agricultural products, milk, and other agricultural products, milk.

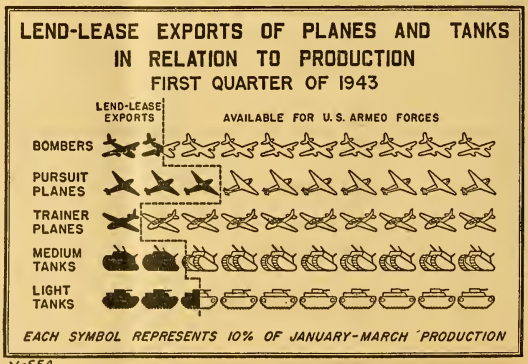
The United States and Great Britain are being reimbursed for most of the civilian supplies which they are furnishing. Lend-Lease representatives handle the distribution of American supplies through commercial channels in French Morocco, Algeria, and French West Africa. A relatively small proportion of the supplies, especially milk for children, is being distributed free by the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations to the people who cannot afford to pay for it.

Testifying before a congressional committee earlier this month, Mr. Stettinius had explained the broad purposes of lend-lease, its power and efficacy as a weapon of war.

Through lend-lease, Mr. Stettinius explained, American weapons are placed in the hands of those who use them against our enemies. Through lend-lease in reverse, American forces overseas are provided by our allies with the vital supplies that can be furnished on the spot. Through arrangements similar to lend-lease, our allies, particularly the United Kingdom and Canada, are also supplying munitions of war to other United Nations.

Three Great Arsenals

But for nations waging coalition war on a global scale, winning the war involves more than finished planes and tanks and guns, Mr. Stettinius continued. The United Nations are developing a combined military strategy. And to carry out that strategy we need a combined strategy of steel and copper and aluminum and tin, of machine tools and trucks and tractors and gasoline, of flour and eggs and meat and milk. The three great arsenals of the United Nations are the United States, the British Commonwealth, and the Soviet Union. Together these three arsenals are producing great quantities of planes and tanks and ships and guns—striving so to direct the flow of materials as to get the maximum possible combined output of what we need when and where we need it most.



V-554

United Nations Out-Produce Axis, Deliver Goods, President Reports

North Africa Demonstrates How Lend-Lease Enlists Support of Liberated Peoples

The President last week transmitted to Congress a report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act.

As lend-lease moves ahead in its third year, the President said, our armed forces, our supplies, and the combined efforts of the United Nations are driving ahead to complete victory over the enemy. "Today, we are out-building the aggressors in every category of modern arms. And we are delivering them in the amounts necessary to build up the striking power for offensives that will end only in Berlin and Tokyo."

The President cited lend-lease operations in North and West Africa—the first of the liberated areas—as a demonstration of how a freed people can aid in the defeat of the Axis. Our military operations, he said, have been backed up by the friendly support of the peoples behind the lines, our fighting forces have been aided by French armies equipped with lend-lease weapons. And the liberation of Africa, he said, is "a forerunner of the future."

Supplies from Each Nation

The President's report was not limited to lend-lease for the last 2 months, but covered total lend-lease aid and reciprocal lend-lease since the passage of the Act in March 1941. Some of the facts revealed in the President's report follow:

Lend-lease supplies from the United States fill critical deficiencies. They are sent in order to attain the maximum possible United Nations production of the tools of war, and to bring the greatest possible weight of men and materials to bear against the Axis.

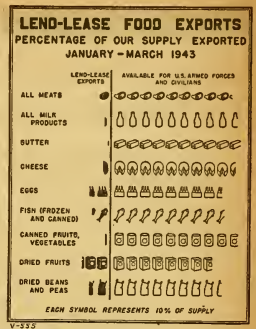
Percentage of War Costs

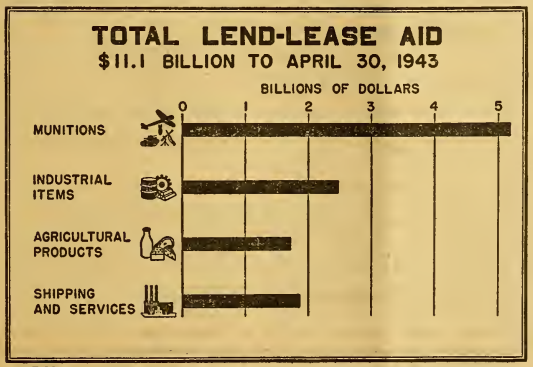
Lend-lease aid furnished by the U. S. from March of 1941 through April of this year totaled $11,102,000,000—approximately 12 percent of our total war spending to date.

Of this 11 billion dollar total, munitions have been 46 percent, industrial materials and equipment for our allies' war production have been 22 percent, agricultural products have been 15 percent, and shipping and other services have represented 17 percent.

Most of the goods transferred to foreign governments have been sent overseas to the fighting fronts. The dollar value of lend-lease exports from March 1941 to April 1943 was $7,105,000,000.

The difference between the dollar value of lend-lease transfers and lend-lease exports is due principally to (1) goods transferred to lend-lease countries and used in the U. S., such as trainer planes used here in the U. S. to train pilots of other United Nations, and (2) goods which have been transferred, but not yet exported.





Munitions, Machinery, Food

We have exported over a billion dollars' worth of guns and ammunition and bombs. We have sent many thousands of planes, including nearly $900,000,000 worth sent aboard ship and many others flown direct by air. We have sent over $600,000,000 of military motor vehicles, and over $500,000,000 of tanks.

For the arsenals of the other United Nations we have sent more than $1,950,000,000 of machinery and tools, steel, armor plate, aluminum, copper, chemicals, and other materials for use in making more guns, planes, tanks, and ships with which to fight our common enemies.

We have shipped more than $1,600,000,000 worth of agricultural products. Most of this has been food shipped principally to Russia, for the Soviet Army, and to Great Britain, for the British armed forces and those on the production front who are supplying the fighting lines. We have also sent food for the people of Algeria and Morocco and now for Tunisia. Lend-lease food is going into the liberated areas in the wake of advancing United Nations forces as an essential element of military operations.

Nations Aid Each Other

The program of lend-lease aid by the United States is being matched by other United Nations to the extent of their available resources, in aid which they render to each other and by lend-lease aid in reverse which they render to the United States without payment by us.

Although no over-all estimated dollar

(*Continued on page 587*)

War Rationing

Members of Armed Forces on Leave Get Coupons for Rationed Food

OPA Announces Point Allowance Plan For Servicemen While on Furlough

Red tape will be cut and furlough time saved by a simplification of the plan to give ration coupons to members of the armed forces on leave.

The Office of Price Administration ordered that any member of the armed service who is on leave after June 2, for 72 hours or longer and who will eat at least one meal in a place where rationed foods are acquired by ration stamps or coupons, may obtain the necessary certificates without taking time out to visit ration boards.

They may fill out their application, obtained before leaving camp, and turn it over to the person named as the provider of his meals. The food provider has 15 days after the serviceman's furlough ends to turn it in to the ration board for the necessary certificate or stamps. The order governs the issuance of sugar, coffee, processed foods, and meats and fats.

Three-Day Base

The base period on which a serviceman's ration allowances will be computed for this purpose is 3 days—covering nine meals. The amount of ration paper allowed under the new plan for nine meals is eight points for processed foods, eight points for meat and fats; one-quarter pound of coffee and one-quarter pound of sugar.

Two revisions that will save time and labor in the methods used under rationing for banking and transferring ration stamps and coupons were announced on May 25 by OPA.

Bulk deposits of such ration paper will be permitted in bulk envelopes. In addition, stamps and coupons of different expiration dates may—under certain conditions—be pasted on the same gummed deposit sheet, or mixed in the same envelope for transfer or for deposit in a ration bank account.

The new bulk envelopes will be convenient for large stores. They will be in two sizes—for 2,000 and 5,000 stamps respectively. Unlike the present envelope, which may be used for the transfer or deposit of any number of stamps or coupons up to 500, the bulk envelopes must contain the exact number of stamps specified—either 2,000 or 5,000 stamps.

However, only stamps and coupons used for the same program and of the same value, may be pasted upon the same gummed sheet or enclosed in the same envelope. Moreover, stamps and coupons of different but overlapping validity periods may be transferred only during the period in which they are all valid.

Cheese Rationing Extended

Soft perishable cheeses, such as cream cheese, Neufchatel, Camembert, Liederkrantz, Brie, and Blue cheese will shortly be added to the rationed group, the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration announced jointly. Only cottage, bakers' and pot cheese will remain off the ration list.

Point values will be set at levels to hold consumption this year at approximately the same levels in relation to butter and Cheddar cheese which existed in 1942, the war agencies said. The trend was for greater consumption of the soft cheeses.

Ration stamp 24 will be good for one pound of coffee for the month beginning May 31 and ending June 30, OPA announced. The last stamp was good for five weeks.

"The supply of green coffee in the United States," said Price Administrator Brown, "has now reached a level where an increase in the ration is possible at this time. A change in the supply situation may make it necessary again to adjust the coffee ration, but I can assure the public it will receive the benefit of increases in supply whenever they exist."

Red stamp "J," worth 16 points of rationed meats and fats, will be valid throughout the month of June, instead of expiring May 31, OPA announced.

The Office of Price Administration provided bakers and manufacturers of baking mixes with a method for bringing their allotments of rationed fats and oils during the six months ending October 1 up to 100 percent of the amounts used in the corresponding 1942 period.

June Tire Quotas Similar to May

More Autos Available For Rationing

The June allotment of tires for passenger automobiles and trucks, as set by the Office of Rubber Director, will vary little from the May quotas, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The number of automobiles available for rationing in the same period will be slightly increased, and there will be an easing of restrictions on the purchase of bicycles in the eastern area, OPA reported.

The quota of Grade III passenger car tires—used or recapped casings—shows the greatest change, the total of district quotas for June amounting to 690,000 against 600,799 for May. Grade III's are for replacements on cars with a mileage ration of 240 a month or under when the present casings are not recappable.

Quota of Grade I tires—all new passenger tires are Grade I—which go for needed replacements on cars with a monthly mileage ration exceeding 240, is 1,012,000 for June compared with 1,006,882 in May. Applicants for these tires, too, must show that the tires they have now are unfit for recapping.

June truck tire quotas total 414,066, against 414,108 for May.

Passenger car innertube quotas for June are 828,000 against 735,781 in May, and for trucks 338,606 against 434,355.

There will be 51,000 new automobiles for rationing in June, compared to 50,000 for May. Reserves, totaling 14,000, can be called upon to fill demands that may develop in excess of the quota.

WOMEN TO GET STAMPS FOR SAFETY SHOES

Women's safety shoes, with plastic or fiber toe box, have been added to the group for which supplemental ration stamps may be obtained, the Office of Price Administration announced this week.

Women who must have these shoes for factory work may obtain the additional stamp if they have spent their own Ration Stamp 17, even though there are unspent shoe stamps in their family. Some plants are authorized to handle applications for the special stamps. Other women factory workers should apply to their local ration boards.

Simplification in details of the system for rationing men's rubber boots and rubber work shoes also were announced.

Rationing Reminders

WAR RATION BOOK THREE

Application cards, good for a single individual or an entire family, are being distributed by letter carriers. These should be filled out and mailed before *June 10.*

FOOD

Meats, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—Red stamps A through H have expired; J through K remain valid through *June;* L becomes valid *June 6.*

Extension of rationing to all cheeses and cheese products, except cottage, bakers', and pot cheese, will take place early in June as a move to conserve indicated short supplies of milk.

Processed foods.—Blue stamps A through F have expired; G through J remain valid through *June 7;* K through M will continue good through *July 7.*

Expired red or blue ration stamps can breed black markets, and housewives who have not used up those stamps should destroy them.

Sugar.—Stamp No. 13 in War Ration Book One is valid for 5 pounds through *August 15.* Stamps No. 15 and No. 16 are good for 5 pounds each for use in home canning. Housewives who require more than 10 pounds for canning may apply at local ration boards.

Coffee.—Stamp No. 24 in War Ration Book One is valid for 1 pound, which must last through *June 30.*

Extra ration points may be allotted to individuals and some types of eating establishments in isolated areas that have little access to unrationed foods.

STOVES

Nation-wide rationing of heating and cooking stoves will begin late in *June.* Applicants for purchase certificates must qualify under general eligibility rules.

Householders may use their oil cooking stoves this summer regardless of the availability of coal or wood-fired stoves, in view of the shortage of alternate fuels in some areas.

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons remain valid in all zones until *September 30.* They are worth 10 gallons for class 1 users and 100 gallons for class 2 users in all rationed areas except southern Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and Kentucky, where they are worth 11 and 110 gallons respectively.

It is planned to give householders in the 33 fuel-oil-rationed States and the District of Columbia their next season's ration coupons through the mails, and to permit the use of approximately one-third of next season's coupons beginning *July 1* so that tanks may be filled during the summer season.

Apartment houses, rooming houses, hotels, and similar residential buildings using fuel oil for hot water purposes only will be eligible to receive extra rations if basic hot water needs have increased.

GASOLINE

B and C coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, A-5 coupons are valid for three gallons until *July 21;* elsewhere A-6 coupons are valid for four gallons.

Basic books for motorists outside the eastern shortage area expire on *July 21.* Applications for new books will be available about *June 22* at service stations or other conveniently located places.

T rations have been cut 40 percent in the Eastern States.

A new ban on nonessential driving is backed up by all possible enforcement in 12 Eastern States, plus 8 counties of West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

TIRES

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20 may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Board for certificates.

Drivers with gasoline rations for more than 240 miles monthly are eligible for any grade of new tires when present casings are not recappable. The only drivers who can be issued new tire certificates even though they have recappable casings are those in occupations where they sometimes have to drive at such high speeds on emergency calls that recaps might not be safe.

All rationing restrictions on the sale of used passenger car and truck inner tubes have been removed.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One, good for one pair of shoes, expires *June 15.* Stamp No. 18 becomes valid *June 16.* No expiration date has been set.

Link Gas Shortage To Overseas Needs

Act To Insure Supplies For Doctors, Police

The present shortage of gasoline for civilians on the Atlantic Seaboard has a relationship to the unprecedented and unpredictable overseas demands of the armed forces for petroleum products, the Office of War Information pointed out last week as it translated War Department figures on military petroleum requirements in terms of civilian gas rations.

In the fifteen days that Maj. Gen. James Doolittle and his 12th Air Force command fought in the skies above Tunisia, their planes used up enough gasoline to empty—and keep empty for more than a month—every tank in every city and village in every State in the northeast coastal shortage area.

Every day that Gen. Doolittle and his men went up over the Mediterranean, their planes consumed 1,100,000 gallons of gasoline. This was high-octane aviation gasoline, which is not the kind used for the automobile.

But the present shortage, according to the Petroleum Administration for War, is not a shortage in supply of product, but in supply of transportation facilities for the product. These different petroleum products, in the main, use the same or equivalent transportation facilities.

Therefore, if a war emergency requires that shipments of high octane aviation gasoline to the Eastern seaboard be given the right of way, it is inevitable that shipments of regular automobile gas to the same place will have to be delayed.

Fuel Oil Plan Explained

According to OPA's new plan for renewing fuel oil rations by mail, householders in the 33 rationed States, regardless of the size of their dwellings, will fill out a simple form which they will receive in the mail from their rationing boards early this month.

Householders and other applicants for renewals will be asked to mail these forms, properly filled out, to the boards as soon as possible.

In an action to insure adequate supplies of gasoline for essential civilian vehicles OPA moved to protect specifically the necessary operations of doctors' cars, ambulances and hearses, and vehicles and equipment necessary to fire fighting and police services in the course of any future emergency which may develop.

War Transportation

Tank Car Deliveries of Petroleum Still Below Pre-Flood Average

Shortage of Gas for Civilian Automobiles To Continue Despite Rise in Shipments

The effects of the midwestern floods on tank car deliveries of petroleum to the northeastern States, already struck by a gasoline shortage, were reported last week by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Deliveries to 25 eastern terminals which receive approximately 90 percent of the total tank car eastern movement numbered 2,938 cars—carrying about 637,700 barrels—during the 24-hour period ending at 12:01 a. m. last Wednesday. That number was 9 percent below the receipts of the preceding 24-hour period and approximately 24 percent below the daily average deliveries to those same terminals the week before.

Upward Trend

ODT indicated that a further decline may be forthcoming but that the traffic of petroleum products eastward probably will resume an upward trend later. They warned, however, that this upturn cannot be expected to show in eastern deliveries for several days and that the shortage of gasoline for civilian consumption may continue indefinitely.

The 24-inch War Emergency pipeline to Norris City, Ill., has resumed pumping and tank cars are moving to that terminal to take on loads destined for the East. ODT said, moreover, that many rail lines washed out in the midwest probably would be reopened late last week.

Emphasizing the critical nature of the gasoline supply problem on the East Coast, acting Petroleum Administrator Davies said that gasoline stocks available for civilians in this area declined at the rate of 49,857 barrels a day during the week ended May 22.

To Last for Weeks

Mr. Davies warned that supplies of motor fuel along the seaboard would continue extremely short for some weeks despite round-the-clock efforts to restore shipments to their former record volume. The further fact that there has been no let-up in military requirements makes this prospect all the more certain, he added.

Including gasoline, stocks of all principal petroleum products available for civilian consumption on the East Coast dropped the week before last to a level that was only 26.8 percent of normal.

The drop in inventories was accompanied by simultaneous falling off in tank car shipments of crude oil and refined products to the East to 884,768 barrels per day—the lowest since the week ended March 27, when movements averaged 824,657 barrels daily. Beginning with the week ended April 3, shipments had held consistently above 900,000 barrels per day, rising to a record volume of 980,326 barrels daily for the week of May 15.

Fourteen oil-country tubular goods depots will be established throughout the United States by the third quarter of this year to meet emergency needs of wildcat operators, according to Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes. Location of the depots has not yet been definitely determined.

"The importance of wildcat operations has been stressed time and again. To meet wartime petroleum requirements, at least 4,500 wildcat wells should be drilled this year. Wildcat operations thus far have not been proceeding at this rate," Mr. Ickes said.

Wildcat Depots Planned

"Wildcat operators cannot begin drilling unless they have sufficient materials in reserve for use in wells that are completed. However, the materials situation is such that it is not possible to keep many strings of pipe lying idle unnecessarily.

"The depot plan will meet the need for minimum stocks of materials that will be available immediately when required for wildcat and emergency purposes."

An aggregate of 20,000 tons of rolled oil-country tubular goods will be kept on hand at steel mills for emergency use by operators who drill less than 40,000 feet annually, and an aggregate of 10,000 tons of tubular goods will be kept in stock in 14 depots for emergency use by all wildcat operators.

Industrial users of bituminous coal were told by Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator Gray that the supply of that coal would get "tighter and tighter" as the war progresses.

Mr. Gray advised industrial users to store as much bituminous coal as could be made available to them this spring and summer.

Because manpower and equipment difficulties limit the capacity for producing and transporting coal, he said that the fuel must be kept moving from the mines to consumers at full capacity all of the time in order to be able to produce and distribute the estimated 600,000,000 tons of bituminous coal that will be required this year.

Coal shipped all-rail to New England increased 962 cars or approximately 51,725 tons in the week ended May 22 as compared to the preceding week, Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes reported.

Part of the increase reflected the heavy production at the mines in the week ended May 15, the Administrator said, since many of the cars loaded in that week required several days to reach New England rail gateways.

WORKERS FACE CRISIS IN AUTO TRANSPORT

War workers face a crisis in their automobile transportation before the end of 1943 due to tire wear, making essential the continuation and strengthening of conservation measures, the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency warned.

The conclusion was based on results of an investigation during the latter part of 1942 at 59 Ohio war industries by the Ohio Planning Survey in cooperation with the Public Roads Administration and the Traffic Advisory Committee. Estimates made by owners of about 55,000 cars were analyzed.

Since studies made at 78 establishments in nine other States showed relatively worse tire conditions than those noted in Ohio, the investigators concluded that the Ohio analysis was conservative from the national standpoint. A warning was sounded that any serious lag in the recapping program will prove "extremely dangerous."

The Ohio war workers' estimates were reported to indicate that by the end of 1943 almost 50 percent of the tires now on their vehicles will have worn out under normal conditions of use.

Consumers Asked To Stock Coal Now

Cutting Down Size of Dock Piles Will Help Prevent Fire Loss

Bituminous coal dealers and consumers, both industrial and domestic, served by Great Lakes docks were urged by Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes to accept delivery of next winter's coal this summer instead of letting it accumulate in huge piles on the lake docks.

He said that summer deliveries are necessary to cut down the size of the coal piles on the docks to save the loss of fuel by spontaneous combustion, and to prevent transportation of coal from the docks to users from becoming congested next winter.

Coal, transported via lake vessels, is customarily stored on the docks during the summer, and during the winter is trucked or shipped via rail to dealers and users in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan and other parts of the North Central States.

Recent Bureau of Mines surveys reveal considerable losses of coal due to spontaneous combustion in the huge piles on the docks. In many cases, agents reported that normal safety measures have not been carried out by the dock operators.

To Prevent Dock Fires

"Because of the late opening of lake navigation and wartime handicaps to production and transportation, we shall be hard pressed to get enough coal onto the docks to meet this year's increased requirements," Administrator Ickes said.

"Since we shall need every ton we can produce and distribute, I cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity for preventing the destruction of coal on the lake docks by spontaneous combustion.

Carriers Needed for Iron Ore

It is estimated that consumers usually served by lake carriers will require 59,790,000 tons of bituminous coal this year as compared with 51,209,350 tons moved by lake in 1942. Restrictions curtailing certain lake movements of coal to increase the availability of carriers for iron ore have been announced by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The Bureau of Mines is now making a study of methods used in protecting stockpiles, and provides technical advice on methods of preventing spontaneous combustion and degradation.

Taxicabs, Buses Ordered to Reduce Mileage in Eastern Shortage Area

ODT Takes Action As Some Operators Fail to Stretch "T" Allotments

Bus and taxicab operators in the eastern gasoline shortage area were ordered by the Office of Defense Transportation last week to decrease their mileage immediately by 20 percent.

The action was forced, ODT said, by the failure of some operators to begin stretching their "T" gasoline rations voluntarily to meet the overall 40 percent reduction in mileage imposed by extending the valid period for the current rations for an extra 25 days. By maintaining schedules as usual, ODT said, these operators would have exhausted their gasoline allotments and left their communities without essential transportation service in July.

"The purpose of this order is to assure continuity of transportation service to the public. We cannot permit service-as-usual today at the risk of no service later," ODT declared. "The time to save gasoline is now, as well as at the end of the gasoline ration period.

"The fact that an immediate 20 percent reduction in bus and taxicab service has been ordered is not to be interpreted as any relaxation of the need for an overall 40 percent mileage reduction. The 20 percent cut can be effected immediately in accordance with plans already submitted to the ODT by the operators last February in preparation for just such an emergency.

"If the current allotment of motor fuel is to last the bus and taxicabs operators through July 25, additional curtailments will have to be made either by the operators themselves or by further orders of the ODT."

Appeals to Public

ODT also appealed to the public not to use buses and taxicabs in the area for amusement, recreation, social and other nonessential purposes.

The drastic curtailment in bus and taxicab operations means that only the most necessary transportation services can be maintained, ODT pointed out.

There is no gasoline available for nonessential uses, ODT declared. Transportation cannot be furnished for "pleasure seekers" by busses and taxicabs operating on reduced gasoline rations. Obviously, such service would deprive workers of necessary transportation.

Every bus and taxicab seat taken by a person traveling unnecessarily, ODT emphasized, means a waste of gasoline needed for essential war purposes. The ability to provide essential transportation service depends on the willingness of the public to cooperate in the present emergency and forego all unnecessary riding.

The ODT suggested that wherever possible the public walk or use street railway, rapid transit or other facilities which do not require gasoline in the place of buses and taxicabs.

Urges Ride Sharing

"Hitler would chuckle if he could see the waste of transportation at some of our industrial plants, where less than half the seats in the workers' automobiles are filled," declared Edward A. Roberts, associate director of ODT's division of local transport.

Mr. Roberts said the need for conserving transportation would remain throughout the war, however the situation might change as regards gasoline, rubber and all the other things consumed in the manufacture of transportation.

"The measure of strength on the battle lines," Mr. Roberts said, "is men, ammunition and fighting machines. The side which can put the most strength on the battle lines will be the survivor. Obviously any such strength that is dissipated on the home front is a direct help to the enemy.

"What is the difference from Hitler's standpoint between tying up 100 able bodied men in this country in an unnecessary transportation service and capturing that many American prisoners? Merely that Hitler doesn't have to feed them if we shackle them to an unessential job in this country.

RURAL ROAD TRAFFIC CONTINUES DECLINE

The volume of traffic on rural roads in April continued at about half of prewar normal in the eastern rationed area and about two-thirds normal in the remainder of the country, the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency reported.

NEW WPB ORDERS AND FORMS

Issued to May 31. Compiled especially for VICTORY BULLETIN by Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board. Direct inquiries to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Publications Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7500, Extension 3946

Order No.	Modification	Issued	Title	Related PD Forms	Federal Register citation	Division	Administrator—Extension
L-1-e	Amended	5-26-43	Motortrucks, etc.		8 FR 7104	Automotive	F. E. Evans 73142
L-7-c	Sch. III, Amd	5-28-43	Domestic ice refrigerators			Consumers' Durable Goods	F. M. Mitchell 3354
L-30-a	Amended	5-25-43	Kitchen, household, and miscellaneous	500, 655	8 FR 6925	Consumers' Durable Goods	A. F. Bigod 5875
L-38	Amendment 1	5-28-43	Industrial and commercial refrigeration, air conditioning machinery, equipment.			General Industrial Equipment	S. F. Smith 71494
L-75	Amended	5-28-43	Coal stokers			Plumbing and Heating	H. S. Norris 71932
L-76	Amended	5-28-43	Tubes (radio)			Radio and Radar	R. C. Ellr 2566
L-85	Amended	5-25-43	Apparel for feminine wear		8 FR 6927	Textile, Clothing, Leather	G. R. MaDonald 72304
L-85	Schedule I	5-25-43	Women's, misses' and junior misses' dresses		8 FR 6928	Textile, Clothing, Leather	Do.
L-85	Schedule II	5-25-43	Women's, misses' and junior misses' blouses		8 FR 6930	Textile, Clothing, Leather	Do.
L-85	Schedule III	5-25-43	Women's, misses' and junior misses' coats, fur coats, toppers, suits, jackets, etc.		8 FR 6930	Textile, Clothing, Leather	Do.
L-85	Schedule IV	5-25-43	Feminine neckwear		8 FR 6932	Textile, Clothing, Leather	Do.
L-85	Schedule V	5-25-43	Children's apparel for outer wear		8 FR 6932	Textile, Clothing, Leather	Do.
L-99	Amended	5-25-43	Cotton textile production		8 FR 6941	Textile, Clothing, Leather	J. M. Withrow 71699
L-132	Amended	5-25-43	Patterns for garments made of wool, etc.		8 FR 6936	Textile, Clothing, Leather	N. R. Smithfield 72910
L-216	Schedule II	5-31-43	Wrenches			Tools	F. H. Zulauf 74837
L-216	Schedule III	5-31-43	Pliers and nippers			Tools	F. H. Zulauf 74837
L-238	Amended	5-25-43	Sun glasses		8 FR 6937	Safety, Technical Equipment	H. C. Mesch 72940
L-272	Schedule IV	5-29-43	Indicating dial pressure gauges			Radio and Radar	E. A. Capelle 71992
L-272	Schedule V	5-29-43	Regulators			Radio and Radar	E. A. Capelle 71992
L-291		5-25-43	Wire stitched bindings		8 FR 6939	Printing and Publishing	J. J. Burns 75954
M-38	Amended	5-26-43	Lead	66A, 124	8 FR 7007	Tin and Lead	S. K. Butterworth 4662
M-38-a-1	Revocation	5-26-43	Lead		8 FR 7008	Tin and Lead	
M-43	Amended	5-25-43	Tin		8 FR 6923	Tin and Lead	R. F. Segur 71257
M-43-a	Revocation	5-25-43	Tin		8 FR 6925	Tin and Lead	
M-154	Amended	5-25-43	Thermoplastics		8 FR 6934	Chemicals	J. R. Turnbull 74770
M-159	Amended	5-26-43	Butyl alcohol	600, 601	8 FR 7008	Chemicals	E. B. Bradshaw 3663-
M-275	Amended	5-25-43	Alkanolamines	600, 601	8 FR 6936	Chemicals	R. C. Ruark 72735
M-293	Amendment 1	5-27-43	Critical common components			War Production Scheduling	W. M. Fassano 76108
M-303	Amended	5-25-43	Calcium metal		8 FR 6938	Chemicals	R. F. Herron 72594
M-322		5-25-43	Chemicals	602	8 FR 6940	Chemicals	F. E. Bennett 6011
P-123	Revocation	5-25-43	M. R. and G. defense projects		8 FR 7002	Rubber Director	
P-140	Amended	26-8-43	Wooden and fibre shipping containers			Containers	G. Carlberg 240

Form No.	Budget Bureau No.	Issued	Former Form No.	Title	Related order	Division
WPB-202	12-R238-3	5- 8-43	PD-249	Nonferrous scrap metal: Dealers report for May 1943	M-9-b, M-72	Bureau of Mines.
WPB-417	12-R067-3	5-17-43		Machine tool shipments and orders		Tools.
WPB-427	12-R388	5-25-43	PD-192	Production of, and iron and steel contained in, domestic cooking appliances, iron and steel contained in shipments of repair parts, and stocks on hand.	L-23-c	Plumbing and Heating.
WPB-452	12-R307-2	5-17-43	PD-226	Copper scrap producer report	M-9-b	Copper.
WPB-547	12-R459-1	3-17-43	PD-1X	Distributor's application for preference rating	L-63	Wholesale and Retail Trade.
WPB-617	12-R276-1	5-22-43	PD-200	Application for authority to begin construction	L-41	Construction.
★WPB-632	12-R446	5-20-43	PD-169	Monthly steel plate order report	M-21-c	Steel.
★WPB-653	12-R263-2	5-20-43	PD-169A	Summary of steel plate order reports	M-21-c	Steel.
★WPB-667	12-R669	5-21-43		Report on idle inventories of aluminum		Metals Reserve Co.
WPB-750	12-R401-42	11-16-42	PD-378	Rough diamonds: Report of sales	M-109	Miscellaneous Minerals.
WPB-751	12-R233-42	12-29-42	PD-377	Report of sale or transfer industrial and cuttable rough diamonds	M-109	Miscellaneous Minerals.
WPB-794	12-R232	5-25-43	PD-254	Consumption and stocks of scrap and secondary lead and tin	M-72	Bureau of Mines.
WPB-825	12-R308	5-12-43	PD-336	Distributor's record and report form	L-63	Wholesale and Retail Trade.
WPB-837	12-R454-2	5-12-43	PD-408	Application for quarterly priority assistance under the governmental requirements plan. Section A: Requirements for equipment, maintenance, repair, and operating supply items costing more than $100 per unit for quarter July-September 1943.		Governmental.
WPB-837	12-R454-2	5-12-43	PD-408	Section B: Requirements for controlled materials, and fabricated items needed for maintenance, repair, and operating supplies for the quarter July-September 1943.		Governmental.
WPB-901	12-R475	5-15-43	PD-70	Pig iron and scrap: Consumer's report of inventory and consumption	M-17	Steel.
WPB-939	12-R462-2	4-13-43	PD-394	Report of nickel contained in nickel scrap	M-6-c	Steel.
WPB-945	12-R330	5-19-43	PD-441	Cadmium: Consumer's report, application for approval of uses, and if necessary, for allocation.	M-65	Zinc.
WPB-971	12-R657	4- 8-43	PD-59A	Cast iron products: Producer's report of shipments, unfilled orders, production, and monthly capacities, net tons.	M-21	Steel.
WPB-1011	12-R287	5-12-43	PD-461	Zinc: Consumption and stocks of zinc scrap	M-11	Bureau of Mines.
WPB-1013	12-R215-1	2- 8-43	PD-453	Zinc allocation certificate	M-11	Zinc.
WPB-1033	12-R086	5- 3-43	PD-484	Quartz crystals: Importer's and processor's monthly report of stocks, receipts, consumption, production and shipments.	M-146	Miscellaneous Minerals.
WPB-1066	12-43475	5-18-43		Inventories of complete fluorescent lighting fixtures manufactured before 6-2-42 and fabricated parts manufactured before 10-19-42, in stock on 5-28-43.	L-78	Building Materials.
WPB-1103	12-R573	5-26-43	PD-494	Production of, and iron and steel contained in domestic heating stoves, iron and steel contained in shipments of repair parts, and stocks on hand.	L-23-c	Plumbing and Heating.
WPB-1134	12-R636-1	5-22-43	PD-59D	Copper or copper-base alloy products: Scheduled deliveries	M-9-a	Copper.
WPB-1236	12-R651-1	5- 8-43	PD-411	Elevators: Application for authorization to place an order for new elevators or for changes or repairs to existing elevators.	L-89	General Industrial Equipment.
WPB-1317	12-R312-2	5-19-43		Closure production: Jar rings and closures for home canning commercial closures, and beverage closures.		Containers.
★WPB-1332	12-R619	5-25-43	PD-254A	Secondary lead and antimonial lead in pig form; producers report on production, stocks, shipments.	M-72	Tin and Lead.
★WPB-1501	12-43494	5-19-43	PD-890	Letter acknowledging Form PD-600 for Riboflavin	M-299	Chemicals.
★WPB-1584	12-R203	5-22-43	PD-200B	Application for amendment to an authorization	L-41	Construction.
★WPB-1588	12-R120-1	5-21-43		Machine tools: Schedule of deliveries required		Tools.
★WPB-1787	12-R325	2-18-43	PD-706	Segregated aluminum scrap: Certificate for sale	M-1-d	Aluminum and Magnesium.
★WPB-1838	12-R366	5-25-43	PD-735	Producer's estimated requirements of alloying elements for hardfacing materials.	L-223	Steel.
WPB-1934	12-R422-1	5-21-43	PD-9E	Tungsten wire and rod: Report of consumption and production and request for allocation of above for lamps, vacuum tubes, or other uses.	M-29	Steel.
WPB-1976	12-R481-42	5-15-43		X-ray apparatus: Inventory of new, used, and reconditioned equipment and parts.		Safety and Technical Equipment.

★Indicates restricted form: Not stocked in field offices.

Appointments, Resignations

SIR SINCLAIR LEAVES COMBINED BOARD

The Combined Production and Resources Board announced last week that *Sir Henry Self* will succeed *Sir Robert Sinclair* as Prime Minister Churchill's Deputy and representative on the Board in Washington. Sir Sinclair will return to England to take the post of chief adviser on programs and planning and head of the Joint War Production Staff.

M. Clifford Townsend will leave his post of director of the Food Production Administration to become special representative of War Food Administrator Davis in contacts with Governors of States and State Commissioners and Secretaries of Agriculture. Mr. Townsend, formerly Governor of Indiana, has served in several capacities in local and State governments.

James F. Brownlee, President of Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., Louisville, will coordinate transportation for the WFA.

Appointment of *Howard J. Stalcup*, of Kansas City, as special assistant to the chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation was announced last week.

In addition to handling certain important assignments relating to Red Cross services to the armed forces, *Landon K. Thorne*, of New York, will be chairman of the Administrative Committee of the national Red Cross. *DeWitt C. Smith*, formerly director of Domestic Operations, will be vice chairman in charge of Domestic Services, and *Fred A. Winfrey*, until recently manager of the Midwestern Area of the Red Cross in St. Louis, will be vice chairman in charge of Area Offices and Chapter Service.

The appointments of *Clarence W. Sooby* of Kansas City, Mo., as chief material analyst (Ways and Structures) and *Joseph G. Dahlem* of Baltimore, Md., as chief material analyst (Equipment) in the ODT Division of Railway Transport was announced. *Harry L. Hammill* of St. Louis, will be assistant director of the Division, in charge of rail and truck coordination in the St. Louis territory. He succeeds *George R. Bush*, who has transferred to ODT's Chicago office.

Fred. W. Eiselstein, a member of the Executive Board of the Ohio Rate and Tariff Bureau, will be principal motor transport expediter in the ODT Division of Motor Transport, and *David A. Metcalf*, of Kansas City, Mo., will be chief of the Division's Local Cartage Unit.

John T. Whiting, president of Alan Wood Steel Company, Conshohocken, Pa., has been named deputy director of the WPB Steel Division. *Julius A. Clauss*, special assistant to Steel Division Director H. G. Batcheller, has been assigned to the Division's Plant Facilities Branch. *P. M. Reinartz*, chief of the Planning Section of the Plant Facilities Branch, has resigned to return to the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio.

Resignation of *William G. Chandler* as director of the WPB Printing and Publishing Division was announced last week. Mr. Chandler, formerly a member of the Advisory Board of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, will be succeeded by *Harry M. Bitner* who has been serving as deputy director of the Division.

The director of the WPB *Industry Advisory Committees* announced the formation of the following committees last week: Retail Trade; Starch Industry; Coated Paper Casein Industry; Maintenance Brush Manufacturers; Built Up Mica Industry; Rigid Electrical Conduit Industry; Sheet Steel Warehouse Industry; Electrical Wholesale Distributors; Ash and Hickory Tool Handle Industry; Electrical Metallic Tubing Industry. A listing of the members of these committees will be found in press release WPB-3647, which may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

NEW FORM NUMBERS

Reporting forms used with WPB orders and regulations are being redesignated in the interest of simplification. The familiar initials, "PD," "CMP" and "UF" are to be superseded by "WPB" and new numbers in the "WPB" series are being assigned.

Many forms have already been issued bearing the new identification, and it is now expected that all forms will carry the new numbers in the "WPB" series in about sixty days.

The June issue of "Priorities," published by WPB's Publication Section, 3202 Building E, Washington, D. C., will contain a conversion table to make it easy to ascertain the new designations for all forms affected. New WPB reporting forms will in the future be listed in "Victory Bulletin."

ALLIES DELIVER GOODS FOR WAR

(*Continued from page 581*)

total for such aid is yet available, partial figures indicate the magnitude of mutual aid by our allies and their reverse lend-lease aid to us.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has estimated that up to the first of this year Great Britain had sent to the Soviet Union on a lend-lease basis munitions costing $680,000,000. In addition the British have provided shipping and convoy services on the Arctic route to Russia, have sent hundreds of thousands of tons of other supplies to the Soviet and have provided much of the equipment for the forces of the governments in exile.

British Supply U. S. Forces

From June 1, 1942, to April 1 of this year the United Kingdom provided as reverse lend-lease a large quantity of equipment and supplies needed by the American forces stationed there, totaling more than 1,360,000 ship tons. This is exclusive of construction materials used in building installations for American forces which totaled an additional 2,170,000 tons. The United Kingdom Government has estimated that the cost of construction of airfields, barracks and other facilities for our forces in the United Kingdom will exceed $600,000,000. These figures do not include large quantities of supplies provided by the British as reverse lend-lease to American forces in North Africa, India, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Iceland, and many other parts of the world. Nor do they include the value of many services, such as the transportation of American forces.

Canada Aids Without Pay

Canada has provided without payment $1,000,000,000 worth of military supplies for the fighting forces of the United Kingdom, Russia, Australia, and New Zealand and is now launching a mutual-aid program for a second billion dollars' worth. In proportion to population, a billion dollars' worth of aid from Canada is the equivalent to $12,000,000,000 of aid from the United States.

The Australian Government has estimated that its expenditures for reverse lend-lease to United States forces in the South and Southwest Pacific theaters will total $196,000,000 by the end of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1943.

WAR FACTS

PRICES AND INCOME

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

	Mar. 1943 to April 1943	May 1942 to April 1943	April 1942 to April 1943	April 1941 to April 1943
	Percentage of increase			
Combined index	1.1	7.0	7.8	21.4
Components:				
Food	2.3	15.6	17.6	39.8
Clothing	0.2	1.3	1.2	24.8
Rent [1]	None	−1.7	−1.1	2.5
Fuel, electricity, and ice	0.1	2.5	3.1	6.4
House furnishings	0.1	2.0	2.2	21.7
Miscellaneous [2]	0.3	3.5	3.8	12.3

[1] Since this component has a small monthly variation, it will be surveyed quarterly. The percentage of change is measured to March 1943.
[2] Includes transportation, recreation, personal care, household operation, and medical care.
— Decrease. Source: BLS.

Cost of Goods Used by Farm Families

	Mar. 1943 to April 1943	May 1942 to April 1943	April 1942 to April 1943	April 1941 to April 1942
	Percentage of increase			
Combined index	0.6	9.8	10.5	35.5

Components—Quarterly
Latest Figures—March 1943

	Dec. 1942 to Mar. 1943	June 1942 to Mar. 1943	Mar. 1942 to Mar. 1943	Mar. 1941 to Mar. 1943
	Percentage of increase			
Combined index	3.1	8.4	11.3	34.7
Components: [1]				
Food	6.0	11.1	15.1	44.1
Clothing	2.2	9.5	13.5	44.5
House furnishings	2.8	11.0	12.4	32.1
Building materials	1.6	3.2	3.8	14.4
Operating expense [2]	0.8	2.6	3.6	13.3

[2] Automobile (share for living) not shown separately but included in combined index.
[3] Includes household operation, gasoline, tires, oil for automobiles, and kerosene. Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WHOLESALE PRICES

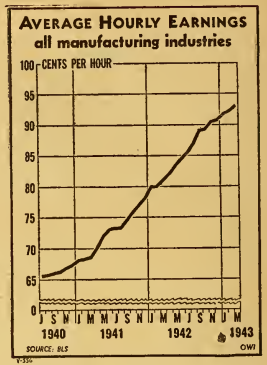
	Mar. 1943 to April 1943	May 1942 to April 1943	April 1942 to April 1943	April 1941 to April 1943
	Percentage of increase			
All commodities	0.3	5.0	5.1	24.6
Commodities excluding farm products and foods	0.1	0.9	1.0	12.5
Farm products	0.9	18.7	18.6	66.5
Foods	0.9	9.6	9.8	39.2

Source: BLS.

INCOME PAYMENTS

	Mar. 1943	Feb. 1943	Mar. 1942	Mar. 1941
	Annual Rate in Billions of Dollars			
Total income payments [1]	$137.7	$135.0	$107.0	$84.3
Nonagricultural income	119.7	118.2	96.3	77.2
Agricultural income [2]	18.0	16.8	10.7	7.1

[1] Total income payments include salaries, wages, dividends, interest, entrepreneurial income, net rents, royalties, and relief and insurance payments. The rate is adjusted for seasonal variation.
[2] Includes net income of farm operators, wages of farm labor, and interest and net rents on agricultural property. Source: Department of Commerce.



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

	Apr. 30, 1943	Mar. 31, 1943
	(Billions of dollars)	
War program	[p] $246.1	$246.1
Commitments	([1])	[e] 204.1
Expenditures	94.9	87.1

War Expenditures—Monthly and Daily

	April 1943	Mar. 1943
	(Millions of dollars)	
Expenditures	$7,290	$7,112
Number of days	26	27
Daily rate	280.4	263.4

LABOR DISPUTES

	Mar. 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes affecting all industries"	230,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	3/100 of 1%

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–March 31, 1943	(Millions of dollars)
Government-financed:	
Commitments for non-industrial war construction	$16,686
Commitments for industrial construction	14,368

MANPOWER

	April '43	April '42
	(Millions of persons)	
Labor force	62.1	53.7
Employed	51.2	50.7
Unemployed	0.9	3.0

[1] Not available. [p] Preliminary. [e] Estimated.

For additional information on Program—Commitments—Expenditures, and Labor Disputes, see VICTORY BULLETIN, May 26, 1943, p. 560; for War Expenditures and Labor Force, see issue of May 19, 1943, p. 536; for War Construction see issue of May 12, 1943, p. 512.

War Facts are assembled by Program and Production Branch, Division of Information, WPB

Civil Service Jobs

Apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for positions listed below.

Obtain information and application forms at first- or second-class post offices, or from the Commission's Washington or Regional offices. No written tests are required unless a statement to the contrary appears. *Salaries quoted are annual and include overtime compensation allowed for the present 48-hour workweek.*

Persons using their highest skills in war work should not apply. Appointments to Federal positions are made in accordance with War Manpower policies, regulations, and practices.

Accountants, Auditors, $3,163 to $7,128. Needed: Industrial cost accountants and persons with diversified public accounting experience. A minimum of 3 years' experience that demonstrates applicant's ability to handle difficult technical assignments is required for $3,163 jobs. Additional experience is needed for most higher paying positions. *See:* Announcement 296.

Junior Nautical Scientists, $2,433. Needed: Men not now available for active service who have graduated from such institutions as the U. S. Naval, Coast Guard, or Merchant Marine Academy and who have seen service at sea as Navigation Watch Officers. Other persons with an appropriate combination of formal education and responsible navigational experience that totals 4 years are urged to apply. *See:* Announcement 306.

Engineering Draftsmen, $1,752 to $3,163. Needed: Qualified engineering draftsmen in any field. High school students who have had 3 semesters of drafting training may qualify for the $1,752 positions, as may persons who have successfully completed a course in drafting in college, in an appropriate drafting school, or under the U. S. Office of Education War Training Program. *See:* Announcement 283.

Multilith Cameramen - Platemakers, $1,970. Needed: Applicants who have had at least 1 year of multilith experience, 6 months of which was in photographic and platemaking phases of the multilith process.

Multilith Press Operators, $1,752. Needed: Applicants who have had at least 3 months of paid experience or an appropriate training course that entailed at least 50 hours of actual multilith press operation. *See:* Announcement 295.

ARMY-NAVY MAGAZINE UNITES WORKERS

"Firepower," a magazine for the men and women employed in Army and Navy ordnance plants, is now a joint publication of the armed services.

For the past year this publication has been distributed by the Army, but beginning with this issue it will be published the first of each month as a joint project of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, and the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy.

Devoting its 16 pages to a graphic description of the processes by which ordnance is manufactured and the way it is used by the men at the front, "Firepower" links the men and women of the ordnance plants with the fighting units whose operations depend on guns and shells, torpedoes and bombs, and all the other weapons that must come from the arsenals before they can be used in the prosecution of the war.

In a joint statement announcing the new policy of combined editorial direction and circulation of "Firepower," Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., U. S. A., Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, and Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, declare:

"The Navy, in accepting the invitation to make "Firepower" a joint endeavor, and the Army, in widening its circle of readers, demonstrate again how solidly welded for victory are the people of Army and Navy ordnance."

OWI BUREAU ISSUES NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Bureau of Special Services, Office of War Information, has announced the publication of the following bulletins dealing with Government war activities:

Handbook of the Emergency War Agencies.—A limited quantity is available from the OWI Division of Public Inquiries for use of Government Personnel. Others may purchase the Handbook at 20 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., or at the Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Digest of the Functions of Federal Agencies.—A limited quantity is available from the Division of Public Inquiries. Persons desiring more than one copy may purchase the Digest from the Superintendent of Documents at 10 cents a copy.

Bond Drives to Meet Threat of Inflation

Treasury to Aim Campaigns At Public in Future

To help the drive against inflation, all big Government War Loan Drives will be aimed primarily at the public, with separate offerings for the banks, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced last week. At the same time, Secretary Morgenthau declared that, as a result of the highly successful Second War Loan Drive which brought $18,500,000,000, the method of selling bonds through volunteer salesmen would be streamlined.

As the first step in the streamlining of bond sales, according to Mr. Morgenthau, the existing Victory Fund Committees and War Savings Staffs in the various States will be combined into a single organization. This consolidated organization will function under the direction of State chairmen who will report directly to the Secretary of the Treasury and will be responsible for the continuing sale of War Savings Bonds through the voluntary pay-roll allotment and other regular purchase plans. These State organizations will also be in charge of War Loan Drives and will concentrate on the sale of increasing amounts of bonds to individuals and to corporations.

Report on Campaign

In a report telling how $18,500,000,000 was raised during the Second War Loan Drive, Secretary Morgenthau thanked the Nation for its record-breaking participation in the recent bond-selling campaign and warned that "the real battle is still ahead of us."

The Treasury head declared the American people invested "in the future of their free country" during the Second War Loan Drive which had as its goal only $13,000,000,000.

"We exceeded by more than five billion the goal we set for ourselves," Mr. Morgenthau said. "This is a measure of our enthusiasm and patriotism. The result proves many things. It proves that the American people stand solidly behind their Commander-in-Chief, that they recognize this as their war, and they are willing and eager to finance it.

The policy of aiming large bond sales primarily at the public has been advocated by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Eccles, the Treasury said.

Official War Releases

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Saturday, May 22, through Friday, May 28. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Office of War Information

SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS for goods that have gone to war surveyed. OWI-1739.

CHILD CARE PROGRAM PROGRESSES. OWI-1807.

UNDERGROUND TALES being circulated in Occupied Europe. OWI-1810.

RATION DATES WITH OUR GOVERNMENT. OWI-1886.

SOLDIERS' GUARANTIES REVIEWED. OWI-1889.

NORTH AFRICA GETS CIVILIAN SUPPLIES. OWI-1893.

RED STAMP "J" VALID ALL JUNE. OPA-2566.

PLANT INSPECTION PLANNED for officials of War Department, Navy Department, PAW, WPA and ORD. OWI-1906.

MANPOWER SITUATION SURVEYED. OWI-1844.

LOOTING OF HOLLAND DESCRIBED. OWI-1888.

WAR AND BUSINESS (NO. 73). A summary of the week. OWI-1895.

MILITARY "GAS" NEEDS HEAVY. OWI-1918.

ADDITIONAL CANNERY MANPOWER VITAL in food canning and processing industry. OWI-1848.

ABSENTEENISM CARTOONS ON VIEW in New York. OWI-1912.

SIR ROBERT SINCLAIR becomes chief adviser on Programs and Planning in London. OWI-1913.

SERVICEMAN PREFERS HOME NEWS in mail. OWI-1904.

Department of Labor

WOMEN PERSONNEL COUNSELORS PROVE EFFECTIVE. OWI-1909.

Department of Interior

TUNA LANDINGS DOUBLE those of same period of 1942. OWI-1896.

ALASKA SALMON SEASON is expected to provide 5,500,000 cases of high-protein food. OWI-1869.

Solid Fuels Administration

BITUMINOUS SUPPLY TIGHTENS. OWI-1902.

COAL PRODUCTION rises under Government operation. OWI-1897.

SUMMER COAL DELIVERY URGED. OWI-1900.

COAL FLOW EAST INCREASED approximately 45,220 tons in week ended May 15. OWI-1901.

COAL MINE RULES ISSUED to Government operators. OWI-1892.

Petroleum Administration

FARM GASOLINE STATUS CLARIFIED. OWI-1898.

PIPELINE REPAIR SPEEDED. OWI-1899.

OIL FIELD TO BE DEVELOPED in Columbia County, Arkansas. OWI-1905.

TUBULAR OIL GOODS DEPOTS PLANNED to meet emergency needs of wildcat operators. OWI-1907.

MC-1 ASPHALT STANDARD CHANGED. PAW-171.

COLLOIDAL FUEL USE URGED as conservation measure. OWI-1911.

GAS STOCKS IN EAST 26.8 PERCENT OF NORMAL. OWI-1914.

Federal Works Agency

TIRE CRISIS makes essential strengthening of conservation measures. OWI-1908.

War Manpower Commission

USES PLACES PROFESSIONALS in critical fields. PM-4383.

APPEALS MACHINERY ORGANIZED. PM-4390.

278 LABOR AREAS CLASSIFIED as guide for procurement agencies. PM-4391.

80,000 TRAINED FOR RADIO WORK in Science and Management War Training courses. PM-4394.

Lend-Lease Administration

$75,000,000 IN SUPPLIES given Giraud. OWI-1894.

Office of Defense Transportation

ODT APPEALS FOR END to pleasure travel. ODT-266.

DELIVERIES RESTRICTED in Northeastern gasoline shortage area. ODT-265.

COAL TRANSPORT SHIFTED from colliers to railroads. ODT-259.

TRAVEL CURB ASKED in flooded areas. ODT-261.

FLOODS SLOW OIL FLOW. ODT-262.

CAMPBELL NAMED ODT DEPUTY. NB-931.

MERCHANTS SAVE TRUCK MILES in joint action plans. NB-947, and NB-946

EAST COAST GAS SHORTAGE may continue indefinitely. ODT-270.

THREE MEMORIAL DAY FLOWER DELIVERIES permitted for retailers. ODT-271.

20 PERCENT BUS MILEAGE CUT ORDERED in Northeastern gasoline shortage area. ODT-272.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES may not be used in parades. ODT-273.

FLOOD SLOWS OIL DELIVERIES. ODT-267.

Department of Agriculture

SUGAR CONSUMPTION probably can be maintained on current level. AG-447.

BUTTER PRICES TO BE SUPPORTED by WFA. AG-448.

SAVING TIMBER from ravages of pine beetle may be possible, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine says. AG-437.

CHEESE RATIONING EXTENDED to all except cottage, bakers', and pot cheese. AG-449.

MILK HEARING to consider all Federal marketing orders. AG-452.

BRAZIL'S ORANGE EXPORTS DROP. AG-450.

FLOOD AREA LEADERS CALLED to form program for food production. AG-454.

TOWNSEND REPRESENTS WFA in contacts with Governors and State Commissioners. AG-455.

RETAIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETS. AG-456.

DAVIS SENDS MESSAGE to National Association of County Officials. AG-457.

FARM LUMBER REPAIR NEEDS AIDED. AG-451.

DULUTH MILK HEARING set for June 1. AG-469.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES STAND. AG-460.

LOUISVILLE MILK ORDER ALTERED. AG-461.

CANE SUGAR REFINERS MEET. AG-463.

REPORT ON PRESSURE COOKERS PRODUCTION. AG-484.

PALM OIL RE-PURCHASE AUTHORIZED for manufacturers who have sold to Commodity Credit Corporation. AG-465.

BREAD ORDER will be made permanent for makers of French, Italian, Vienna and similar white bread. AG-466.

FARMERS PAYING DEBTS, says Secretary of Agriculture Wickard on National Farm and Home Hour. AG-467.

WFA NAMES James F. Brownlee Director of Transportation. AG-470.

WFA ALLOCATES THREE INDUSTRIAL OILS. AG-469.

MEAT RESTRICTION ORDER CHANGED as to industry operations. AG-471.

COTTON PLANTERS AIDED by changes in acreage allotments. AG-473.

SLAUGHTERERS' QUOTAS SET for June. AG-474.

BUTCHERS' SLAUGHTER REPORTS REQUIRED. AG-475.

REPLANTING OF VICTORY GARDENS urged for flood areas. AG-476.

LOSS OF FOOD WHEN PIGS DIE pointed out. AG-462.

IDLE FARM MACHINERY SOUGHT. AG-477.

POTATO CONTROL EXTENDED to 90 additional counties. AG-478.

GROWER PRICES set on apricots. AG-479.

Office of Civilian Defense

FLOOD VOLUNTEERS PRAISED by OCD Director Landis. OCD-33.

RAID SIGNALS MADE UNIFORM. OCD-29.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE PARLEY IN MEXICO. OCD-37.

War Production Board

MICA OPERATORS TO GET HIGHER PRICES. WPB-3644.

PRISON WAR WORK REVIEWED. WPB-3645.

TEN ADVISORY COMMITTEES FORMED. WPB-3647.

MINERS' LAMPS RULE REVISED to insure repair parts. WPB-3648.

WORK ON MEMORIAL DAY URGED. WPB-3649.

SHOE WIRE RULES CLARIFIED. WPB-3650.

CERTAIN TRADE REPORTS DUE on May 25. WPB-3651.

WAREHOUSES PLANNED for aircraft hardware and components. WPB-3653.

NATURAL GAS PIPELINE TO BE CONSTRUCTED. WPB-3654.

CLOTHING CONSERVATION program established for women's, children's clothes. WPB-3621.

WIRE STAPLING LIMITED. WPB-3662.

CALCIUM METAL CONTROL EASED. WPB-3655.

CMP REGULATION 8 EASED. WPB-3656.

ALKANOLAMINE ORDER AMENDED. WPB-3657.

CASTINGS RULE MODIFIED to permit advance production. WPB-3617.

RADIO PARTS STANDARDIZED. WPB-3624.

CMP INTERPRETATION ISSUED. WPB-3633.

"PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION" DEFINED for CMP Regulation No. 5. WPB-3634.

BRASS MILL ORDERS CLARIFIED. WPB-3658.

SUN GOGGLE RESTRICTION LIFTED as to use of thermoplastics. WPB-3659.

USE OF TWO PLASTICIZERS HALTED. WPB-3660.

DYESTUFF RESTRICTIONS EASED. WPB-3661.

WPB ALLOCATES "HEXONE" (alcohol denaturant). WPB-3662.

CASEIN ALLOCATED for May and June. WPB-3663.

TOOL HANDLE WOODS STUDIED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-3664.

TIN CONSERVATION ORDER AMENDED. WPB–3665.

COOLING EQUIPMENT VOLUNTEERED for essential war plants. WPB–3667.

KILOGRAM UNITS to be used in measuring requests for tantalum, molybdenum, and tungsten. WPB–3668.

2,221 VEHICLES RELEASED under truck rationing program. WPB–3670.

ALUMINUM REGULATION CLARIFIED. WPB–3635.

REQUIREMENTS SET for regulators, used to control liquid and gas pressure. WPB–3636.

PRODUCTION CONTROLS BUREAU organized. WPB–3637.

LUGGAGE MATERIALS RESTRICTED. WPB–3638.

CRANE REQUIREMENTS REVIEWED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB–3639.

FURNITURE SIMPLIFICATION STUDIED. WPB–3640.

ABRASIVE SUPPLY CONTROLLED. WPB–3641.

PARTS ALLOCATED FOR CLASS A PRODUCTS. WPB–3642.

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News of Families Most Welcomed By Men in Military Service

Army-OWI Survey Shows Letters From Home Have Strong Effect on Soldiers' Morale

The news most welcomed by America's fighting men is family news, the Office of War Information reported last week in making public the results of a survey among men in the armed services in this country and overseas. The survey was made in cooperation with the Special Service Division of the Army Service Forces.

According to the OWI the kind of letters the man in the armed services wants are the cheerful, newsy ones from his relatives and friends. He does not like "fan letters" written by strangers who happened to join a "Write a Fighter" club. Letters by a hero-worshiping youngster who picked up his name from a schoolmate mean little to him.

Newspapers Welcomed

He likes to get newspaper clippings especially from home-town newspapers. And though he appreciates the sentiment, he does not get much good out of packages of food. He is a well-fed boy to begin with, and anyway cakes and candies are likely to arrive in such condition that they are inedible.

While the man in service is interested in the war at home and how his friends are backing him up with rationing and volunteer war work, he does not want to hear about people back home being deprived of things. Even if complaining is set aside, he doesn't want to be told about troubles the people back home are having. He has plenty of troubles of his own. A soldier can be so worried about a serious situation back home—a situation he can't do anything about—as to have his attention distracted from the very grim task of taking care of his own life.

"We speak of mail building the soldier's morale," says Brigadier General Adams, Chief of the Army Postal Service. "Well, mail can also ruin a soldier's morale, if it's the wrong kind of letter."

News for Overseas

At one station overseas representative enlisted men were asked "What kind of things do you like to read about in your letters from home?" An examination of answers showed that soldiers like to receive letters which tell them how their families are getting along economically. They also like to read that their families are doing everything possible to aid the war effort and are anxious for the return of their boys. Even if soldiers receive letters indicating only that their families are "okay and busy," it means a great deal to them.

Soldiers also like to hear news about their friends, especially those in the service, and about the girls they know (if they are single). News about friends at home is welcome, as is news of changes in social relations (who is marrying whom). Past events, places he used to go, and the community's "night life" are also matters of interest to soldiers.

News about the home town such as general happenings, general gossip, and sports news (especially the home teams), are other items which interest soldiers.

Present conditions—the effect the war is having on the home town, rationing, business—are additional points soldiers like letters to cover.

Rules for Letter Writing

From long experience in handling millions of pieces of mail to service men, the Army Postal Service has devised a set of simple rules that those who write to servicemen should know. Adherence to them will assure the proper delivery of mail in the quickest time.

—*Mats available.*

First of all, it should be remembered by those who write to service men that the station and location of the man in the service outside the United States is a military secret upon which may depend his life as well as the success of the war effort. The War or Navy Departments should not be asked for this information. Every soldier can supply his correct mailing address, including the Army Post Office number, and the port postoffice through which mail addressed to him is to be handled. If, however, this information is not available after the soldier has left the country, then the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C., will supply the correct mailing address. Only the Army Post Office number will be furnished.

The army also suggests the use of V-Mail forms wherever possible. If these are not available, the return address should be written in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope, and plenty of white space should be left on the envelope for forwarding data by the postmaster.

Letters should be written on one side of the page. When letters are censored, the material actually is cut out with scissors, thereby destroying unnecessarily harmless material on the reverse side.

Restricted Information

Certain restricted information should not be included in letters to service men.

1. Never include information concerning training, troop movements, or production of military equipment or mention of any specific employment of that equipment.

2. Don't discuss security measures taken to protect plants, local utilities, or transportation facilities.

3. Never include any information about the weather.

4. Don't discuss adverse conditions which affect your farm or occupation.

5. Don't include criticism of the conduct of the war. Your views may not be based on fact.

6. When sending pictures, make certain that no information of a military nature is included in the scene.

The man who has crossed thousands of miles of ocean is much more lonesome than the man who is still in the United States—even though the latter may be far from home. And an important thing to realize is that letters can't be delivered as simply and regularly to men in a fighting zone as they are at home.

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VICTORY BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

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April Production of Munitions Gains 7 Percent Over March

Total Output Nears 5 Billion Mark; Aircraft Shows Largest Dollar Gain

In the tenth of a series of monthly reports on munitions production, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, reported munitions output in April at 7 percent over March output.

War Production during April, he said, was in better balance than at any time since Pearl Harbor. There were still some objects produced in excess of expectations, and in others output lagged badly, but all major categories of munitions were produced in larger quantity during April.

Total output of munitions in April approached very closely the $5,000,000,000 mark. The Index of Munitions Production rose to 567.

Aircraft Accounts for Third

The aircraft program, which is the largest of all programs and calls for more rapid progress than any other, showed the largest dollar volume gain. But although the output of aircraft and related munitions in April reached a total of $1,649,000,000, or 33 percent of all munitions produced, it did not quite meet the month's objectives.

High achievement was attained in the output of ground signal equipment, which rose in April 22 percent over March output, although production of some items declined during the month.

April Production Summarized

Summed up, the April production score was:

Total Munitions	up 7 percent.
Aircraft Ordnance	up 8 percent.
Ground Ordnance	up 4 percent.
Navy and Army Vessels	up 3 percent.
Merchant Vessels	up 11 percent.
Miscellaneous Munitions	up 11 percent.

The 7 percent increase in munitions production in April was somewhat more than can be expected as an average at this stage of the program, Mr. Nelson said. By the end of this year the monthly rate of increase in munitions output probably will have tapered off considerably, and sometime next year we expect to reach maximum output. Individual months, of course, will fluctuate above and below the average gain.

Aircraft ordnance production also advanced rapidly. It was 14 percent higher than in March, largely due to a tremendous increase in the manufacture of heavy aerial bombs for Axis delivery. A great spurt also was made in production of ammunition for the "bazooka" antitank guns.

Manufacture of artillery reached a greater volume in April than is scheduled for any month this year or next. Production of merchant vessels is near maximum, and greatest output of airplanes will not be attained until next year unless changes in military strategy call for alteration in the program.

Tighter Scheduling Needed

Although deliveries of industrial machinery and equipment expanded in April, beginning in May they were scheduled to begin a series of declines which, by the end of the year, would taper off the manufacture of such equipment to less than 40 percent of April volume.

As for the scheduling of production, Mr. Nelson said that since the beginning of 1943 we have made steady progress in attaining a sounder production balance. Schedules have become more and more realistic, and have dovetailed more closely with each other so that over-all munitions output might be increased, although further tightening up of schedules is essential.

This balancing becomes vitally important as maximum output is approached, since overproducing on one schedule will almost certainly mean underproducing on another.

It is for this reason, Mr. Nelson said, that the new component scheduling procedures, which have just been announced, are of such great importance. The fact that cooperation under these procedures is voluntary, places a tremendous responsibility upon every manufacturer of critical components.

Steel Plate Holds Gains

Steel plate production last month was maintained at about recent record levels, H. G. Batcheller, Director of the Steel Division, announced.

May shipments totaled 1,114,920 net tons, compared with 1,121,647 net tons in April, and 1,012,195 net tons in May 1942. The record for plate shipments in any one month was set in March 1943, when 1,167,679 net tons were shipped.

Mr. Batcheller said that plate shipments last month were in strict conformity with the Production Directives issued to plate producers for May, and that shipments were in good balance with the plate requirements of the Claimant Agencies.

Included in May shipments were 535,528 net tons produced on continuous strip mills which have been converted to plate. Strip mill shipments in April were at an almost identical figure, 535,548 net tons, while a total of 425,211 net tons were shipped from strip mills in May 1942.

WAR EXPENDITURES

War expenditures by the U. S. Government during the month of April amounted to $7,290,000,000, an increase of $178,000,000, or 3 percent, over March.

The daily rate of spending for war, although based on the 26 days in April and the 27 days in March on which checks were cleared by the Treasury, showed an increase of 6 percent. The daily average was $280,400,000 in April, $263,400,000 in March.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is prepared from releases of OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in this Bulletin may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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India's Assistance to Allies Speeds Victory in Africa

Contribution of Men, Munitions, Stores Important Factor in Defeat of Axis

India's contribution in men and materials to Allied victories in North Africa today was cited by the Office of War Information as an outstanding example of the way in which the members of the United Nations are carrying out their pledges. The OWI pointed out that for the first 2½ years of the war in North Africa, India was responsible for supplying the bulk of stores for this theater of operations. During this time, the crack Fourth Indian Division played a magnificent part in smashing Mussolini's African empire and in the rout of the Afrika Korps.

The Fourth Indian Division, praised by Field Marshal Wavell, India's Commander-in-Chief, as a force which had a record of engagements and victories in the war unsurpassed by any other Allied Division, took part in virtually every major action in Africa. It helped drive the Italians out of Abyssinia and it participated in the 1,000-mile pursuit of Rommel's Afrika Korps from El Alamein to Tunis. It also played an important part in the outflanking of the Mareth Line and it was in on the capture of Nazi Gen. Jurgen Von Arnim.

Take 100,000 Prisoners

Up to El Alamein the Fourth Indian Division suffered some 15,000 casualties. This represented 100 percent of the Division's strength. However, constant replacements from India enabled the Division to inflict many casualties and to account for the capture of 100,000 German and Italian prisoners.

In the field of war supplies, India's contribution has been impressive. Until the arrival of American supplies, Allied forces in North Africa depended almost entirely on India for matériel.

Many hundreds of steel huts and sheds for housing troops in training, and similar structures for military garages, hospitals and airplane hangars were manufactured in India from Indian steel. The total area of these structures would cover well over a thousand acres.

Steel was supplied from Indian workshops to provide a water supply in the desert. The length of water pipes alone would reach many thousands of miles.

As the victorious Eighth Army pressed on, behind the lines Indian engineers and pioneers were joining up the last link of the vital railway line from Mersa Matruh to Tobruk. This line was built on the promontory of Libya in the full sight of Axis shipping and air bases.

At one time India was solely responsible for the supply of rolling stock—locomotives, trucks, sleepers, wagons, and all ancillary equipment. In addition, timber for railway sleepers, jetties, lorries and other vehicles, packing and ammunition boxes, telegraph poles, and a hundred and one other uses came from India. It is estimated that India supplied nearly all of the Middle East requirements for timber and woodware.

From the naval yards of India came many assault and self-propelling landing craft. These played an important part in the provisioning of troops on the North African coast and in spectacular raids on many enemy-occupied villages.

Several times during the North African campaign, when supplies from Britain and America were lost en route, India made replacements from her own resources. In one instance, 7,000 tons of steel sheets rolled in India were shipped to the Middle East for the manufacture of antitank mines—when these could not be sent from England without dangerous delay. India's steel enabled vast mine fields to be laid which proved invaluable during the defensive period last summer.

AUSTRALIA PROVIDES FOR U. S. WOUNDED

The government of Australia, under its program of reciprocal lend-lease, has provided the United States with a new 10-story hospital "somewhere in Australia" to be used by American soldiers, sailors, and marines recuperating from illness and wounds suffered in the Pacific. The transfer does not involve payment of any sort.

The building, construction of which was undertaken as a civic enterprise at a cost of $3,000,000, was taken over before completion and adapted for the American forces to accommodate several times its original capacity.

The War Last Week . . .

Allies Bomb Mediterranean Ports, Concentrating on Island Base

Bomb Tonnage Dropped on Europe in May Up 70 Percent Over Any Previous Month

With Axis troops throughout occupied Europe reportedly suffering from a severe case of preinvasion jitters, RAF and USAAF airmen have been determinedly working to keep Nazi nerves alive and jumping. From Pantelleria, in the Mediterranean, to Emden and Wilhelmshaven in North Germany, Allied bombers have spread havoc and destruction, disrupting Axis production of war matériel, Axis communications, supplies, transportation.

A summary of operations for the month of May reveals that the Eighth USAAF in that month dropped on Europe an estimated 3,000 tons of bombs—70 percent more than in any previous month. British planes, at the same time, have been dropping 33 percent more bombs on Germany (with 37 percent less plane losses) than at the time of the great 1,000-plane raid on Cologne a year ago. The RAF was believed to have dropped some 13,500 tons of bombs on Germany during May.

Mediterranean Ports Bombed

Particularly in the Mediterranean the Allied air offensive has been accelerating. In the last week in May, the week ending May 28, the Northwest African Air Forces dropped a total of 3,000,000 pounds of bombs on Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Pantelleria. In terms of poundage, this was the heaviest week of bombardment in the Mediterranean area.

Saturday night and Sunday, June 5 and 6, Allied bombers and fighter-bombers raided Pantelleria in ceaseless waves, with bombers opening the attacks Saturday night and medium and fighter-bombers taking over the assault in daylight. Eight enemy planes were shot down in combat during the attacks, but only one Allied plane was lost.

This was a continuation of an aerial and naval drive sustained against this Mediterranean island fortress for some weeks. Twice in less than 12 hours Wednesday night and Thursday dawn, Allied naval forces bombarded the harbor and battery areas and escaped, in spite of some retaliatory fire, without damage or casualties. Medium and fighter-bombers joined in the offensive, bombing the island on Thursday for the 27th consecutive day.

The island of Pantelleria is 8 miles long by 4 miles wide—roughly twice the size of Manhattan Island. Located as it is in the Mediterranean narrows between Tunisia and Sicily, it is of extreme strategic value. In Axis hands, it is a serious threat to Allied shipping, as it commands the narrowest passageway on the Mediterranean sea route from Gibraltar to Egypt.

Island Heavily Fortified

Pantelleria was heavily fortified by the Italians in 1937 as a counterweight to British Malta, about 150 miles to the southeast. Underground barracks and plane hangars were cut out of the rugged hills and heavy batteries installed. Although the size of the garrison on Pantelleria is not known, the island is conceded to be well fortified and well manned.

At the close of the war conference that was held in North Africa last week between Prime Minister Churchill, U. S. Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Sir Alan Brooke, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Air Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, and Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, General Marshall told reporters that the meeting was actually an extension of the recent Washington meetings between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Purpose of the meeting, he said, was to work out details and coordinate the Allies' next move in the war.

General Marshall said that Germany is now on the defensive in the air, that U. S. Flying Fortresses have proved their extraordinary effect as destroyers of German fighter planes and are whittling down the Luftwaffe at the same time they bomb the great Nazi war plants into ruins.

Combined Operations on Attu

From the Navy Department last week came a summary of the military organization involved in the capture of Attu. The announcement, delayed until all organized enemy resistance on the island had collapsed and planned operations were concluded, emphasized that the organization used in the Attu campaign could well be used in similar operations, and that, as a matter of fact, such close integration of branches of armed services is a necessity in present-day warfare.

In the Pacific theater of war, operational problems involve the coordination of aircraft, surface ships (including troop transports), and ground operations. The operations against Attu served to illustrate the operational solution which has been devised to meet these problems.

UNIO-OWI

V-576
—*Mats available.*

War Wages and Labor . . .

Review of Bituminous Coal Case Shows Main Issues in Dispute

Operators Cite Little Steel Formula; Miners Accuse WLB of "Prejudging"

The contention of the operators, in the 3-month-old bituminous coal dispute, has been that the miners' demands involve wage increases under various disguises.

They have insisted that the $2-a-day increase would involve a cost increase of 28.57 percent, or 42 cents per ton of coal; that portal-to-portal pay would result in an increase of 41.14 percent, or 60½ cents per ton; that vacation pay would increase cost by 1.16 percent, or 1 7/10 cents per ton; that if all demands were met the cost would be increased by 77.59 percent, or $1.14 per ton plus 4 cents indirect labor cost. The operators argue that the present pay rate is supposed to include portal-to-portal compensation.

John L. Lewis has accused the WLB of "prejudging" the case because the miners have already received the maximum pay increase allowable under the "Little Steel" formula.

The Office of Price Administration has investigated food prices in 230 mining communities and found "substantial violations of price regulations." The results of this investigation, conducted by 200 investigators, have been turned over to the Secretary of the Interior.

Chronology of Case

A review of the events leading up to the present situation in the bituminous coal dispute was recently issued by the Office of War Information:

On March 10, the UMW demanded that the operators grant them a $2 a day increase. In support of their demands the miners presented the operators with figures, which they said were gathered from stores in mining communities, to show that the food price had more than doubled since the last increase given the miners.

The operators rejected the mine workers' demands on the ground that such an increase would be a violation of the act of Congress which stabilized wages at the level of September 15, 1943.

After 12 days of negotiations in New York, President Roosevelt sent a telegram to both parties, urging them to agree to extend the present contract beyond the expiration date of April 1 on condition that any wage adjustments which might be granted should be retroactive to that date.

The President stated that the dispute would be handled just like any other labor dispute.

The miners and operators extended the contract temporarily for 30 days.

Conciliation Unsuccessful

Negotiations continued until April 22, when the Secretary of Labor sent the dispute to the War Labor Board after efforts at conciliation were unsuccessful. The WLB held a hearing in Washington on April 24. The operators were present but the miners did not attend. They were the first group to reject a Board summons.

The Board just prior to this session unanimously ordered the parties to continue to mine coal beyond April 30, following the procedure outlined by President Roosevelt.

In accordance with its usual practice, the Board appointed a panel to hear the case. When the miners refused to recommend a labor member, the Board appointed David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, as the labor member of the panel.

On April 27, John L. Lewis announced in New York that the UMW policy committee had written the Secretary of Labor urging the operators to resume negotiations there. Lewis charged that the operators had consistently rejected all proposals made by the union. The letter also stated that the WLB had al-

(Continued on page 613)

SIGNIFICANT FACTS ON BITUMINOUS COAL DISPUTE

(Parenthetical matter indicates source of estimates)

Number of mine workers affected: 409,000 (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Number of mines involved: 3,000 to 3,400 (Department of Interior).

Average daily bituminous production: 2,014,000 tons, an increase of 7 percent over 1942.

Amount of coal above ground on April 1: In consumers' storage—77,292,000 tons. Average number of days' supply on hand: Electric power utilities, 100; byproduct coke ovens, 40; steel and rolling mills, 33; coal, gas retorts, 75; cement mills, 46; other industries, 63; railroads, 32; retail dealers, 18. These statistics can be misleading since the supply would vary from plant to plant and a coal strike would soon affect many establishments.

Estimated requirements for 1943: 600,000,000 tons.

Estimated production in 1942: 580,000,000 tons.

Average workweek for miners: 35 hours for a 5-day week; 42 for 6.

In March, many mines were still not operating on a 6-day week. Average weekly pay: $41.49. Those on a 35-hour week received basic pay of $35; those on a 42-hour week received $45.50 (time and one-half pay for the last 7 hours).

States in which mines are concentrated: West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Illinois.

Demands of the United Mine Workers:

- Wage increase of $2 a day.
- Portal-to-portal pay.
- Increase in annual vacation allowance from $20 to $50.
- Minimum day rate of $8.
- Double time for Sunday work.
- Elimination of charges to miners for blacksmithing, lamp rentals.
- Furnishing by the operators of all safety equipment, all necessary equipment and tools without charge.
- Inclusion of all mine employees except the superintendent in the bargaining unit. This would make the union the bargaining agent for supervisory employees (War Labor Board).

Women May Be Paid Same Rates as Men

NWLB Permits Adjustments Without Board Approval

Adjustments to equalize the wage or salary rates paid to women with rates paid to men for comparable work may still be made without Board approval under the "Hold-the-Line" Executive Order of April 8, the National War Labor Board announced.

WLB Chairman William H. Davis in a letter to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said that General Order No. 16, which permits an employer, without prior approval from the Board, to make adjustments "which equalize the wage or salary rates paid to females with the rates paid to males for comparable quality and quantity of work on the same or similar operations, stands in full force and effect provided that such adjustments shall not furnish a basis either to increase price ceilings or to resist otherwise justified reductions in price ceilings.

"The application of the order is quite plain and simple in cases where women are employed to replace men on jobs which are not changed," Mr. Davis said.

He emphasized, however, that the order is liable to abuse, and said wage adjustments cannot be made under it, without Board approval, unless they are made "to equalize the wage or salary rates paid to females with the rates paid to males for comparable quantity and quality of work on the same or similar operations in the same plant."

Two Types Excepted

He specified two types of cases to which General Order 16 does not and never has applied:

(1) Jobs to which only women have been assigned in the past. If there is a question of the correctness of the rate for such jobs in relation to other jobs in the same plant, the case is one of an intraplant inequality and an adjustment cannot be made under the "equal pay for equal work" principle.

(2) Attempts to increase wages being paid to women in one plant on the ground that in some other plant similar work is being done by men at a higher wage. "If the interplant inequality (existing in such a case) is in fact one that should be corrected at all, its correction is independent of any question of men and women workers," Mr. Davis pointed out.

Mr. Davis wrote to Secretary Perkins in response to an inquiry.

Contract Negotiations Continue As Miners Return to Work

UMW Orders Coal Production Resumed In Government-Managed Coal Mines

In ordering the UMW coal miners back to work last week, President Roosevelt reaffirmed the War Labor Board policy that no negotiations could take place during a strike. With the end of the strike, the War Labor Board is permiting resumption of collective bargaining between operators and the United Mine Workers, in accordance with the Board's Order of June 2.

While cooperating with other Government agencies on the coal stoppage, the War Labor Board last week sent its second monthly analysis of wage stabilization to the Senate, affirmed adjustments for equal pay for women under the "Hold-the-Line" Executive Order and issued its second decision on substandard wage rates.

The coal situation, however, overshadowed all other Board activities. On June 1, despite the orders of President Roosevelt and the War Labor Board that work in the coal fields should continue under the miners' previous contract until a new agreement could be reached, a general stoppage occurred. At the time, the United Mine Workers were, at the direction of the WLB, negotiating with the operators on portal-to-portal pay.

As soon as the stoppage occurred, the WLB directed that all negotiations between the parties on the issues referred to them by the Board's directive order of May 25 should cease until the mine workers returned to work.

Wage Report Submitted

WLB's second monthly report on wage stabilization was submitted to the Senate on June 1, as provided for by the Byrd resolution of last April.

The figures for the month of April reflected the effects of the April 8 order, as Chairman Davis pointed out in his covering letter to Vice-President Wallace.

During that period, the Board denied wage increases in one-half of the 6,250 voluntary cases. Of the wage increases approved, approximately three-quarters involved workers making less than 80 cents an hour, which is less than the average of 87 cents an hour for manufacturing employees. In about one-quarter of the cases approved, the workers involved were making under 50 cents an hour.

Chairman Davis' letter stated that the effects of the Board's decisions on price ceilings continued at the same low level, with only 4 out of every 4,000 wage adjustments granted by the Board since last October resulting in price changes. As for the effect on purchasing power, the general wage increases and retroactive pay awards increased industrial, transportation, trade and service payrolls by only 7/100 of 1 percent.

Resume Work at Packard

Work was resumed Monday at the Packard Motor Co.'s Detroit plant when combined efforts of the company, union, WLB, Conciliation Service, and War Department finally brought to an end two weeks of strikes.

The first stoppage began at midnight May 24 when about 400 white employees walked out in protest against the proposed upgrading of 3 Negroes as provided in the company's contract with the United Automobile Workers, CIO. When the company decided to hold the upgrading in abeyance until the union could work out a plan for effecting it peaceably, some 1,800 colored foundry workers walked out.

A truce was declared and lasted until June 1, when white employees refused to work unless the upgrading was denied to the Negroes. War production came to a complete halt then, as the 29,000 employees refused to work.

At the request of its Regional Board, the National War Labor Board on June 4 wired the strikers, urging compliance with wartime government policy and labor's no-strike pledge.

On June 5, the Board wired the workers that the continuance of the strike was "a flagrant disregard of the national interest in time of war." About 35 percent of the workers returned to their jobs that day.

On the next day, Sunday, the UAW sponsored a radio program addressed directly to the recalcitrant strikers. All 2,900 were back on the job Monday.

The upgrading of the Negroes is being put into effect.

The Congress Last Week . . .

House Approves Anti-Strike Bill Requiring 30-Day 'Wait' Period

Action Completed on Pay-As-You-Go Taxes; Senate Extends Reciprocal Trade Act

The House adopted a revised anti-strike bill last week, deleting many provisions of the Senate-approved Smith-Connally bill and substituting measures which, although aimed directly at the coal mine situation, would not be restricted to the miners' strike. The House measure would grant the War Labor Board statutory powers including the authority to force the appearance of witnesses; provide stiff penalties for persons who instigate an interruption in the operation of Government-held war plants or who aid such interruption; and require 30 days' notice before strikes can be called in war plants. Labor unions would be required to file financial data with the NLRB and would be prohibited from making political contributions.

Leaders Subject to Penalties

Although the penalties would apply to the leadership of the United Mine Workers under the provisions of the bill, the miners themselves would be exempted by a section which reads, "No individual shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this section by reason only of his having ceased work or having refused to continue to work or to accept employment." The Senate appointed a conference committee later in the week, to study the House amendments.

President Gets Tax Plan

Congressional action was completed on two long-debated measures last week. Both houses adopted the conference version of pay-as-you-go tax legislation which would abate 75 percent of a tax year for most individuals and a whole year for those with a tax of $50 or less. The Senate approved a 2-year extension of President Roosevelt's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements after rejecting every attempt to attach restrictive amendments. The bills now await the President's signature.

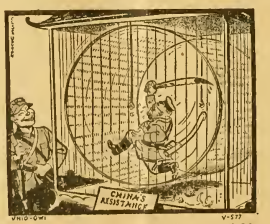
The Senate approved and sent to conference with the House a supplemental appropriation of $6,273,629,000 for lend-lease operations.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee recommended a bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for 2 years and increasing its borrowing power by $1,000,000,000. A provision prohibits the use of the funds to subsidize any food price rollback program. Earlier in the week, the Banking and Currency Committee of the House had reported a bill cutting to $500,000,000 the CCC's request for additional funds.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved the Navy's 1944 Appropriations bill providing $24,850,427,198, including over nine billion dollars for construction of new ships designed to build the Navy's air strength. The Appropriations Committee also reported the 1944 Agriculture Department bill providing $820,680,709 for the Department.

Senate Passes War Bills

The Senate passed other war-urgent bills last week. Extension until June 30, 1944, of the President's authority to requisition property for the defense of the country was approved and referred to the House. Also approved was a measure directing the Senate Education and Labor Committee to make a study of the distribution and utilization of medical personnel, facilities and health services in the United States. Passed and sent to the House was a bill providing Federal aid for the training of 65,000 student nurses.



—*Mats available.*

President Confers With T. V. Soong

Chinese Foreign Minister Reports Battle Progress

President Roosevelt was told by Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong on June 4 that the Japanese force driving toward Chungking had been routed by the Chinese in bitter fighting in the Ichang area. According to Minister Soong, the Chinese capital at Chungking is now safe.

On the same day that he received the Chinese Foreign Minister, President Roosevelt disclosed that he had asked President George J. Harrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and President J. J. Pelley of the Association of American Railroads to confer on disputes involving the pay basis and manning of Diesel locomotives, as well as the pay basis of firemen and helpers employed on steam and electric locomotives.

Funds for Flood Repairs

Earlier in the week President Roosevelt authorized the use of $5,000,000 to $7,500,000 of Federal aid highway funds for emergency repairs to roads and bridges in eight flood stricken Midwestern States, and instructed FWA Administrator Fleming to proceed immediately to carry out what he described as "this urgent program of emergency work" in Illinois, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi.

The States receiving this aid will have to match it with funds of their own. Technically, Mr. Roosevelt's action released accrued balances of Federal aid highway funds previously allocated to the States but impounded by the President in 1941 when he ordered a halt in all nonessential road construction.

On June 1, the President asked Congress for an appropriation of $12,006,000 for the Smaller War Plants Corporation in the fiscal year 1944.

On June 3, President Roosevelt signed the $63,657,000 appropriation bill for the War Department's civil functions. That day it was announced that the President had added 20,600 acres of scenic lands to the Olympic National Park in Washington.

On June 5 the President signed an amendment to the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act but in an accompanying statement deplored as "untimely" a reduction in the contribution to be made by a majority of the District employers.

Lend-Lease Reveals Food Shipments

Export Report Covers Four Months of 1943

The Lend-Lease Administration released last week figures showing lend-lease exports of major foods during the first 4 months of 1943. E. R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, revealed practically all the food shipments exported went to the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom.

"Food is a weapon of war," Stettinius' report said. "The amount of food exported under lend-lease to our fighting allies is determined by the strategy of the war."

Compared with the exports of food under lend-lease in the year 1942, the exports for the first 4 months of 1943 showed an increase in some cases and a decrease in others.

Report Highlights

Highlights of the report were:

(1) Beef and veal shipments increased to about 1 pound out of every 100 pounds available for domestic consumption, equaling about 1/100 of a pound per week per person in the United States.

(2) Exports of lamb and mutton totaled about 15 pounds out of every 100 pounds in the first 4 months as compared with two-fifths of a pound out of every 100 pounds available last year.

(3) Thirteen pounds out of every available 100 pounds of pork were shipped during the first quarter.

(4) Exports of butter and cheese dropped under the average for 1942.

Giraud Makes Payment

Receipt of a check for $10,000,000 from Gen. Honore Giraud as part payment for essential civilian lend-lease supplies sent by the United States to French North Africa was announced.

The check represented the second payment from General Giraud for such materials.

"Essential civilian and other supplies such as medicine, food, clothing and other necessities which had been sent by the United States to North Africa up to May 1 had an approximate value of $35,000,000," Administrator Stettinius said.

The Lend-Lease Administration also reported that substantial amounts of urgently needed strategic raw materials have already been shipped from French North Africa to Great Britain and the United States.

World-wide Celebrations to Honor Flags of All United Nations

Ceremonies in Allied Lands To Be Linked To Those Planned for This Country

With the purposes of Flag Day broadened by Presidential proclamation to honor the flags of all the United Nations, the Office of War Information last week announced that United Nations Flag Day on June 14 will be celebrated in many parts of the world as well as throughout this country. The world-wide celebrations will be linked in theme to those in this country, according to the OWI.

The theme of United Nations Flag Day will be "Teamwork." This theme was set by President Roosevelt in his proclamation when he declared:

"Our armies, our navies, and our air forces are now perfecting the teamwork with our Allies which shall, under God, bring victory in this great cause to which freedom-loving mankind has dedicated itself. Made strong by our common bonds we shall face the future with resolution and rededicate ourselves to the achievement of permanent collaboration among Nations and security for all men."

Typical Celebration

The program for United Nations Flag Day in this country will include several Nation-wide programs as well as numerous local celebrations. Among the larger local celebrations will be the one planned for Oswego, N. Y., where the "Teamwork" theme is exemplified daily by lend-lease shipments en route to and from Canada.

Mayor John Scanlon of Oswego, the Oswego Chamber of Commerce, various civic groups, and a daily newspaper, the Oswego Palladium Times, have developed a program which calls for a full week of events. Special sermons will be delivered on the United Nations theme in Oswego churches. A luncheon meeting sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce will emphasize the importance to businessmen of United Nations' teamwork.

Oswego's Public Library will offer a special display of books and reading material in the Public Library. Merchants will place displays in their store windows, and the streets of Oswego will be decorated with the flags of each of the countries in the United Nations.

Several of the United Nations will send heroes to Oswego to address various organizations there. Theaters will show motion pictures illustrating the struggle of the United Nations against the Axis. A parade sponsored by the American Legion and Oswego labor organizations and forum meetings by farm clubs will emphasize the "Teamwork" theme.

Programs paralleling the Oswego program have been planned for many other localities. Local Defense Councils of the Office of Civilian Defense have planned many local rallies. The OCD has requested the Governors of the 48 States to proclaim June 14 as United Nations Flag Day within their States. The Conference of Mayors has asked for a similar proclamation from the mayors of the country.

Special rallies at warplants are being sponsored by labor-management committees. Plans for these rallies were developed by the War Production Drive headquarters of the War Production Board. According to WPB officials, 2,200 labor-management committees reaching 5,000,000 workers have been asked to schedule rallies at times when they will not interfere with production schedules.

Rallies for Foreign Born

To reach the foreign born, the Foreign Born Section of the War Savings Staff of the Treasury Department has planned a number of local rallies. At these rallies—as well as at many others throughout the country—the "Teamwork" theme will be implemented by bond selling drives.

In the field of education, plans have been made to carry the United Nations theme to students by pageants, classroom discussion and school assemblies. Discussion guides have been distributed to educators throughout the country, while a booklet, "Facts About the United Nations," which was prepared by the Office of War Information, has been sent to the colleges.

At Army posts throughout the country, United Nations Flag Day celebrations will place special emphasis on the President's proclamation and on the prayer for the United Nations which was written by Stephen Vincent Benet for Flag Day last year. The Benet prayer was reprinted in OWI's booklet, "Facts About the United Nations."

War Production

Deliveries of Ordnance Material Show Large Increase Over 1942

Army Reports Total for Month of April 250 Percent of Deliveries Last Year

Deliveries of ordnance material to the Army during the month of April, were 2½ times as great as for April 1942 and showed a 6 percent increase over the March 1943 figure, the War Department announced.

Deliveries of major items of ordnance material were valued at $1,112,206,000, compared to material valued at $440,324,000 accepted for delivery in April 1942. The April 1943 increase over deliveries of the corresponding month a year ago ranged from 27 percent for some items to 1,600 percent for others.

During April the Army accepted delivery of more than three times as many tanks and combat vehicles as in the same month of 1942. Most of the tanks accepted in April were of the 32-ton General Sherman variety. A year ago the emphasis was on the lighter, easier-to-make 12-ton General Stuart tanks.

The War Department announcement reflected the change in ordnance needs which the service has adopted on the basis of battle experience gained overseas. For example, delivery of self-propelled artillery in April 1943, was in some instances 16 times greater than in April 1942. Deliveries of artillery during April were 285 percent of the April 1942 figure. More than ten times as many light antiaircraft tanks poured from the assembly lines in April as in the corresponding month of last year.

Shells Up 88 Percent

U. S. factories in April turned over to the Army $210,713,000 worth of major type bombs and shells, ranging from 20 millimeter shells and small incendiary bombs to 16-inch coast artillery shells and 2-ton blockbuster bombs. Deliveries were 88 percent over April 1942, and 11 percent over the preceding month of March 1943.

The War Department report also showed deliveries of antitank mines in April 1943 as double the output of a year ago.

April deliveries of ordnance matériel included some weapons which a year ago were not being produced for the Army, such as fragmentation bomb clusters, medium and heavy howitzers, several types of tank destroyers and self-propelled guns, armored cars for swift reconnaissance, and heavy tank recovery vehicles (employed in removing wounded tanks from the battlefield to repair shops).

Contracts Aid Small Business

That Army Air Force procurement division policies are aiding small business, and preventing the closing of a number of plants employing fewer than 100 persons, was shown by a War Department analysis of procurement data.

The files of the Air Force Procurement Division indicate that Army contracts have brought millions of dollars in much-needed contracts to small business men. The greatest proportion of Army Air Force contracts is for airframes, airplane engines, propellers, and complete planes--products which cannot be purchased from small plants. The War Department pointed out, however, that many of the parts for these products are being produced by small firms. These are generally produced under subcontracts with the prime contractor—not directly with the Government.

Under the Small Business Act, passed by Congress in 1942, Government agencies have been encouraged to place business with small manufacturers even though it entails slightly greater cost. In cooperation with the Smaller War Plants Corporation in Washington, the Air Force has been distributing its contracts to such plants whenever possible.

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER ALMOST MEETS GOALS

Lumber production in the United States for the first quarter of 1943 is estimated at 7,141,109,000 board feet, and is not far under the estimated first-quarter goal needed to meet total military and essential civilian requirements of 32 million board feet for 1943, the War Production Board's Lumber and Lumber Products Division announced.

Maximum Plant Use Aim of New Bureau

WPB Sets Up Organization To Administer Facilities

The organization of the Facilities Bureau, whose task will be to see that the maximum utilization is obtained from the Nation's existing plant facilities and to plan for the minimum amount of required new construction, was announced by the War Production Board last week. The Facilities Bureau will be headed by Charles E. Volkhardt, who will report to Vice Chairman Ralph J. Cordiner.

Under the organization four units are established. These are: Office of the Director, Project Division, Production Resources Division, and Progress and Scheduling Division. These will replace the Facilities Program Division, the Construction Division, and the Facilities Division, all of whose functions will be absorbed by the new units.

Will Determine Essentiality

As now organized, the Facilities Bureau will perform the following functions:

1. Review and analyze present and anticipated requirements for, and supply of, facilities and construction.
2. Analyze essentiality of facility and construction programs and make recommendations to the appropriate facility committee.
3. Review unfinished facility and construction programs to determine current essentiality and recommend to the appropriate facility committee the elimination of nonessential programs.
4. Assist the appropriate industry divisions and claimant agencies to increase the maximum utilization of existing buildings and facilities.
5. Reduce to a minimum the use of critical materials for construction, capital equipment, tools and machinery.
6. Plan the scheduling of facility programs and projects.
7. Maintain current information on progress of facilities or construction.
8. Initiate limitation and conservation orders and promote the development and the use of construction standards and specifications, and administer these orders.
9. Establish procedures and standards for processing through WPB proposed facility and construction projects.
10. Furnish staff services to the facility committees in carrying out their functions.

War Manpower . . .

Procedure for Hiring Aliens Shortened, Simplified

Agencies Urge Full Use of Loyal Aliens In Statement of Employment Policy

Urging full use of all loyal aliens, the War, Navy, and Justice Departments, and the Maritime Commission have jointly announced shortening and simplification of the procedure whereby holders of Government airplane and "classified" contracts may obtain permission for hiring aliens within two weeks or less.

A statement signed by Secretary of War Stimson, Attorney General Biddle, Secretary of Navy Knox, and Maritime Commission Chairman Land also emphasized that Government contractors may employ aliens as freely as citizens on all other types of work; and in fact, such contractors are forbidden by Executive Order 8802 from discriminating in hiring because of a worker's race or national origin.

"Even on aeronautical and classified contracts, if a qualified applicant whose services the contractor needs is an alien whose loyalty to the United States the contractor has no reason to doubt, the contractor is obligated to cooperate with the applicant in applying for consent to his employment," the statement said. Failure to employ such an alien is a breach of the contract antidiscrimination clause and contrary to national policy.

Supersedes Previous Rules

The shortened procedure whereby a contractor on aeronautical or classified (as secret, confidential, or restricted) Government contract can obtain consent to employ aliens is outlined in full in the statement, which supersedes previous regulations on the same subject. Either the employer or the alien may ask for reconsideration if consent is denied, and in case of final denial, the alien should be directed to the U. S. Employment Service for referral to other work.

Furthermore, the statement emphasizes that an employer is not subject to penalty resulting from loss or damage if he has obtained, in good faith, the permission of the Government department involved before permitting an alien to have access to the work, plans or trial under aeronautical or classified contracts.

Major points of the alien employment policy stressed in the statement follow:

1. Full use should be made of all loyal and qualified workers irrespective of national origin or citizenship.

2. Contractors may employ aliens as freely as American citizens except on aeronautical or classified contracts.

3. Contractors may employ aliens on aeronautical and classified contracts, if they obtain the written consent of the head of the Government department concerned.

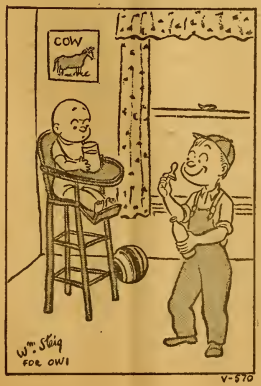
4. The antidiscrimination clause applies equally to citizens and noncitizens.

5. The antidiscrimination clause applies to work under aeronautical and classified contracts.

6. The procedure for securing permission to employ an alien on aeronautical or classified contracts has been shortened so that the employer should now receive a decision on his request within less than 2 weeks.

7. The contractor's responsibility for plant security applies to all persons regardless of their citizenship.

KID SALVAGE



Instructions Issued For 48-Hour Week

Steel Industry Changes By August 1 Provided

Instructions providing for the extension of the 48-hour workweek to all branches of the steel industry by August 1 have been issued to all Regional War Manpower Directors by War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt.

Under the order, plants which cannot obtain a minimum wartime workweek of 48 hours by July 1 are required to submit by that date a release schedule indicating when workers made available by increased hours of work can be released. The new instructions require that workers released under the provision must be released by August 1, except in unusual cases requiring special approval.

The instructions permit regional directors to grant temporary exemptions only for reasons beyond the control of the employer and only as long as the circumstances on which the exemption was based continue to exist.

Regional Manpower Directors shall approve or initiate release schedules, or applications for exemptions, or applications for the approval of hiring only after consultation with representatives of management and of the union which has been recognized as the collective bargaining agency in the establishment.

Workers and jobs exempted from the maximum-hour provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, office and clerical workers of executive, sales, and administrative offices, as distinguished from general mill offices, shall be exempted from the requirements as long as and to the extent that employment opportunities are not generally available to such workers upon their release.

MARITIME SHIPYARDS REDUCE ACCIDENTS

Recording a decrease of 5.41 below the national average of 37.91 for 1942, a survey of shipyards holding Maritime Commission contracts made public by the Commission revealed an average accident frequency rate of 32.5 for the first quarter of this year. The rate had declined from 34.1 in January to 31.4 in March.

The survey was made in connection with the "Minimum Requirements for Safety and Industrial Health," program sponsored by the Commission and the Navy Department.

Government in War . . .

Maritime Commission Constructing World's Largest Fleet of Ships

WSA Allocates Cargo Shipping Tonnage For Most Effective War Utilization

Shipbuilding in the United States is one of the greatest factors in winning the war. With supply lines stretched to virtually every part of the globe, the war we are fighting is essentially a war of transportation.

The greatest shipbuilding program in world history is today being directed by the United States Maritime Commission. Working in close collaboration is the War Shipping Administration, which was established to allocate cargo shipping tonnage for the most effective use during the war. Administrative heads who serve for both agencies form an "interlocking directorate" of the two.

Only 10 Shipyards

In 1936, when the Maritime Commission was established, there were in this country but 10 shipyards and 46 ways capable of producing ocean-going vessels 400 feet long, and about half of those were occupied with Naval construction, while some were idle. In the 15 years between 1922 and 1937, only two ocean-going dry cargo freighters, a few tankers, and some passenger ships were produced in American shipyards.

Late in 1937, the Maritime Commission's proposal to construct 50 ships a year over a 10-year period to rehabilitate the American merchant marine was approved. Under this peacetime program, over-age merchant ships were to have been gradually replaced by fast, new ships to form a steadily expanding, modern, and competitively superior merchant fleet. In 1939, even before war was declared, the Maritime Commission doubled its production schedule and made contracts for 100 ships a year. Then in 1940 the program was doubled to 200 ships a year.

American shipbuilders considered this number the limit they could expect to produce with existing capacity, in addition to the constantly growing shipbuilding requirements of the Navy. Not only were the existing yards incapable of producing more ships than already scheduled, but the facilities for the manufacture of geared-turbine propulsive machinery needed for C-type vessels and tankers on so large a scale were lacking.

Accordingly, the Maritime Commission designed the Liberty Ship—Emergency Cargo Vessel—a ship propelled by reciprocating steam engines, with steam auxiliaries. While not comparable to the already-approved Maritime Commission designs—which called for the finest, most efficient and fastest merchant vessel ever built—the Liberty Ship could be produced much more quickly and economically.

Before January 1942, the Commission's total production program had been set at 12,000,000 deadweight tons. Then the President, in his State of the Union address to the Congress, announced a directive to the Maritime Commission to expand that already huge figure by 50 percent, increasing the total for 1942 and 1943 to 18,000,000 deadweight tons. Again, barely a month later, further directives raised this to 24,000,000 tons. Eight million tons were scheduled for 1942 and approximately double that amount for this year.

Today, our ships are 30 to 40 percent larger than those built during the last war, when the average deliveries took from 10 to 12 months per ship. During December 1942, 82 Liberty Ships, a record number, were delivered in the average time of only 55 days from keel-laying to delivery. In January 1942 the average time was 241.6 days. The most recent record for delivery of a Liberty Ship is 46 days.

Victory Ship Will Be Faster

Late in 1943 or early in 1944, the Liberty Ship will be superseded by another type of emergency cargo vessel. Called the Victory Ship, the new type will be larger, faster, and generally more efficient than the Liberty, making it better for war service and better from the post-war competitive standpoint.

The scope of this Nation's merchant shipbuilding program can best be understood when considered in its entirety. Under this program, a total of 4,830 oceangoing merchant vessels of various types have been, are being, and will be built, the majority of them to be in service by the end of this year. In addition, the program includes 1,200 small craft and 251 ships for the armed forces.

This armada, the greatest ever constructed by any nation, is equal to two-thirds of all the merchant tonnage in the world in January 1941.

Repair Yards Taxed

Of great importance, also, in our Maritime program is the maintenance and repair of our vast merchant fleet; keeping our vessels in service, installing guns and other defense equipment, and repairing damage incurred through enemy action and other causes. Our repair yards employ many thousands and are taxed to their capacity. During the past year, they have serviced over 15,000 vessels owned by this country and the United Nations. Ships blown in half and sunk have been raised, repaired, and returned to service. Whenever possible, every available bottom has been salvaged and put to some use.

WSA Controls Merchant Marine

The expanding American Merchant Marine was placed under the control of the War Shipping Administration when that agency was established in February 1942. Broad powers over the operation, purchase, charter, maintenance, and requisition of all ocean vessels (with a few exceptions) under the flag or control of the United States, were assigned to the Administrator.

This entails the operation and handling of all the new vessels built by the

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SHIP OUTPUT IN MAY BREAKS ALL RECORDS

In another record-breaking month for production, American shipyards during May delivered into service 175 new ships totaling approximately 1,782,000 deadweight tons. This brings the total number of vessels constructed thus far in 1943 to 711, totaling 7,142,122 deadweight tons—only 35 ships less than the total production for the entire year of 1942 when 746 vessels were delivered.

Of the 175 ships delivered in May, 120 were Liberty Ships; 12 were C-type cargo; 12, coastal cargo; 12, commission tankers; 3, private tankers; 1, coastal tanker; 6, special type; 4, seagoing tugs; 1, concrete barge; and 4, ore carriers.

Maritime Commission (except those constructed for the Army and the Navy) and the diversion of millions of tons of shipping from commercial and nonessential use to war service. This has involved assigning and allocating available cargo space, providing transportation for strategic and critical exports and imports, servicing the requirements of the armed forces at battle fronts throughout the world, and covering all the many ramifications of world-wide operation of over 4,000 vessels.

Foreign Crops Increased

Starting with only one foreign representative (in London), the War Shipping Administration has expanded its foreign port organization and now has a corps of trained shipping executives and staffs in most of the important ports of the world. It is their responsibility to speed the turn-around movement of ships, expedite the loading and the discharge of vessels, schedule and supervise the loading of essential imports, and keep the whole shipping program moving toward victory.

Training to Man the Fleet

The training of officers and seamen to man the expanding merchant fleet, originally supervised by the Maritime Commission and in the early part of 1942 assigned to the Coast Guard, was transferred to the War Shipping Administration by the President in July 1942.

A United States Merchant Marine Academy and two basic schools, and five State academies supported in part with Federal funds, are giving intensified courses to cadets training for deck and engine officer licenses.

Because of the emergency, the courses at the cadet basic schools and the Marine Academy have been cut from 4 years to 16 months. After a basic course on shore, the trainees spend 6 to 8 months as cadet officers on a merchant ship in actual operation. The Merchant Marine Academy and the two cadet basic schools will provide 4,500 junior officers a year. This training is open to men between the ages of 18 and 23 who are able to meet certain qualifications.

The Recruitment and Manning Organization, under the War Shipping Administration, handles the Recruitment and Manning Program and is responsible for supplying seamen and officers for ships of the United States Merchant Marine. It also furnishes crews on request to United Nations' vessels.

Exporters, Importers Affected By Changes in U. S. Shipping

Imports Handled on Emergency Priorities; Export Tonnage Allocated for War Uses

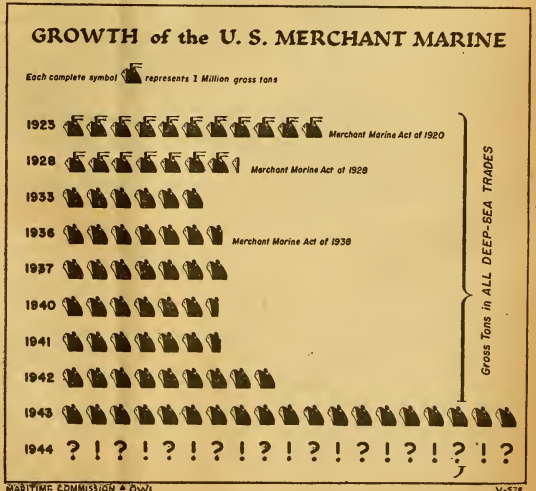
According to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission and Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, the rapid transition in the country's maritime program has not only imposed serious problems on Government and the shipping industry but has also had far-reaching effects on exporters and importers, merchants and manufacturers. And with military requirements increasing constantly and exceeding available ship tonnage, Admiral Land said, there will be no return to "back to normal" conditions in the near future.

Only those commodities that are highly essential to the war economy of the destination country are being scheduled to move with any degree of regularity. Under recently worked out plans, export cargo to each of the other American republics is determined by Certificates of Necessity issued in the destination country. These must be approved by a specially created agency of the country working in conjunction with the American Embassy or Legation. These documents from the destination country are required for the issuance of an export license by the Board of Economic Warfare and are passed to WSA as representing cargo space requirements of the various countries. Sufficient tonnage is made available to handle them where possible. Under this new procedure the other American republics are receiving essential goods they require ahead of luxury commodities.

WPB Lists Imports

Imports continue to be handled on the basis of the Emergency Priority Shipping List as decided by the War Production Board. This list, in addition to including strategic and critical materials, such as ores, metals, wool, hides, etc., required in the war effort, also provides for reasonable quantities of

(*Continued on page 615*)



War Transportation . . .

All Phases of Air Transport Covered in OWI Report

Total Production of Aviation Industry Will Exceed 20 Billion This Year

The Office of War Information published this week a 29-page report on all phases of American air transport at the present time. The report disclosed that:

The Army Air Force Air Transport Command alone is larger than all civilian and military air transport organizations in existence all over the world before the war;

Not a single plane originally conceived solely to carry cargo is now in service in the Western Hemisphere;

This year the total production of the American aviation industry will reach $20,100,000,000, a fourth of our war budget for the year and almost a seventh of our estimated national income;

The Civil Aeronautics Administration considers it unlikely that the "airplane will drive other forms of transportation out of business" after the war.

ATC Gets Most Transports

The Air Transport Command (ATC), although it did not receive the majority of the planes taken over from the air lines, has been assigned by far the largest proportion of the transport airplanes produced in the United States since the outbreak of the war. All are painted olive drab or otherwise camouflaged, and bear the global insignia of the ATC. The ATC is at present performing scheduled world-wide operations that far exceed all previous air transportation of personnel and cargo as to both route-miles flown and loads carried.

Threefold Function

The function of the ATC may be said to be threefold:

1. Its Ferrying Division delivers all combat aircraft from factories to tactical air-force units wherever needed, both within the United States and overseas, including planes being delivered to our Allies under lend-lease. The Ferrying Division includes the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron (WAFS), which performs domestic ferrying operations.

2. In this country, with the cooperation of commercial air lines under contract to the War Department, the ATC conducts a Transition Transport Training Program, in which Army pilots are put through a course in specialized training for the operation of various types of transport planes.

3. The ATC establishes and maintains air routes and bases wherever necessary. It is the War Department agency for the transportation by air of cargo, personnel, and mail both within the United States and abroad.

Air cargo is prepared for ATC transport by the Air Service Command, which repacks manufacturers' and other goods so as to conserve weight and space, marks each object with a color indicating destination—which may be anywhere from Anchorage to Karachi—and holds cargo ready for loading in warehouses on ATC flying fields.

Approximately parallel to the operations of the Air Transport Command, although on a smaller scale and without the Ferrying Service, are those of the Naval Air Transport Service (NATS), which is operating several hundred planes, including many flying boats, over 50,000 route miles.

Navy Uses Flying Boats

Navy transport planes are being flown either by former air lines pilots or by graduates of Naval Aviation schools trained in transport flying. Like the Army, the Navy has absorbed much ex-air-line personnel, many of whom are performing their same duties in the same places—but for the Navy and in Navy uniform.

The most marked difference between the Army and Navy Transport Services is in the Navy's use of flying boats for cargo and personnel transport—including the evacuation of wounded in amphibious warfare. The use of flying boats has been almost entirely relinquished by the Army.

The NATS operates in three main divisions: Atlantic, West Coast, and Pacific.

As contrasted with the Air Transport Command, the vast majority of the operations of the Naval Air Transport Service take place between a point within the continental United States and an overseas destination.

Joint Committee Meets

To coordinate activities between the two services, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of operations, a joint Army-Navy Air Transport Committee meets regularly in Washington. There are three representatives of the Army, three of the Navy, and the chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The ATC and the NATS constantly transport each other's personnel and cargo as space allows.

The Marine Corps does not operate a separate air-transport service, although its squadrons do include a number of transport planes, active particularly in the Pacific. The Coast Guard does not include air-transport operations among its various aviation activities.

Control of Civilian Flying

Federal responsibility for civilian flying is divided between the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, which together form the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Most of the 25,000 planes privately owned at the time of Pearl Harbor have now been absorbed by the Government. A certain number of industrial corporations, engaged in essential war production, own and operate their own planes, but there is very little other private flying nowadays.

Future of Air Transport

In 1938 the total production of the aviation industry—transport and combat planes together—amounted to a mere $280,000,000. It soared to a $1,800,000,000 in 1941 and in 1942 made another huge jump to $6,400,000,000, second only to the steel industry. During the present year, according to the latest WPB figures, it will be three times as large—reaching the colossal total of $20,100,000,000, a fourth of our war budget for the year and almost a seventh of our estimated national income. (Automobile production, which so profoundly influenced every part of America and all of its institutions, traditional points of view, industrial technology, marketing practices, and general cultural patterns, reached at its all-time peak in 1941 merely $3,700,000,000.) President Roosevelt recently stated that on the basis of unit weight, aircraft production for 1944 is expected

to be 55 percent larger than the enormous 1943 production. About 2½ million trained workers are now turning out our cargo and combat planes, and almost all of our plants are capable of total conversion to the production of civil aircraft.

Post-War Conversion

An additional factor bearing upon the future of American air transport is the number of persons who will be airminded after the war, including probably the majority of over 3,000,000 men who will be in the air forces by the end of this year as trained pilots, navigators, radiomen, airport engineers, traffic controllers, and the like. Also to be considered are the numbers of military planes which after the war will, presumably, be available for conversion to transport use if such conversion is not, by that time, considered uneconomical because of bombers' notoriously restricted cargo capacity and expensive maintenance.

These, then, are some of the reasons why the Civil Aeronautics Administration soberly contemplates that before 1950 the United States may well have a million private, commercial, and military planes in active service.

Post-war flights (by shortest routes) between Washington, D. C., and other cities of the world will be possible on the following schedules:

Less than 7 hours to Mexico City.
Less than 8 hours to Panama City.
8 or 9 hours to Seattle.
10 or 11 hours to Paris or London.
16 hours to Moscow, Rio de Janeiro, or Istanbul.
18 hours to Cairo or Buenos Aires.
22 hours to Tokio.
24 hours to Shanghai or New Delhi.
26 hours to Chungking or Cape of Good Hope.

More Planes, More Ships

Of the many factors limiting the future of air transport, C. I. Stanton, Civil Aeronautics Administrator, has this to say:

"A Clipper can carry 8½ tons of freight from New York to England if it refuels in Newfoundland, whereas a 10,000-ton surface freighter can carry from six to eight thousand tons of cargo, together with fuel and stores for the round trip. Therefore a good many hundred Clipper trips would be needed to carry the tonnage which one 10,000-ton water-borne freighter can handle on one voyage. Furthermore, 8,500 tons of gasoline would have to be got to England to fuel these hundreds of Clipper trips back to Newfoundland, and 10,500 tons would have to be got to Newfoundland to fuel them between Newfoundland and England and Newfoundland and New York. Thus more than two surface freighter loads of gasoline must be carried to Newfoundland and England to permit the air delivery of a cargo which one freighter could carry across. This more than doubles the surface vessel cargo tonnage requirements. The more planes that fly, the more ships will have to sail."

Furthermore, plane rates per mile are still considerably higher than those offered by truck, railroad, and steamship. "For various perishable products," Mr. Stanton says, "and for many products of a high per-unit value such as films, radios, precious metals, and women's clothes, speed of delivery may well pay for itself. But for heavy products, including raw materials, speed is less important than steady, voluminous flow. Even if air cargo costs could be cut from the present average of 40 cents a mile to 10 cents, they would still be enormously higher than those of the railroads and steamships, which express their costs per ton-mile in mills, not cents. It is only logical to expect that the plane will greatly supplement—but that it will not supplant—other means of transport."

AN APPEALING NOTE

V-579
—Mats available.

War Rationing . . .

Value of B and C Gas Coupons Reduced in Eastern Area

Provisions for Extra Fuel Rations Tightened in Shortage States

Drastic action to conserve the limited supplies of gasoline trickling into the 12 Northeastern States was taken last week, with the Office of Price Administration reducing the value of "B" and "C" coupons to 2½ gallons, and ordering revocation of a provision under which "B" motorists can "break" their ceiling.

In another action OPA required gasoline dealers in the restricted area to dispose of all 3-gallon "B" and "C" coupons on or before June 8. Any coupons turned in by dealers after that date are to be honored at 2½ gallons only, OPA decreed.

Dealers, under OPA rationing regulations, are permitted to dispose of their 3-gallon coupons by (1) giving them to supplier when replenishing stocks, or (2) taking them to their War Price and Rationing Board where they may be exchanged for inventory coupons.

June 22 Deadline

A dealer who did not anticipate a delivery before June 8, and who could not go to a Ration Board in person, is directed to mail the coupons, registered mail preferred. Inventory coupons will be mailed back in return.

Distributors of gasoline must deposit their 3-gallon B and C coupons in their ration bank accounts before June 22.

These requirements were contained in the same Amendment to Ration Order 5C, which reduced the value of B and C coupons in the shortage area from 3 to 2½ gallons.

Necessity Explained

In explaining the necessity for the gasoline ration reduction, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Bown stated:

"The action is tough, because the going is tough—so tough that it is no longer necessary to point out that this is a critical shortage in the East.

"In view of the increased summer demand for gasoline on farms, and increased war industry demands, all of these steps were necessary to hold civilian consumption in the East to the allotment of 356,000 barrels a day, which the Petroleum Administration for War had assigned.

Sample Form for Fuel

As a guide to householders who soon will be filling out forms for next winter's fuel oil rations for heating their houses and providing hot water, OPA last week issued a "sample" form.

Copies of the application form are now enroute to War Price and Rationing Boards in the 33 fuel oil rationed States and the District of Columbia. Within a few days, boards will mail one of the forms to each user whose ration last year was for the same address.

In view of the fact that the form may be filled out quickly, ration boards will urge consumers in their localities to mail the forms back as soon as possible. This will enable boards to process the applications and issue the new ration in plenty of time to permit home owners to begin filling their fuel tanks early in July. Dealers can give consumers better delivery service throughout the heating year if they can deliver in the summer, since it will help them solve manpower and truck shortages, OPA pointed out. Filling the consumers' tanks also will add appreciably to the total storage capacity in the rationed areas.

Done by Mail

The entire renewal process will be done by mail.

The simple renewal application, OPA emphasized, is to be used only by those whose ration last year was for the same address. Others will be required to fill out a special application for a new ration later.

In filling out the renewal form, the applicant will give his name and address, and the address where the ration will be used.

Many persons may have found that they do not need as much fuel oil as last year's ration allowed, OPA pointed out. They may find that they have some oil left because of conservation measures such as shutting off rooms, reducing night temperatures, and insulating.

Priority System for Gas Set Up in Eastern Area

Supplemental Allotments Made On Basis of Essentiality

A priority system has been established for the eastern gasoline shortage area to assure the continuance of essential automotive transportation.

The system, based on a list of essential services certified to the ODT by the War Production Board, will be used in granting supplemental gasoline allotments to commercial motor vehicles.

Additional gasoline will be allotted, it was announced, only for essential commercial services which could not be continued under the 40 percent gasoline ration "stretch-out."

It is expected that only a limited number of commercial motor vehicle operators in the East will be able to qualify under the WPB-ODT plan for additional gasoline. Moreover, the ODT said, very few of those who do qualify will have the full 40 percent cut restored.

Cut Will Probably Continue

Only services vital to the war effort and the public welfare can be fully maintained during the gasoline crisis, the ODT emphasized. Except for those operators entitled to supplemental gasoline rations under the priority system, the 40 percent mileage cut probably will be continued for the rest of the year in the shortage area.

If it becomes necessary to extend the cut into the remainder of the year, gasoline allotments to commercial motor vehicle operators will be reduced automatically as the ration coupons for each calendar quarter are prepared.

Proportionate adjustments will be made in the subsequent allotments of operators who qualify for additional rations during the current quarter.

In order to obtain a supplemental allotment, an operator must be:

1. A property carrier hauling supplies for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or Lend-Lease for export.

2. A passenger carrier rendering vital public transportation service.

3. A property carrier serving the basic operations of an essential industry as defined by WPB.

4. A passenger or property carrier who can prove that services necessary to the war effort of the essential civilian economy would be unduly restricted without additional gasoline.

Processed Foods Point Changes Affect Only Vegetable Juices

Point Values for Preferred Cuts Of Beef Increased by OPA

Four significant changes in the food rationing program were announced by the Office of Price Administration during the past week.

1. For the first time since processed foods rationing began, point changes effective June 6 were confined to a single food classification, vegetable juices. The point value of tomato juice and of all vegetable juice combinations containing 70 percent or more of tomato juice were reduced from four points per pound to two points.

2. Beginning Sunday the preferred cuts of beef—such as steaks and roasts—cost the housewife substantially more red stamps, with fewer points required for numerous items of lamb, veal, and variety meats. Red point values of some of the more popular kosher beef items were increased at the same time.

3. Industrial container sizes of frozen fruits and vegetables—over 10 pounds—which have been ration free until now were brought under control of the processed foods rationing program.

4. Evaporated and condensed milk were added to the list of rationed foods.

Beef Point Values Up

The increases in the point values for beef, ranging from one to three points per pound, reflect continued large consumer demand for these items in the face of lower production.

Consumers who purchase more of the lamb, pork, and veal, and variety meats, some of which have been reduced in point value, will be able to maintain their weekly meat consumption at present levels. However, those who continue to use most of their red stamps for beef will find that they are eating less meat, it was said.

In the canned fish category four types are dropped from the table. Point values, except for oysters, are raised one point per pound for fish products remaining under rationing.

Pork is now coming to market in relatively greater quantities than beef. As a result, most pork cuts remain unchanged in point value, and will represent better point buys for some weeks to come.

The kosher meat point value changes correspond with the revisions effective on June 6 in other stores. Like the revisions on the general list, the kosher list changes reflect the fact that demand for some beef cuts exceeds the supply. Steak and beef roast values were increased to 11 points per pound. Bone-in chuck roast or steak was increased one point per pound, to 8 points.

Bulk Size Containers

Rationing of bulk size containers of frozen fruits and vegetables also was effective on June 6. Ranging in capacity from over 10 pounds to about 500 pounds, the large containers are used by "industrial users" in the manufacture of confections, preserves, baked goods, flavoring extracts, ice cream and other products, and on a more limited scale, by large hotels, restaurants and similar "Institutional users."

By placing bulk sizes under ration control, OPA is moving to protect industrial user supplies against diversion into other channels. A tendency in that direction has been in evidence recently. Former users of small container sizes have been buying the large unrationed sizes, thereby disrupting the normal trade pattern of frozen foods distribution.

In addition, Government estimates agree that the civilian supply of frozen foods will be materially reduced this year, thereby strengthening the Government's conviction that rationing of bulk containers as well as of small containers is necessary to insure fair sharing of the available supply among civilians.

Condensed Milk Rationed

The order to ration evaporated and condensed milk, which became effective at 12:01 a. m. Wednesday, was issued at the request of the War Food Administrator. The ration value is set at one point—in red stamp—per pound.

Consumers will use their red stamps in War Ration Book Two for buying canned milk. Since rationing is intended to reduce all nonessential consumption of canned milk in order to conserve limited supplies for infant feeding and for those who require it in special diets, as well as for persons unable to obtain adequate supplies of fresh milk, no additional points will be made available to consumers for canned milk purchases.

The trade will handle canned milk as part of the meats and fats rationing program, and, beginning June 2, will collect and give up points for all sales and purchases of evaporated and condensed milk—except that milk in transit on June 1 to persons other than consumers may be acquired by them point free.

Heavy demand for manufactured dairy products to meet military requirements, OPA said, has created shortages in milk supplies for civilian use.

"Write, five children and ten women over 80 were buried under debris, but no material damage was done."

—*Mats available.*

War Agriculture . . .

Credit Resources Ready to Aid Farm Families of Flood Areas

Ickes Acts to Increase Gasoline Supplies Available to Midwestern Farmers

Credit resources are being mobilized as one step in a program for aiding farm families in the midwestern flood area and to bring flooded and washed cropland back into wartime food production.

A grant fund totaling $235,000 has been set up by the Farm Security Administration to provide emergency food, shelter, and medical attention for homeless farm families. FSA county supervisors are authorized to make small grants, usually $30 or less, to distressed families for emergency needs. When families can return to their farms, FSA loans will be made to those without other credit sources to put in new crops. About $780,000 has been made available for such loans.

Loans Made by RACC

Advances for necessary funds to replant crops are being made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation through the county U. S. Department of Agriculture War Boards. The credit facilities of the local production credit associations and the emergency crop and feed loan section of the Farm Credit Administration also are available.

Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes has announced action to make increased quantities of gasoline available to Midwestern farmers.

Refiners in the Midwestern States west of the Missis ippi River have been authorized to increase their yields of motor gasoline temporarily to 90 percent of the corresponding figure for the last half of 1941, as compared with the 85 percent maximum ordered on May 8. None of this additional gasoline will be available for shipment to the East Coast.

REA Loans Announced

The Department of Agriculture has announced allocations of $1,790,000 of Rural Electrification loan funds to 26 systems in 18 States.

The funds borrowed by the systems under these allocations will be used to finance facilities already completed in accordance with War Production Board regulations, to acquire existing properties which will facilitate electrification of additional farms in the post-war period, and for immediate extension of service to more than 1,000 farms qualifying under present WPB regulations permitting connections to farms producing livestock, dairy and poultry products.

This brings the total of REA allotments to $464,235,465.66, of which $5,514,550 represents operations during the current fiscal year.

Dried Skim Milk Allocated

With requirements for dried skim milk during the next year far exceeding expected production, the War Food Administration has acted to allocate supplies of the product among military, civilian, and Allied claimants.

Pointing out that dried skim milk is an especially valuable war export food because it is nutritionally rich and requires relatively little shipping space, officials explained that Government requirements alone for dried skim milk are greater than the expected production. In allocating the supply, only the most essential military requirements will be met. Supplies for both civilian and lend-lease uses will be considerably smaller than the quantities needed for those uses.

Corn Prices

Acting at the request of the War Food Administration and the various "futures" exchanges trading in corn, the Office of Price Administration has revised its regulation controlling the price of corn by allowing those who are "long" on future contracts to exchange the future for cash corn at the track price. This action will make no change in the maximum price at which corn enters the ordinary channels of trade.

To correct an abnormal movement of corn resulting from sales on a delivered basis at certain destination points, a new provision specifies that maximum prices at any point shall not be higher than the combination of the maximum price at the point of origin plus the lowest transportation charge from that point to the destination. Another change passes on to buyers at points for which specific prices are set the recent reduction in railroad freight rates.

WPB Approves More Pressure Cookers

125,000 Units Authorized For Home Canning Needs

Production of another 125,000 pressure cookers suitable for home canning has been authorized by the War Production Board, making the total production for 1943 greater than that of any previous year. At the same time the Office of Price Administration announced price ceilings for three types of cookers and the rationing procedure developed by the Department of Agriculture to be followed by those desirous of obtaining such utensils for home canning purposes.

The projected production of 125,000 cookers is in addition to the 150,000, production of which was begun 2 months ago following about 3 months of completely curtailed production. On the basis of reports from manufacturers, approximately 31,000 of the 150,000 will be distributed to retailers by June 1. With additional manufacturing capacity coming into operation, it is expected that production next month will be about 55,000 and in July, about 60,000. Thus, by August 1, a total of 145,000 will be ready. The remainder and the additional 125,000, it is proposed, should be completed before the fall canning seasons. Of the total 275,000, about 20,000 will be of 14-quart capacity; the others of the 7-quart size.

Previous Models Adapted

These canners, with enamel-covered steel bottoms and tin-plated steel covers, and holding 7 glass quart jars, are a modification of previous models using a limited amount of critical materials. By subjecting the contents to the high temperatures made possible through the use of steam pressure, the home canners kill any spoilage organisms that may be in the food being canned. They are recommended by the Department of Agriculture for such vegetables as beans, peas, corn, spinach, other greens, asparagus, and meats.

A tag must be attached by the manufacturer to each canner giving the manufacturer's name and address and retail selling price. Purchasers for resale must also be notified by manufacturers, at or prior to first invoice, of the maximum prices for resale. All canners must carry a 90-day guaranty. For any canners not carrying this guaranty, application must be made to OPA for a specific maximum price.

War Prices . . .

OPA Amends Mark-up Regulations For Groceries, Other Foods

Farm Butter Brought Under Price Control Already Established for Creamery Butter

Acting to clear up misunderstandings in price policy, the Office of Price Administration amended its fixed mark-up regulations covering sales of groceries and perishable foods to make plain that prices figured under these regulations do not override community-wide dollars-and-cents ceiling prices where these are established but that the community prices can, if so stated, override prices fixed under the regulation.

In another clarifying order, OPA brought farm butter under control of the maximum prices already established for creamery butter. The action was necessary because there has been some confusion as to whether farm butter was included in the same specific pricing category that creamery butter was or whether it was covered by a regulation freezing individual prices. Another source of confusion has been the fact that under existing regulations there has been some ambiguity whether a branch warehouse or branch sales agency of a creamery located in the same town as that creamery and selling to retailers or similar purchasers in that town without making delivery could secure a primary distributor's mark-up.

This is clarified in the same order which makes it plain that such a branch warehouse is not a primary distributor and, therefore, not entitled to a primary distributor's mark-up.

Restaurant Price Ceilings

In spite of difficulties of supply and labor, leading restaurant operators are anxious to cooperate with OPA in checking any inflationary spiral and have drawn up suggestions on the restaurant price ceiling program which will be submitted to the regional OPA offices administering these ceilings.

These suggestions were submitted at the first meeting of the Restaurant Industry Advisory Committee, comprised of prominent restaurant operators who have agreed to serve in aiding OPA prevent restaurant prices from attaining inflationary levels.

All eating and drinking establishments were required to file their menus or price lists as of April 4 to 10, 1943, with their War Price and Rationing Boards, and reports to the national office indicate that there has been a very good response to this order.

Many restaurant associations have passed resolutions pledging their members not to exceed April 4–11 base period prices in areas where orders have not been issued freezing prices at levels in effect during that period, OPA said.

Liquor Price Evasions

To curtail a trend toward price policy evasions in the retail liquor field, OPA has called upon all owners of brands of domestic distilled spirits to file with it within 30 days price information on all their brands which were on the market in March 1942 or have been put on the market since then.

In the case of the latter, the owners of brands must furnish OPA with data illustrating the method by which they established their maximum prices.

Maximum prices for domestic liquor brands on the market in March 1942 were established, under the General Maximum Price Regulation, as the highest price of that month. Brands coming on the market after March 1942 were priced by the "most closely similar product" formula of OPA.

The absence of clearly defined quality standards in the domestic distilled spirits industry, together with the almost infinite number of possible combinations of proofs, ages, and brands—and an increased consumer demand—have all combined to tempt sellers in the industry to apply the "most closely similar product" formula in ways that represent thinly veiled evasions, if not outright violations.

The data gathered on the prevailing maximum prices at the distiller level—and on changes in formula and price which have occurred in brands which were on the market in March 1942—will be used in steps which OPA plans to take to hold maximum prices for liquor in line with those established then.

Agency Cites Decrees Enforcing Prices

96 Percent of Court Decisions Favorable to OPA

Proof that substantial progress is being made in the enforcement of price regulations and the stamping out of black markets was offered by the Office of Price Administration as it reported that 96 percent of the decisions handed down in court actions on price and rationing violations in the first four months of the year were favorable to OPA.

During this period, the courts handed down decisions in 1,495 civil and criminal cases involving 1,676 defendants.

Of the total, 1,437 cases involving 1,613 defendants were decided in favor of OPA.

Only 58 cases involving 63 defendants, or less than 4 percent of the total, were dismissed.

Convictions Obtained

Out of a total of 512 criminal prosecutions instituted against price regulation violators, and involving 548 defendants, convictions were obtained in 478 cases involving 513 defendants, or slightly over 93 percent of the aggregate.

Altogether, in the 4 months period, the courts handed out prison sentences in 85 cases involving 90 defendants, suspended prison sentences in 80 cases involving 88 individuals, and levied fines in 227 cases involving 247 defendants. On April 30, 1943, guilty or nolo contendere pleas had been entered in 86 cases involving 88 individuals, and defendants were awaiting sentencing.

Criminal charges were dismissed in only 34 cases involving 35 defendants, or less than 7 percent.

Black Markets Reduced

In 35 treble-damage suits involving 35 defendants, all 35 were won by OPA. Damages in one case were $410,219, and in another they totaled $208,072. (Early in May 1943 OPA lost its first treble-damage suit.)

"These figures show that substantial progress is being made in the enforcement of price regulations," OPA said. "The black market in meat has been very materially reduced, as has also the black market in tires and gasoline. Compliance with the rent regulations is, on the whole, good. Noncompliance is most serious at present in poultry, potatoes and fresh vegetables.

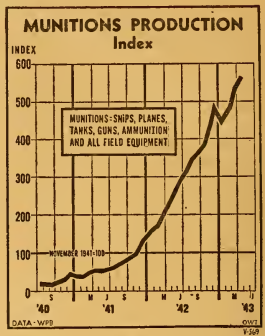
WAR FACTS

MISCELLANEOUS DATA

INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

Month	Munitions production [1]	War construction [2]	Total war output [3]
November 1941	100	100	100
Average first quarter, 1942	178	115	149
April	233	162	201
May	265	187	228
June	293	220	250
July	321	259	279
August	350	277	300
September	365	272	310
October	386	248	316
November	436	232	338
December	496	199	362
January 1943	457	190	343
February	482	182	355
March	r 530	p 175	p 380
April	p 567	e 178	p 402

[1] Munitions production represented by the index includes planes, ships, tanks, guns, ammunition, and all campaign equipment produced during the month. Fixed dollar values are assigned to items to adjust for the differences in sizes and costs.
[2] This series has been revised to include Government-financed war construction in the United States only.
[3] Total war output represented by the index includes war construction in the United States and all current war production of goods and services for expenditure from Government funds. The index has been slightly revised as a result of the change in the war construction series.
p Preliminary. r Revised. e Estimated.



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts.

MERCHANT VESSELS DELIVERED

	May 1943	April 1943	Cumulative June 1942–May 1943 [1]
Number of ships	167	149	1,211
Tonnage (deadweight tons)	1,772,000	1,595,000	13,244,000

[1] In addition, the Maritime Commission delivered during the period 78 special type vessels with a total deadweight tonnage of 198,000 tons.

INCOME PAYMENTS

	Annual Rate in Billions of Dollars			
	April 1943	March 1943	April 1942	April 1941
Total income payments [1]	$139.0	r $137.6	$109.7	$86.1
Nonagricultural income	121.3	r 119.5	98.4	78.8
Agricultural income [2]	17.7	r 18.1	11.3	7.3

[1] Total income payments include salaries, wages, dividends, interest, entrepreneurial income, net rents, royalties, and relief and insurance payments. The rate is adjusted for seasonal variation.
[2] Includes net income of farm operators, wages of farm labor, and interest and net rents on agricultural property.
r Revised. Source: Department of Commerce.

LABOR FORCE—EMPLOYED—UNEMPLOYED

	May 1943	April 1943	May 1942	May 1941
	(Millions of persons)			
Labor force [1]	53.0	52.1	54.2	54.2
Male	36.7	36.6	40.0	40.9
Female	16.3	15.6	14.2	13.3
Employed	52.1	51.2	51.6	48.5
Male	36.2	36.0	38.4	37.0
Female	15.9	15.2	13.2	11.5
Unemployed	0.9	0.9	2.6	5.7
Male	0.5	0.5	1.6	3.9
Female	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.8

[1] Excludes institutional population and estimated number of persons in the Armed Forces. Source: Census Bureau.

War Facts are assembled by Program and Production Branch, Division of Information, WPB.

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative From June 1940

	April 30, 1943	Mar. 31, 1943
	(Billions of dollars)	
War program	p $246.1	$246.1
Commitments	(1)	e 204.1
Expenditures	94.9	87.7

War Expenditures—Monthly and Daily

	April 1943	Mar. 1943
	(Millions of dollars)	
Expenditures	$7,290	$7,112
Number of days	26	27
Daily rate	280.4	263.4

LABOR DISPUTES

	March 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries	230,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	3/100 of 1%

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

	Percentage of increase April 1942 to April 1943
Combined index	7.8
Selected components:	
Food	17.6
Clothing	1.0
Rent	-1.1
House furnishings	2.2

[1] Not available. p Preliminary. e Estimated.

For additional information on Program—Commitments—Expenditures, and Labor Disputes, see VICTORY BULLETIN, May 26, 1943, p. 560; for War Expenditures, see issue of May 19, 1943, p. 536; for Cost of Living, see issue of June 2, 1943, p. 588.

Appointments, Resignations

WAR MEAT BOARD MEMBERS NAMED

Chairman of the new War Meat Board, the Government and industry group which is to facilitate the operation of the Nation's wartime meat programs, is *Harry E. Reed,* chief of the FDA Livestock and Meat Branch. *W. O. Fraser,* assistant chief of the same branch, will be vice chairman of the Board. Other Government members are *Col. Paul B. Logan,* Subsistence Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General, representing the armed forces; *John J. Madigan,* who will represent the OPA in meat rationing; and *Wells E. Hunt,* representing OPA in meat pricing. Seven industry members were also appointed to the Board.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown named two OPA officials as temporary successors to Deputy Administrator *J. Kenneth Galbraith* who resigned last week. *A. C. Hoffman,* formerly director of the OPA Food Price Division, will have charge of food price control. *Donald Wallace,* who was director of the Industrial Manufacturing Price Division, will be in charge of the remaining price activities.

Ellsworth E. Clark, who has been OPA's acting assistant general counsel for rationing, was named assistant general counsel in charge of the Rationing Legal Division. *Jean F. Carroll,* branch manager of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Co., will be assistant director of the Food Rationing Division.

Food Production Administration officers received the following assignments last week: *J. B. Hutson,* associate administrator of WFA, will also be director of the Food Production Administration; *Fred Wallace,* formerly chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, was named special assistant on farm labor matters; *Norris E. Dodd* becomes chief of AAA, with *G. F. Geissler* replacing Mr. Dodd in his former post as director of AAA's Western Division; *Lerey K. Smith,* formerly manager of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, will be director of AAA's North Central Division, with *J. Carl Wright* becoming acting manager of FCIC.

Named to the WPB Facilities Bureau were: *F. J. C. Dresser,* director of the Projects Division; *J. B. Campbell,* director of the Production Resources Division; and *W. E. Mullestein,* director of the Progress and Scheduling Division.

William K. Frank, formerly director of WPB's General Industrial Equipment Division, will succeed *Harry Rapelye* as director of the Equipment Bureau. *Mr. Rapelye* has resigned to return to his post with the Continental Can Company. *John S. Chafee* will be director of the Tools Division, succeeding *George H. Johnson,* resigned.

The director of the WPB *Industry Advisory Committees* announced the formation of the following committees last week: Cotton Textile Merchants; Crown Manufacturers; Electroplating and Anodizing Equipment Manufacturers; Canvas Products Manufacturers. A listing of the members of these committees will be found in press release WPB–3717, which may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. Also obtainable at the Information Center is press release OPA–T–980, listing the members of the new OPA Tool Steel Advisory Committee.

WEEKS APPOINTED AID TO SINCLAIR

Mr. Hugh Weeks, who has been Director General of Statistics and Programs in the British Ministry of Supply, has been appointed by the Ministry of Production to take charge, under Sir Robert Sinclair, K. B. E., of the Programs and Planning Division of the Ministry of Production, the Ministry of Information has announced in London.

Consequent upon the retirement of Sir Walter Layton, C. H., C. B. E., from the post of Chief Advisor on Programs and Planning and Head of the Joint War Production Staff, Sir Robert Sinclair will succeed him and, at the same time, will become the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Production. Sir Henry Self, K. C. M. G., K. B. E., C. B., who has been Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Production, succeeds Sir Robert Sinclair in Washington.

Mr. Weeks, who is 39, came to Washington in Prime Minister Churchill's party in December 1941, as head of the Supply Staff attached to Lord Beaverbrook. Again in June 1942, Mr. Weeks visited Washington, with the Lyttelton Mission, as a member of the Ministry of Supply. In August of last year he returned to Washington to assist Sir Robert Sinclair on the Combined Production and Resources Board, and went back to England at the end of last year to work for the Ministries of Production and Supply. Henceforth, Mr. Weeks will work only for the Ministry of Production.

Civil Service Jobs

Apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for positions listed below.

Obtain information and application forms at first- or second-class post offices, or from the Commission's Washington or regional offices. No written tests are required unless a statement to the contrary appears. *Salaries quoted are annual and include overtime compensation allowed for the present 48-hour workweek.*

Persons using their highest skills in war work should not apply. Appointments to Federal positions are made in accordance with War Manpower policies, regulations, and practices.

Urgently Needed

STATISTICIANS, $3,163 to $7,128. Needed for service mainly in Washington, D. C., to a limited extent in other cities of the United States, to some extent in foreign countries: Persons who have had at least 5 years' experience, college training, or a combination of the two, in statistics or statistical analysis. *See:* Announcement 284.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, $1,752. Needed: Persons equipped to pass the U. S. Civil Service test; experience not required. *See:* Commission's Local Secretary, in first- or second-class post offices.

TRAINEE, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL AID, $1,752. Needed by Federal laboratories in Washington, D. C.: Applicants who have successfully completed at least 1 unit of high school physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, or general science. A written test is required. *See:* Announcement 294.

AGRICULTURAL AIDS, $1,970 to $2,433. Needed: Men and women with from 2 to 4 years of technical agricultural experience, or college education in agricultural or closely related subjects. Laboratory and field jobs are available. *See:* Announcement 300.

RATE CLERKS, $2,798 and $3,163. Needed: Persons qualified to compute freight rates or passenger fares or to audit for payment freight or passenger transportation accounts of rail, steamship, highway, or airline carriers. *See:* Announcement 252.

ALPHABETIC CARD-PUNCH OPERATORS, $1,560. Needed: Operators who have had 2 full months of paid experience or a systematic training course which included at least 60 hours of actual machine operation. *See:* Announcement 86.

WPB Orders and Forms . . .

Issued to June 7. Compiled especially for VICTORY BULLETIN by Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board. Direct inquiries to E. Hamilton Campbell: Chief, Publications Section, 2204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone, REpublic 7500, Extension 3946.

Order No.	Modification	Issued	Title	Related Forms	Federal Register Citation	Division	Administrator—REpublic 7500—
L-28	Amended	6- 3-43	Incandescent, fluorescent, other electric discharge lamps.	880	8 FR 7441	Consumers' Durable Goods	R. Beatty 5873
L-28-a	Amendment 2	6- 2-43	Incandescent lamps, etc.		8 FR 7374	Consumers' Durable Goods	R. Beatty 5873
L-37	Revocation	6- 1-43	Musical instruments		8 FR 7313	Consumers' Durable Goods	H. L. Gillogly 5851
L-37-a	Amended	6- 1-43	Musical instruments	600, 655	8 FR 7313	Consumers' Durable Goods	H. L. Gillogly 5851
L-40	Amended	6- 2-43	Vitamin A		8 FR 7374	Chemicals	J. T. Batson 5092
L-89	Amended	6- 2-43	Elevators		8 FR 7376	General Industrial Equipment	L. T. Cramer 3077
L-98	Amended	6- 1-43	Domestic Sewing machines	556		Consumers' Durable Goods	F. M. Mitchell 3364
L-178	Amended	6- 1-43	Film		8 FR 7317	Consumers' Durable Goods	H. C. Hopper 3639
L-182	Amended	6- 5-43	Commercial cooking, plate warming equipment			Plumbing and Heating	H. J. Holbrook 73841
L-192	Amended	6- 1-43	Construction machinery and equipment		8 FR 7314	Construction Machinery	R. A. Crothers 73107
L-216	Schedule IV	6- 3-43	Rotary files and burs		8 FR 7444	Tools	F. H. Zulauf 74837
L-223	Amended	6- 4-43	Hard-facing materials	734, 735		Steel	J. P. Larkin 3591
L-224	Amended	6- 2-43	Clothing for men and boys		8 FR 7377	Textile, Clothing, and Leather	M. J. Baum 3809
L-260	Amended	1- 7-43	Furniture			Consumers' Durable Goods	G. N. Chandler 71247
L-263	Amended	1- 7-43	Matches			Chemicals	N. Boutin 73281
L-264	Amended	6- 5-43	Rectifier tubes	880	8 FR 7446	Consumers' Durable Goods	R. Beatty 5873
L-265	Amended	6- 5-43	Electronic equipment			Radio and Radar	F. H. McIntosh 2686
M-11	Amended	6- 7-43	Zinc			Zinc	M. L. Trilsch 2734
M-15-b	Amendment 13	6- 4-43	Rubber and Balata			Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins 6104
M-54	Amended	6- 7-43	Molasses			Chemicals	H. W. Naisanwald 72041
M-87	Revocation	6- 7-43	O. D. Wool clips, rags, wastes			Textiles, Clothing, and Leather	K. W. Marriner 3625
M-96	Amended	6- 2-43	Azur		8 FR 7375	Chemicals	T. Currens 73425
M-171	Amended	6- 7-43	Chlorate Chemicals	602		Chemicals	N. Boutin 73281
M-189	Revocation	6- 7-43	Chlorinated Paraffin			Chemicals	H. J. Lucey 3674
M-261	Amended	6- 7-43	Strapping for shipping containers			Containers	W. J. Herald 76824
M-273	Amended	6- 7-43	Cattlehide leather, cattlehide leather products			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	R. P. Butler 3095
M-288	Amended	6- 2-43	Malted grains and malt syrups			Beverages and Tobacco	J. E. O'Neill 71656
M-328		6- 1-43	Chemicals		600, 602	Chemicals	R. G. Ruark 72735
M-328		6- 1-43	Provisions applicable to textiles, clothing, leather,		8 FR 7321	Textile, Clothing, and Leather	S. A. Palmer 3628
M-330		6- 1-43	Farm supplies	IX	8 FR 7312	War Food Administration	
P-115	Amended	6- 3-43	Plants canning or processing fruits, vegetables	285	8 FR 7443	War Food Administration	W. J. Wear {RE 4142 Ex 5862}
P-118	Amended	6- 3-43	Plants processing dairy products or eggs	414	8 FR 7443	War Food Administration	W. J. Parsons {RE 4142 Ex 4179}
U-1	Amended	5-31-43	Electric, gas, water, and steam utilities-materials		8 FR 7251	War Utilities	P. B. Vaille 71716
U-3	Interpre. 1	6- 3-43	Communications		8 FR 7447	War Utilities	L. B. Peebles 5638
U-4	Interpre. 1	6- 3-43	Communications		8 FR 7447	War Utilities	L. H. Peebles 5638

Form No.	Previous Form No.	Issued	Title	Related Order	Division
WPB-478	PD-9C	5-18-43	Tungsten: Application for allocation for metallic and nonmetallic uses	M-29	Steel.
WPB-576	PD-285	6- 1-43	Application for authority to apply rating to plants canning fruits, vegetables or fish	P-116	War Food Administration.
WPB-748	PD-414	6- 1-43	Dairy products plants: Application for authority to apply rating of AA-3 for replacements.	P-118	War Food Administration.
WPB-765	PD-360	5-17-43	Molybdenum: Application and allocation	M-110	Steel.
★WPB-800		5-25-43	Manufacturer's plant report of production, capacity and stocks of medicinals		Chemicals.
WPB-803	PF-405	5-12-43	Duck and goose feathers and down: Monthly report	M-102	Textile, Clothing and Leather.
★WPB-840	PD-440	5-25-43	High speed and tool steel: Producer's report	M-21-b	Steel.
WPB-1212	PD-542	5-25-43	Metal mines: Application for serial number	P-56	Mining Equipment.
WPB-1261	PD-6-D	5-28-43	Tungsten: Report of consumption and request for allocation	M-29	Steel.
★WPB-1682	PD-674	5-28-43	Application for authorization to receive delivery of electrical indicating instruments	L-203	Radio and Radar.
★WPB-1685	PD-676	5-27-43	Electrical indicating instruments: Supplier's monthly operations report	L-203	Radio and Radar.
★WPB-1724	PD-693	5-25-43	Wool, mohair and common goat hair: Importer qualifying statement 10-1-43 to 9-30-42	M-63	Textile, Clothing and Leather.
★WPB-1837	PD-734	5-25-43	Producer's monthly report on production of hard-facing materials	L-223	Steel.
★WPB-1838	PD-748	5-29-43	Producer's semimonthly progress report on tin mill products	M-148	Steel.
WPB-2148	PD-727	5-25-43	Plumbing fixtures: Manufacturer's monthly report on production, shipments and inventory.	L-42	Plumbing and Heating.
WPB-2230	PDL-2009	5-25-43	Letter to fabricators of synthetic rubber	M-13, 46	Rubber Director.
★WPB-2232.1	PD-774.42	5-31-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-2232 for dental units and dental chairs	L-249	Safety, Technical Equipment.
★WPB-2278	PD-776	5-31-43	Bismuth: Application for authorization to accept delivery and/or to use	M-276	Tin and Lead.
WPB-2305		5-26-43	Rail steel mill report on operations		Steel.
★WPB-2345	PD-812	5-24-43	Quarterly report of core drills registered	P-56	Mining Equipment.
★WPB-2406	PD-815	5-28-43	Mining equipment: Manufacturer's report on production and delivery schedules	L-269	Mining Equipment.
★WPB-2446	PD-810	5-18-43	Report of consumption and production of molybdenum wire, rod, and sheet	M-110	Steel.
WPB-2457.12	PD-901.12	5-24-43	Instructions on WPB-2457, for conveying machinery and/or mechanical power transmission equipment.	M-293	General Industrial Equipment.
★WPB-2457.45	PD-901.45	5-28-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-2457 wrenches and pliers, side cutting	M-293	Tools.
★WPB-2484.19	PD-902.19	5-28-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-2484 for electrical connectors	M-293	Building Materials.
WPB-2484.21		5-24-43	Instructions on WPB-2484 for flexible couplings	M-293	General Industrial Equipment.
★WPB-2491	PD-519	5-24-43	Containerboard: Mill's report of reserve production of containerboard	M-290	Containers.
★WPB-2492	PD-820	5-26-43	Containerboard: Containerboard manufacturer's application for allocation	M-290	Containers.
★WPB-2493	PD-821	5-26-43	Containerboard: Container manufacturer's application for allocation	M-290	Containers.
WPB-2576		5-20-43	Jute covering for cotton bales: Total jute covering for cotton bales available for 1943	M-70	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.
WPB-2577		5-20-43	Scrap jute for products other than cotton bale covering	M-70	Textile, Clothing, and Leather.
★WPB-2585-1		6- 1-43	Instructions covering application of attached authorization	P-142	Transportation Equipment.
WPB-2632		5-18-43	Small arms: Belt link, cartridge case and cartridge clip steel		Steel.
WPB-2640		5-12-43	Survey of equipment used in the preparation of wool		Textile, Clothing, and Leather.
★WPB-2717	UF-31	5-18-43	Power plant construction report (4 pages)		War Utilities.
★WPB-2719.2	PD-880.2	5-31-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-2719 for rectifier tubes	L-264	Consumers' Durable Goods.
★WPB-2719.3	PD-880.3	5-31-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-2719 for incandescent, fluorescent, electric discharge lamps.	L-28	Consumers' Durable Goods.
★WPB-2730		5-27-43	Classification by model (or type) of instruments reported on WPB-1685	L-203	Radio and Radar.
★WPB-2757	PD-889	5-17-43	Permission to sell steel reported to WPB, c/o Steel Recovery Corporation		Steel Recovery Corporation.
WPB-2758		5-25-43	Non-metallic mines: Application for mine serial number	P-56	Mining Equipment.
WPB-2760		5-17-43	Corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers		Containers.
★WPB-2768		5-20-43	Letter to all manufacturers of construction machinery		Construction Machinery.
WPB-2772		5-28-43	Citric acid: Receipts and consumption by uses	M-321	Chemicals.
WPB-2774	UF-30	5-21-43	Application for authority to begin utility construction	U-1	War Utilities.
WPB-2775		5-19-43	Fine wire consumers' past and estimated future requirements		Radio and Radar.
WPB-2776		5-19-43	Fine wire manufacturers' detailed schedule of shipments		Radio and Radar.
WPB-2777		5-19-43	Fine wire consumers' requested and required delivery schedule		Radio and Radar.
WPB-2778		5-19-43	Fine wire consumers' inventory and line resistance wire		Radio and Radar.
WPB-2781	PD-886	5-21-43	Abrasive grain: Application for authority to accept delivery	M-319	Tools.
WPB-2784		5-26-43	Coal mines: Application for mine serial number	P-56	Mining Equipment.
★WPB-2796		5-28-43	Office machinery: Application to purchase or rent, or export	L-34-c	Service Equipment.

★Indicates restricted form, not stocked in field offices.

REVIEW OF COAL CASE SHOWS MAIN ISSUES

(Continued from page 596)

ready rendered a decision in the case, basing this charge on the Board's statement that it would follow the terms of the act of Congress and the President's hold-the-line order.

In the meantime, strikes broke out in ever-increasing numbers. The WLB wired the union to return to work, but its telegrams were ignored. The Board then referred the matter to the President, saying that the defiant attitude of the union left it no other course. The Board pointed out that its panel stood ready to proceed with the case.

The President, on April 29, sent a telegram to Mr. Lewis stating that if work in the mines was not resumed by 10 a. m. Saturday, May 1, he would use all of his power as President and Commander-in-Chief to protect the national interest and to prevent further interference with the successful prosecution of the war.

The President appealed to the miners to return to work and at the same time ordered OPA to investigate the miners' charges of violations of food price regulations.

After midnight Friday, April 30, the miners went on strike throughout the Nation.

Government Takes Over Mines

When the deadline of 10 a. m., Saturday, passed with no change in the situation, the President authorized Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes to take over mines where work stoppages had occurred or were threatened, and to operate them in behalf of the United States.

On Monday, May 3, 30 to 40 percent of the striking mine workers were back at work following a radio appeal to them by the President Sunday night. He reiterated that final determination of wage issues would be made by the WLB. Twenty minutes before the President's talk, Lewis had announced the miners had agreed to return to work Tuesday for 15 days.

By Tuesday, coal production was practically normal.

On Thursday morning, May 6, the WLB resumed its hearing on the merits of the coal dispute. Again the mine workers failed to send representatives. To protect the miners despite their lack of representation, the panel opened the hearings to the press and designated Nathan P. Feinsinger, associate WLB counsel, to read into the record the miners' own arguments from the transcript of the New York negotiations.

It was as a result of these hearings that the Board arrived at its order of May 25.

Second Strike Called

On May 17, John L. Lewis, in a telegram to Secretary Ickes, announced that the miners would continue working until May 31, and asked Ickes to institute immediately collective bargaining conferences.

In his reply, Ickes said he did not have the power to negotiate a contract with the union or to institute negotiations between the operators and the UMW. He pointed out that any contract negotiated would have to be approved by the WLB.

The miners and the operators held several meetings.

On May 25, the WLB made public its findings in the case.

Ruling of May 25

The WLB refused the miners wage increases on grounds that they have already received all increases allowable under the "Little Steel" formula. The Board did, however, increase the miners' annual vacation pay from $20 to $50 in accordance with its well-established policy of granting reasonable paid vacations. It also said that the mine operators, rather than the workers, should pay for safety equipment such as electric light and cap rentals.

The WLB said that the miners had a high hourly wage—$1.06—but that their weekly and annual earnings were low because they work only a 7-hour day. The adoption of a 6-day workweek throughout the industry would serve to increase the miners' weekly pay, the Board pointed out. At the same time, it refused the union's request for payment of double time for Sunday work and for the exclusive use of union-made dynamite.

Two Issues Referred

It referred to further negotiations two of the main issues—reclassification of certain miners' wage rates and the demand for portal-to-portal pay. It then gave the miners and operators until June 9 to negotiate an agreement on portal-to-portal pay, and indicated it would approve any "reasonable sum" agreed upon. This deadline may be extended.

The miners and the operators opened negotiations immediately on the portal-to-portal issue.

On May 31, Ickes urged both Lewis and Ezra Horn, chairman of the Appalachian Joint Conference (operators) to compose their differences. This was not accomplished. At midnight, when the May 31 deadline passed with no agreement on portal-to-portal pay, a second strike began.

WLB Stops Negotiations

On Tuesday, June 1, Ickes ordered Lewis to end the strike which he called a strike against the Government. He also criticized a few operators who, he said, had "deliberately opposed any compromises."

On Wednesday, June 2, the WLB ordered negotiations discontinued until the miners returned to work. It called the walkout a violation of labor's no-strike pledge.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, warned that steel production would drop sharply within several days unless the supply of coal was maintained and that "a practical paralysis" of the war production program would follow any serious curtailment of coal supplies.

President Orders Work Resumed

On Thursday, June 3, the President reminded the miners that they were working now for the Government and ordered them to be back on their jobs by Monday, June 7. As soon as the miners were back at work, the President said, the disposition of the dispute would proceed under the jurisdiction of the WLB.

On Friday, June 4, Ickes sent another telegram to Lewis, stating this time that he "expected" Lewis to direct the miners to return to work by Monday in accordance with the President's statement. Lewis promptly announced he would recommend to the policy committee of the UMW that it order the men back to work. The committee accordingly ordered the men back to work, but in the telegrams to the miners set June 20 as the deadline by which an agreement in the dispute must be reached or the miners would walk out a third time.

The WLB on Saturday, June 5, announced that negotiations would be resumed as soon as the miners had returned to work. With the miners back at work, the Board is now awaiting the outcome of the negotiations.

Official War Releases

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Saturday May 29, through Friday, June 4. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

War Manpower Commission

INDUSTRIAL DEFERMENTS TO DROP. PM-4395.

STEEL WORK WEEK MADE UNIFORM. PM-4396.

Solid Fuels Coordinator

ALL-RAIL COAL HAULS INCREASE. OWI-1920.

ICKES URGES COAL AGREEMENT. OWI-1938.

ICKES URGES MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK. OWI-1945.

COAL IN TRANSIT FROZEN to minimize effect of coal stoppage. OWI-1946.

COAL CONSUMPTION DECLINES. OWI-1934.

ICKES ORDERS MINING RESUMED. OWI-1968.

Department of Interior

MANY SEAFOODS NEGLECTED. OWI-1915.

FOURTH GENERATOR OPENS AT PARKER DAM. OWI-1924.

GASOLINE RELIEF obtained for Washington-Baltimore area. OWI-1925.

ALASKA GETS WINTER FOOD SUPPLY with FDA aid. OWI-1930.

NO GAS FOR SPORT FISHING. OWI-1954.

COAL ACT VIOLATORS PENALIZED. OWI-1962.

DESCRIPTION OF ATTU. OWI-1947.

Petroleum Administration

ICKES TALKS ON GASOLINE problem. OWI-1933.

BARGES MOVE GAS EAST. OWI-1935.

EAST'S GAS INVENTORIES CRITICALLY LOW. OWI-1944.

EXTRA GAS FOR MIDWEST FARMERS. OWI-1950.

AFRICA STILL NEEDS U. S. OIL. Victories do not free stocks for home consumption. OWI-1937.

GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION to be rearranged in five States. OWI-1932.

WPB APPROVES PIPELINE. OWI-1969.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY week ending May 29. OWI-1959.

Office of War Information

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such commodities as coffee, sugar, tea, cocoa, etc., for civilian consumption.

Denying reports that merchant vessels returning from foreign points proceed in ballast to U. S. ports when necessary civilian goods could be carried, Admiral Land said no vessel has been or will be handled in this way. While a ship may leave an area without cargo, often due to military orders, she has been routed to another area for cargo vital and immediately essential to our over-all needs. Military requirements for our own forces, or those of our Allies, come first.

Supports Lend-Lease Program

One of the prime functions of WSA has been support of the lend-lease program. That essential part of our war effort has grown in volume since its inception. A fair measurement of its accomplishment is shown in the lend-lease operations of American ships and shipyards for the year ending November 1942. During that period WSA repaired 1,482 and serviced 3,560 foreign United Nations flag ships in American repair yards. During the same time United States-controlled ships made 1,745 sailings with lend-lease cargoes for China, Britain, and Russia. Today, sailings are greatly increased and 1943 probably will double the 1942 volume.

Judicious allocation of tonnage is one of the prime considerations of WSA. How well it is done means much in our war effort. In February the record showed that 41 percent of our dry cargo tonnage had been allocated to Army operations, 13 percent to Navy, 30 percent to lend-lease, and 16 percent devoted mainly to maintaining our essential civilian economy and that of our territories and possessions and in service of our neighbors in South and Central America. In other words, 16 percent of the tonnage of this Nation was devoted to civilian use.

More Volunteers To Be Recruited For Dangerous Home Front Work

OCD Will Enlist Women as Fire Guards To Fight Incendiary Bomb Action

To insure adequate personnel for one of the most difficult and dangerous jobs on the home front, the Office of Civilian Defense will recruit women as regular members of the newly established Fire Guards and, at the same time, transfer volunteers from other protection services where a surplus now exists, Director of Civilian Defense Landis announced last week.

The primary duty of Fire Guards, Mr. Landis said, is to combat fires started by incendiary bombs and extinguish them before they assume threatening proportions. Although not equipped to fight large fires, Fire Guards will be of material assistance to regular fire departments and auxiliaries by taking care of small fires, so that organized fire companies and larger equipment can concentrate on major fires.

First in Action

"The Fire Guards would be the first in action in the battle against explosive incendiaries and flames," Director Landis explained. "And a bombing today would be far different and more destructive than in the early part of the war, in relation to the number of planes reaching their target. Bomb loads are heavier, often intended to 'saturate' an entire area with fire. Commonly mixed with heavy high explosive and a great number of small incendiary bombs are fire bombs with an attachment that may explode at any time up to several minutes after landing.

"The job of tackling these fires in the neighborhood, so as to reduce the number of calls on the Auxiliary Fire Forces, is a dangerous one," he said. "Some casualties, even among trained personnel, must be expected, but we know from British experience that the number of those injured and the seriousness of their wounds will be far less where trained rather than untrained workers are employed. The record in Britain, with the vastly greater efficiency of trained teams in reducing fire losses, makes clear the reason for the new Fire Guard organization.

"No fire department could possibly cope with all the fires which the enemy would cause when a hundred thousand fire bombs can be dropped in a single raid. According to a British account, Fire Guards did their job so well against 150 incipient fires in one small coastal town that major fires, requiring the large regular fire-fighting equipment, broke out in only two cases. That is the kind of fire defense we must have and will have."

Initial Organization

The Fire Guard unit will be organized as part of the Warden Service, Mr. Landis explained. The basic operating unit will be a Fire Guard squad, consisting of a leader and two to four assistants. Each squad will generally be responsible for safeguarding a city block or comparable area, usually backed by one or more mobile squads within each Warden Sector.

All of the Fire Guard Squads within an Air Raid Warden Sector will comprise a Fire Guard Sector Brigade, under the direction of a Fire Guard Brigade Leader. The Brigade Leader is responsible to and will serve under the Sector Air Raid Warden.

Initial organization of Fire Guards will take place only in cities in those areas where OCD pump tanks, or similar government fire-fighting equipment, have been issued, Director Landis said. Since Fire Guard service will require more physical activity than some of the protection services and will probably entail considerable danger, only those members of other units who meet rather exacting qualifications will be invited to transfer to the Fire Guards.

Basic Training Useful

"Basic training in other units of the Air Raid Warden Service is of great value in developing skilled Fire Guards," Director Landis said. "The first source of Fire Guards will be several hundred thousand experienced Fire Watchers, but in many communities there is an excess of Air Raid Wardens over the number OCD believes necessary if other protection services are adequately staffed and organized.

"We do not wish to weaken any of the units of the Citizens Defense Corps, for each of them exists for a special and necessary function in the whole defense operation, but we must make the best possible use of all our trained workers." By a process of selection in those communities where there is a surplus in the Warden Service, many who meet the qualifications for Fire Guards can be transferred.

Women in Britain

Women outnumber men in the British Fire Guard organization. The normal ratio is one man to two women in a British squad, but in many stores, three out of four Fire Guards are women.

"This is one of the most exacting volunteer jobs American women have been asked to assume," Mr. Landis said. "Women who are members of Fire Guard squads will be protecting their own homes, their own families and their own neighbors from fires caused by incendiary bombs. Women are already doing splendid work as Air Raid Wardens, and in other phases of Civilian Defense, and I know that they will be equally ready to assume this new and dangerous responsibility."

The Fire Guards will receive special training enabling them to deal effectively with new bombing tactics and resulting fires in target area cities and towns. A Fire Guard squad is a neighborhood team, made up of three or four men and women, each squad serving an area of about a city block. Their job will be to locate and extinguish incendiary bomb fires while they are small, thus releasing city fire equipment and personnel to fight blazes too large for pump tank or stirrup pump treatment. Each squad will be equipped with a pump tank, or similar equipment. They will locate fires, man the pump tanks and put out small fires. They will also be responsible for calling heavier equipment to the scene when necessary.

"Fire Guard duty is active duty, calling for cool heads, stamina, and good judgment," Director Landis said. "Through this network of volunteers trained to fight fires before they gain headway, many disastrous conflagrations and heavy casualties may be prevented."

Some concessions are made to women serving in British fire defense assignments. They are not asked to serve in certain of the more dangerous positions, such as dock areas, and the rule has been to give them day or evening shifts, although during many of the all-night raids, women Fire Guards stayed at their posts all night.

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Nelson Reports 1943 War Program Will Top 1942 by 80 Percent

Supply of Goods, Services Available to Civilians May Be Cut One-fifth by End of Year

The United States over-all war program set early this year amounted to $106,000,000,000—80 percent more than the $59,000,000,000 total for 1942.

This statement is made in a formal report on war production progress for 1942 and 1943 prospects made to President Roosevelt by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and summarized in a report by the Office of War Information. The two figures cover the total war program—including munitions, construction, and nonmunitions such as pay, subsistence, and other items.

Impossible Without Compromise

"This record could not have been achieved in so short a time," Mr. Nelson said, "had we not taken some short cuts, made some compromises, and assumed some risks."

The report itself—which is secret, for security reasons—stresses the fact that the task posed for the industrial system by the 1943 military production program is most formidable.

Among difficulties are the continued tightness of many materials, the increasing manpower problems, and, in general, the fuller impact of the production program on the civilian economy. The report also mentions the growing need to give thought to post-war considerations.

Munitions More Than Half

The 1942 total war program of $59,000,000,000 equalled three and a half times the 1941 figure of $16,500,000,000. Munitions formed 55 percent of the total war program.

The output of munitions in 1942 was $32,500,000,000, a dramatic increase over the $8,400,000,000 recorded in 1941. Principal components of the 1942 total were aircraft, ships, ground ordnance and miscellaneous (military automobiles, clothing, and other equipment).

The value of aircraft and related munitions increased from $2,200,000,000 in 1941 to $9,200,000,000 in 1942. The output of Navy, Army, and merchant vessels, including naval ordnance and other naval equipment, increased at about the same rate as aircraft, the sharpest rise being in the production of merchant vessels. Throughout 1942 aircraft and related equipment comprised about 30 percent of total munitions. During the year certain types of aircraft—bombers—took precedence over others as the result of war needs.

Impressive as the foregoing production record is, actual war production in most categories fell short of scheduled production throughout most of 1942—increasingly so as the year advanced.

Actual, Scheduled Output

There are several explanations for this:

1. The objectives were too high.
2. As critical resources became scarcer, schedules were boosted in order to strengthen the claim of the competing services on such resources.
3. The coordination of the country's resources in an attempt to meet these schedules was insufficiently rigorous.
4. The schedules were not subjected to a centralized review and control. This decentralization existed not only among, but also within, agencies.

Had schedules been prepared realistically, it would have been obvious early in 1942 that objectives were out of line with resources, and goals could have been brought down to the limits of feasibility, thereby requiring early in the year a complete review of the entire program.

Late in 1942 a major step forward in the solution of this problem was made with the introduction of the Controlled Materials Plan and of a centralized WPB review of schedules. The two innovations go hand in hand, and are expected to result not only in a more rigorous coordination of the country's resources but also in the determination of more realistic and meaningful production schedules.

Prospects for 1943

The military program for 1943, including pay, subsistence, and other nonmunitions, was set at $106,000,000,000, as compared with $59,000,000,000 for 1942. This represents an 80 percent increase. And the available supply of manpower and materials is tighter than it was at the beginning of last year. The task posed for the industrial system by the 1943 military production program is a most formidable one.

In general, it may be said that any failure to reach 1943 objectives would be due to shortages of material and labor and to shortcomings in scheduling and organization of production, rather than to insufficiency of plant and equipment.

Civilian Consumption Cut

In 1942 economy barely maintained the level of civilian consumption while absorbing a great increase in war production and a great drain of manpower to the armed forces. The present indication is that it cannot repeat its performance in 1943.

Forecasts have indicated that the supply of goods and services available to civilians in 1943 is likely to be between

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EDITOR'S NOTE

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NWLB Orders Equal Pay Rates For Negroes Doing Equal Work

Wage Classifications Based on Race Difference Are Without Validity, Labor Board Rules

Last week the National War Labor Board, in a small but significant case, unanimously ruled that wage classifications based solely on difference in race are without validity, and ordered the abolition of pay differentials between white and Negro workers performing equal work.

Directing the Southport Petroleum Co. of Texas City, Tex., to grant wage increases to its Negro employees which would "place them on a basis of economic parity with the white workers in the same classification," the Board abolished the classifications "colored laborer" and "white laborer" and reclassified both simply as "laborers" with the same rates of pay for all in that classification without discrimination on account of color.

Decision Explained

In a far-reaching opinion, Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member of the Board and President of the University of North Carolina, explained the Board's decision. Dean Wayne L. Morse, public member, who did not participate in the decision on this case, asked special permission to be recorded as concurring in Dr. Graham's opinion.

"The Negro workers in this classification are hereby granted wage increases which place them on a basis of economic parity with the white workers in the same classification. This wage increase is made without regard to the "Little Steel" formula, but with regard simply for the democratic formula of equal pay for work equal in quantity and quality in the same classification.

"This equalization of economic opportunity is not a violation of the sound American provision of differentials in pay for differences in skills. It is rather a bit of realization of the no less sound American principle of equal pay for equal work as one of those equal rights in the promise of American democracy regardless of color, race, sex, religion, or national origin."

In Line With FEPC

The decision, the Board said, is in line with the President's Executive order setting up the Fair Employment Practices Committee, with the general policy of the Board, with the union's request, with the unanimous recommendations of the review committee, with prophetic Americanism, and with the cause of the United Nations.

Writing the Board's opinion, Dr. Graham continued:

"Economic and political discrimination on account of race or creed is in line with the Nazi program. America, in the days of its infant weakness the haven of heretics and the oppressed of all races, must not in the days of its power become the stronghold of bigots . . . Understanding religious and racial differences makes for a better understanding of other differences and for an appreciation of the sacredness of human personality, as a basic to human freedom.

"It is the acknowledged fact that in spite of all the handicaps of slavery and discrimination, the Negro in America has compressed more progress in the shortest time than any race in human history. Slavery gave the Negro his Christianity. Christianity gave the Negro his freedom. This freedom must give the Negro equal rights to home and health, education and citizenship, and an equal opportunity to work and fight for our common country.

America Needs Negroes

"Whether as vigorous fighting men or for production of food and munitions, America needs the Negro; the Negro needs the equal opportunity to work and fight. The Negro is necessary for winning the war, and, at the same time, is a test of our sincerity in the cause for which we are fighting. More hundreds of millions of colored people are involved in the outcome of this war than the combined populations of the Axis Powers. Under Hitler and his master race, their movement is backward to slavery and despair. In America, the colored people have the freedom to struggle for freedom. With the victory of the democracies, the human destiny is toward freedom, hope, equality of opportunity and the gradual fulfillment for all peoples of the noblest aspirations of the brothers of men and the sons of God, without regard to color or creed, region or race, in the world neighborhood of human brotherhood."

War Wages and Labor . . .

WLB Decision on Coal Dispute Expected to Settle Portal Pay

Board Orders 15 Percent Wage Increase For 40,000 Western Union Employees

An early decision on the issue of portal-to-portal pay for the bituminous coal miners was expected as the National War Labor Board resumed its consideration of the case last week.

On Wednesday, June 9, at the expiration of the 15-day period of bargaining which the Board had directed in its order of May 25, no agreement had been reached on payment for miners' travel time to and from the working face of the mine.

Reported to Board

Operators reported the impasse to the WLB and requested an oral hearing to "report on the status of the negotiations and also request reconsideration and interpretations of certain portions of the May 25th directive."

Shortly after this reported break-down of negotiations, Charles O'Neill, chairman for the northern operators, withdrew Pennsylvania operators from the Appalachian Joint Conference and reached a separate agreement with the United Mine Workers on $1.30 portal-to-portal pay.

At a public hearing before the WLB on Thursday, June 10, public members of the Board questioned O'Neill to find out whether he had gone beyond the scope of the Board's May 25 directive, which had required that any agreement reached by the parties on pay for travel time "must be genuinely and reasonably related to the portal to portal issue" and must not be "an indirect wage increase in violation of the wage stabilization policies."

Settlement Called Complete

In answer to a question to what extent the settlement he made was a settlement of the dispute and to what extent it was a settlement of legal rights, Mr. O'Neill said he didn' know to what extent the settlement "hews to the fine line of the law" but that it was a complete settlement of the labor dispute in the industry.

A Board member commented: "To that extent it is a wage increase."

Said O'Neill: "To that extent it is a settlement."

"The definition is the same," the Board member countered.

O'Neill also stated that the settlement was based upon "allaying the disturbance," "promoting harmony in the industry," and bringing about a situation under which the mines could be returned to their owners.

His agreement for $1.30, plus the 17½ cents a ton, would cost the Nation about $180,000,000 a year, O'Neill estimated.

Asked to Modify Order

The operators as a group asked the Board to modify its order regarding the operators' responsibility for delivering cars to and from the face in all mines and regarding the furnishing of tools to piece workers.

Negotiations, the breakdown of which led to WLB resumption of the case, were recommended Monday, June 7, when striking miners returned to the job.

Western Union Wage Increase

Approximately 40,000 employees of the Western Union Telegraph Co. were last week awarded a 15 percent wage increase, allowable under the Little Steel formula.

There had been no previous general increase since January 1, 1941, and the Board denied the company's contention that merit increases granted since that time should be subtracted from the 15 percent cost-of-living adjustment. Average hourly rates as of January 1, 1941, were 51.4 cents.

Industry members dissented from the majority's determination of the amount allowable under the Little Steel formula. The Board denied, with labor members dissenting, the union's request for additional increases to eliminate inequalities.

Twenty-six thousand workers covered by the present order are members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union and 14,000 are represented by four AFL Federal Labor Unions.

Midwest Aircraft Rates

In a decision involving midwestern plants of North American Aviation, Inc., and Douglas Aircraft Co., the WLB last week approved an agreement embodying the same rates and job classifications as those set in its decision in the Southern California Airframe companies case last March.

The Board considers the rates established by its southern California airframe decision to be—in general—a stabilizing scale for the industry.

Workers at the North American plants are represented by the United Automobile Workers, CIO. Increases will average 5.6 cents and 4 cents per hour for employees at Kansas City and Dallas respectively. Increases at the Douglas plants in Tulsa and Oklahoma City, which will approximate 4 cents an hour, were requested voluntarily by the company, with no union representing the workers.

COAL PRODUCTION LOST THROUGH STRIKES

The Bituminous Coal Division estimated that work stoppage in the mines during the week ended June 5 cut bituminous coal production to 3,050,000 tons, compared with a production of 11,940,000 tons the week ended May 29. The Bureau of Mines estimated that anthracite production was reduced in the week ended June 5 to 137,000 tons, compared with an output of 1,352,000 tons during the previous week.

It is estimated that work stoppage since April 1 incidental to the dispute between the operators and miners over a new work agreement has resulted in a loss of production of approximately 12,350,000 tons. This estimated loss is equal to the total production for some of the larger weeks this year on a 6-day basis.

Work stoppage in the anthracite mines since April 1 has resulted in an estimated production loss of slightly more than 1,500,000 tons, or somewhat more than a full week's production.

War Transportation

OWI Asks Civilians to Eliminate Nonessential Vacation Travel

Over 2 Million Troops Moved Per Month; War Business Traffic Also Increasing

With troop movements and other military traffic mounting to new peaks, it is imperative to keep down seasonal increases in civilian travel, the Office of War Information emphasized this week. These increases can be held to a minimum, OWI has been advised by the Office of Defense Transportation, if every citizen will place on himself the patriotic responsibility of traveling only when necessary.

As a guide in determining whether a trip is necessary, the ODT has defined as nonessential trips to other cities to visit friends; trips home for the week end; sightseeing; trips to the theater, races, or other places of amusement; any social travel or travel for pleasure; and travel merely for the sake of going somewhere.

Vacation travel, going to and from the place where the vacation is spent, also is considered not essential but is less undesirable than travel for the foregoing reasons. Vacation travel does not mean commuting to summer homes, a series of week-end trips, or side excursions during the annual vacation, all of which are designated as clearly nonessential. Vacation travel is defined as a single round-trip to and from the place of vacation.

Vacation Travel Rules

ODT appealed to people who feel they must spend their vacations away from home to observe the following rules to minimize the strain on overburdened trains and buses:

1. Take the vacation, if possible, in the fall or winter and not in July or August, when travel normally increases.
2. Take the whole vacation at one time; don't split it up into several short periods or a number of long weekends.
3. Begin and end the vacation on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday.
4. Spend the vacation as near home as possible.
5. Go to one place and stay there.
6. Travel on day coaches; carry box lunches on trains, to avoid putting a further burden on Pullmans and dining cars; avoid overnight trips.
7. Carry as little baggage as possible and check the heavy pieces.
8. Plan to allow for transportation contingencies requiring last minute changes.
9. Be prepared to expect delayed arrivals, crowded conditions and lack of the usual travel comforts.
10. Remember that most of the usual supplementary rail services to resort areas will not be running this year.

Essential Travel Defined

Essential travel, according to ODT, is in general travel on company or Government business, travel by men and women in uniform, and travel in connection with personal emergencies. If a person doubts whether a trip is essential, it probably is not and he can help directly to win the war by staying at home.

Trains and buses from now until November will be unable to accommodate both those who must travel and those who merely want to travel, ODT explained. This period is the season when all travel normally increases, but this year there will be more passengers than ever before in our history. The simple fact is that essential travel cannot be assured of space unless the nonessential is eliminated.

More than 2,000,000 troops a month are moved, and the number is increasing. Their destination is victory. This movement requires more than one-half of the Pullman sleepers and nearly one-fourth of the day coaches. About an equal number of soldiers travel on furlough. It is estimated that a soldier moves by train in organized groups at least eight times from the time of his induction until he embarks for overseas.

Travel on war business also is increasing as the tempo of production rises.

An enormous potential demand for seats on trains and buses has been thrown on these transportation services by the rationing of gasoline to save rubber and the denial of extra rations for vacation travel.

Permit System Extended To Help Lake Craft

Lake Ore Movement Lags Behind Schedule

With the movement of iron ore on the Great Lakes lagging further behind schedule every day, the Office of Defense Transportation broadened its permit system to cover virtually every commercial craft afloat on the Lake to help the water carriers meet the 1943 goal certified to the ODT by the War Production Board.

In issuing a new general order covering Lake movements, ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman indicated the difficulties that the Lake carriers will encounter in meeting the 91-million-ton goal for ore while filling the other high quotas set by WPB. The order is effective June 14.

Iron ore movement is approximately 8,500,000 gross (long) tons behind last year's operation at this time. With a goal about 1 million tons less than was moved last year, the deficit is approximately 7,500,000 tons, most of it the result of the fact that late ice kept vessels idle a month longer than last year.

As of June 3, the carriers had moved from upper Lake docks to ports on the lower Lakes 12,550,836 gross tons of ore—as against 20,839,647 tons carried up to the same date last year. The daily average loading of ore during the week ending May 31 was 385,057 gross tons, eight percent below the daily average loading during the corresponding week last season.

Fogs Caused Delay, Accidents

Heavy fogs, resulting from warm weather and the unusually cold waters left by the late winter, have caused considerable delay to vessels and caused many marine accidents. One vessel was lost and four others were laid up for repairs from 1 to 4 weeks as result of accidents.

Only four Canadian vessels have loaded ore for a United States port this year. Last year some 500,000 tons had been loaded in vessels of Canadian registry by this time.

Other factors accounting for the deficit are that about 27 ore-type vessels still are in the grain trade, as against none at this time last year, and that only 3 of the 16 ore-type ships being built by the Maritime Commission have been placed in service.

Ickes Asks Civilians Not to Visit Parks

Cuts in Travel Requested To Conserve Coal, Gasoline

As a wartime conservation measure, Secretary of the Interior Ickes called upon several million civilians contemplating vacations in the "great open spaces" to avoid visiting the national parks unless they are lucky enough to live close to one of them.

"It is more than an anomaly for a Secretary of the Interior, who also numbers among his most pleasant responsibilities the trusteeship of the National Park System, to be forced by circumstances to take this position. It is news of the same type as 'man bites dog,' and an equally unpleasant job," Mr. Ickes said.

"But, as Petroleum Administrator for War, I am in daily touch with the vital and urgent need for conservation of petroleum and petroleum products of all kinds, including gasoline, and I therefore find myself (as Petroleum Administrator) telling myself (as Secretary of the Interior) that this summer definitely is no time for pleasure driving through our great parks.

Need to Save Gas, Rubber, Coal

"Similarly, as Solid Fuels Administrator, I cannot in conscience encourage recreational travel by train, appreciating as I do, that such travel means more trains in service during the vacation months, and that more trains spell more coal consumed. We have acute coal problems in many sections of the Nation in addition to petroleum, gasoline, and rubber problems, and we need urgently to conserve all of these products in order to win the war.

"So, as Secretary of the Interior, I ask the millions of private car operators and their families to try to get along this year without enjoying the pleasures of the National Park System's nearly 22,000,000 acres of recreational areas and historical sites. The parks will still be there when the war is over, as beautiful and perhaps even more so than they were before. By staying away from them now, civilian vacationists will be making a positive contribution to our ultimate victory over the Axis."

Parks Opened to Armed Forces

The Park System and all 168 of its units will be open this year as usual to members of the armed forces and to those civilians living close by who are able to visit them under present transportation restrictions, Secretary Ickes declared. Some park areas are being utilized at present by the military, both for recreational and other purposes. In addition, park officials expect to welcome large numbers of the armed forces in convoys to the parks during the summer.

It was announced that because of the national emergency it has been necessary to curtail certain services hitherto provided to the public, but in each area the National Park Service will maintain a sufficient force of personnel to protect that park adequately and to keep it open.

Private automobiles will be admitted to the parks as usual, and the regular entrance fee will be charged, except for members of the armed forces, who will be admitted free.

"Recreational travel will be discouraged, but it will be permitted to make use of available space on regularly scheduled trains," said Mr. Ickes. "There will be no special seasonal railroad service to the various parks this summer, and no reduced fare will be offered."

NO ROOM

—*Mats available.*

The President Last Week. . .

President Advises Italian People To Overthrow Fascist Leaders

Will Be Given Free Choice of Government When Germans Are Driven Out of Italy

Shortly after news of the fall of Pantelleria reached him last week, President Roosevelt advised the Italian people that, once their fascist leaders are overthrown, they will be given free choice of a new government. He reminded Italians that the United Nations had no choice but to prosecute the war against Italy so long as Mussolini continued his ruthless and traitorous course.

At his regular press conference on June 11, the President told reporters that he thought the right moment had arrived to speak directly to the people of Italy through the newspapers and radio. When the Germans are driven out and fascism is abolished in Italy, he said, the United Nations can assure the Italian people of their opportunity to choose their own nonfascistic government and take their place as respected members of the European family of nations. (Earlier, Secretary of State Hull had said of Mussolini, "The timely end to which he is rapidly approaching is but in harmony with the kind of operations that he has undertaken to carry on during the past three years").

Presents Boat to Greek Fleet

On the day before issuing his warning to the Italians, the President had predicted that the day would soon come when the Greeks, too, liberated from Axis domination, would maintain their own democratic government. As he presented to the Greek Government an American-built patrol vessel which will be manned by a Greek crew and used to combat enemy submarines, Mr. Roosevelt described Greece today as a "gaunt and haggard example of what the Axis is so willing to hand to all the world."

In a statement issued June 8, the President warned the Axis powers of the terrible consequences that would follow use of poisonous gas or other inhumane devices of warfare. Asserting that under no circumstances would the Allies resort to use of gas unless it was first employed by the enemy, the President said "I want to make clear . . . that acts of this nature committed against any one of the United Nations will be regarded as having been committed against the United States itself and will be treated accordingly. We promise to any perpetrators of such crimes full and swift retaliation . . ."

Signs Pay-As-You-Go Bill

The need for funds with which to prosecute the war effort and methods of raising such funds were discussed by the President at his press conference last week. On June 10 he signed the pay-as-you-go income tax bill providing for a 20 percent withholding tax to start July 1 and forgiving from 75 to 100 percent of a year's tax liability for all persons. The next day he told reporters that it is indisputably clear that the Administration wants to close the inflationary gap, but that it is up to Congress to decide on the means to be used. He said that a combination of taxation and compulsory savings could be used to cut down inflation, but that he had no intention of suggesting tax plans to Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt told 360 delegates of the United Nations Food Conference that the international meeting was proof that free people all over the world can agree upon a common course of action. He called for forward action by the United Nations to achieve freedom from want and freedom from fear. On June 9, he discussed the establishment of an international relief system for the immediate post-war period with leaders of both parties in Congress. Speaker Rayburn said the meeting considered an international relief set-up which would function in bringing rehabilitation to Axis-occupied nations as they are retaken by the Allies.

Two Other Bills Approved

The President signed the resolution extending the Reciprocal Trade program for a 2-year period beyond June 12. He also signed legislation making available to military and naval personnel on active duty the civilian pilot program now being carried on by the CAA.

German Agents Aided Japanese Before Pearl Harbor

OWI Report Reveals Collaboration Between Japanese, Nazi Spies

German espionage agents collaborated with the Japanese in preparing the way for Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, the Office of War Information disclosed.

In a report based on information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation OWI revealed that Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, German agent and member of the Nazi party, conspired with Japanese spies to betray the United States Fleet in Pearl Harbor to the Imperial Japanese Government 4 days before the attack on December 7, 1941.

Kuehn, who went to Honolulu in 1935 for the ostensible purpose of studying the Japanese language, who banked more than $70,000 his first 3 years in Hawaii, and whose daughter operated a beauty parlor for the families of our Navy men in the Islands, was tried before the Military Commission in Honolulu for violations of the United States Code Annotated; was found guilty on February 21, 1942, and was sentenced to be shot. On October 26, 1942, his sentence was commuted to 50 years at hard labor.

The story has been made public for the first time.

Signal System Devised

Special Agents of the FBI, aided by material furnished by the Military Intelligence Division of the Army and the Office of Naval Intelligence as well as their own material, learned that on December 3, Nagao Kita, the Japanese Consul-General in Honolulu, had furnished his Foreign Office with a complete system of signals to be used in the transmission of intelligence information regarding movements of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor. One such signal was a light in a dormer window of a house in Kalama occupied by Kuehn.

FBI Agents apprehended Kuehn and his wife December 8, 1941, on the authority of the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department who, immediately following the declaration of war against the United States, had ordered all German and Italian aliens to be picked up for temporary detention.

The War Last Week . . .

Allies Clear Mediterranean Straits, Taking 3 Islands in 3 Days

Record-Breaking Tonnage Dropped on Germany As USAAF, RAF Resume Bombing Offensive

Surrender of Pantelleria (Friday, June 11) gives the Allies an airdrome and naval base only 60 miles southwest of Sicily. Surrender of Lampedusa, second largest of the stepping-stone islands in the Sicilian narrows, gives the Allies another valuable base, just 90 miles southeast of Pantelleria and 110 miles west of Malta.

Occupation of Linosa, the third Italian island to give up in 3 days, completes the Allied clean-up of the "nuisance" islands in the Sicilian bottleneck.

But more important than our acquisition of these islands is the Axis' loss of them. In Axis hands they were a constant threat to Allied shipping, jeopardizing the convoys moving men and supplies from Gibraltar to Egypt. In Allied hands they are a threat to Italy, for coupled with Malta, the British island fortress about 150 miles to the southeast, they will provide the Allies with highly fortified bases from which to push offensives against Sicily, Sardinia and Italy.

First reports of casualties in the seizure of Pantelleria showed Allied losses at 40 airmen killed or missing, Axis losses at over 10,000 men—all Italians—taken prisoner. The island fell without a single shot being fired in opposition.

Forced by Air Power

The communique reporting the fall of Pantelleria said the surrender was the result of a period of "continuous and intense air bombardment, supported by naval bombardment."

It was an unprecedented capitulation, brought about almost solely by air power. The British Navy shelled the island six times, but the greater part of the attack was carried on by American and RAF planes of all types—wave after wave of bombers heaping fire and destruction on the smoking ruins of previous bombings. In the last phase of the onslaught, the island was under constant, unremitting attack, and 37 Axis planes were knocked down in the final air battle.

Secretary of the Navy Knox told a press conference this was the first instance that he could recall in which the surrender of the enemy was forced wholly as a result of surface and aerial bombardment. Although the occupation was planned as a combined air, sea, and land operation, aerial operations were so successful that land forces had only to occupy the island.

Tons of Bombs Dropped

Approximately 3,500 tons of bombs were dropped on the island in the final phase of the bombing operations—the first 11 days of June. Releasing this figure, Brig. Gen. Laverne G. Saunders, Deputy Chief of Air Staff, said that high level, low level and skip bombing were intensively employed, the last specifically aimed to destroy underground hangers.

General Saunders said the aerial operations were primarily American, with over 75 percent of the aerial attack by American planes operated by American pilots and crews. Allied plane losses, he said, were exceeding light—less than one-half of 1 percent of the bombers engaged.

Striking on Many Fronts

Even as the Northwest African Air Forces were concentrating on Pantelleria and Lampedusa, American four-engined bombers of the middle eastern command were raiding the Gervine and Catania airdromes in Sicily, thus carrying forward the campaign to cut down Axis air strength in preparation for possible large-scale amphibious operations. Again, on Sunday, the giant bombers struck, shattering installations at the same two airdromes, covering the areas with bomb bursts, fires, and explosions.

—Mats available.

This assault took place only 24 hours after the Northwest African Air Forces destroyed or damaged 150 enemy planes in raids on three airdromes on the western portion of the island.

Secretary of War Stimson, emphasizing that American air forces are striking with increasing vigor and effectiveness on widely scattered world fronts, said the recent relaxation of bombing raids over Europe was due to inclement weather.

But after a 12-day lull—the longest interruption in the night air offensive against Germany since the 24-night quiet that preceded the Allied landings in North Africa—U. S. bombers in daylight Friday hammered the great German submarine installation at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven. More than 200 planes took part in the raid. Following up these devastating attacks, British and American bombers over the week end dropped 5,250 tons of bombs on targets within the Reich—a record-breaking performance.

Photographs taken of German naval installations at Bremen after Sunday's Flying Fortress raid showed an intense concentration of bomb bursts in the area of Haven No. 1, part of the Bremen shipbuilding yards, and at least a dozen hits on and around the buildings of the Atlas Werke shipyards. Other hits on adjacent warehouses were disclosed. Explaining the lack of an accounting for the raid on Kiel, an official announcement said that crewmen of the planes that attacked Kiel were so busy using their guns against the Germans that the cameras aboard the bombers were largely unused.

USAAF Doubled in Britain

Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, head of the American air forces in the European theater, said the USAAF in Britain has doubled since March and will be doubled again by September. By the end of the summer, said Gen. Eaker, the USAAF, increasing 15 to 30 percent monthly, will be carrying its full share of the bombing offensive against the Axis. The increase in American planes, he added, is in both bombers and fighters, with a preponderance of bombers, both heavy and medium.

War Agriculture . . .

Davis Report Confirms Damage To Crop Prospects in May

Agriculture Outlook Now Less Promising Than in Any of Last Three Years

According to a statement by Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, the June crop report has confirmed reports of damage to crop prospects during May. The damage indicated is serious, though not so extensive as many had feared in view of the widespread flood during the past month and continuing drought in some areas of the West.

Crop prospects, the report said, are lower than they were a month ago and a little less promising than at this season in any of the last 3 years. By June 1, planting had been seriously delayed by wet weather in important Central and Northeastern States. At the same time, lack of moisture was causing increasing concern in portions of the Great Plains.

The Crop Reporting Board's account of the remarkable planting record made by Illinois farmers in the week after the rain stopped and the fields started to dry out concurs with reports from many other sections that the farm people are working without a bit of let-up to get in all the acreage that can be cropped this year.

Acre Yield Under 1942

The crop report does not carry acreage figures, and therefore does not give a basis for estimating the outcome of the year's harvest. Its preliminary indications, however, point toward per-acre yield under 1942 but approaching that for 1937–41. Including livestock output, which will be bigger, the total food production of 1943 will probably about match or reach that of 1942, given average weather from here on, and adequate labor and supplies for bringing the harvest home. As the report notes, however, either further delay in planting or early frost would be costly. The need for food is greater than last year.

"The meaning of this report," said Administrator Davis, "is redoubled effort to produce food on the farm, in victory gardens, to conserve every scrap of food, to waste nothing. That is the way to make food fight most effectively for our side in this war."

The total wheat production of 730,524,000 bushels indicated June 1 is 26 percent less than the 981,327,000-bushel crop last year and 1 percent smaller than the 10-year (1932–41) average of 738,412,000 bushels.

In the northern half of the country, corn planting was delayed materially by cool and rainy weather during May. In Ohio, Michigan, and in the Northeastern States fields were too wet for plowing and very little planting was accomplished by June 1. Planting is expected to be from one week to more than a month late in most of the Corn Belt.

AAA Provisions Relaxed

To encourage maximum food production in the face of the weather handicaps of a late and wet spring, the War Food Administration has relaxed the provisions of the Agricultural Conservation program which prescribe deductions in AAA payments to farmers who fail to plant at least 90 percent of their war crop goals.

The changes provide that in areas where hay and pasture goals have been established, and in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma, the deductions will apply only to farms on which the county AAA committee decides that abnormal weather conditions have not interfered with achieving the farm's war crop goal. On other farms in those designated areas and on all farms throughout the rest of the country, the deductions no longer will apply.

Floods Upset Cropping

War Food Administration officials said that the action is designed to help offset recent unfavorable weather conditions. They pointed out that the floods in the Midwest have seriously upset the cropping programs which farmers in that area had planned for 1943; that spring planting has also been delayed by wet and cool weather over large sections to the East; and that drought conditions have prevailed in some Western areas.

Shell eggs placed in storage before March 25 may remain in storage after June 15 under the shell-egg reservation order. This change will become immediately effective as an amendment to Food Distribution Order 40.

Wool Order Amended

Producers and pools of producers anywhere in the United States may now sell shorn wool direct to mills instead of to the Commodity Credit Corporation, the War Food Administration said in an amendment to Food Distribution Order 50. All provisions of the order on pulled wool remain in effect.

The War Food Administration has terminated the national marketing quota and revoked the national acreage allotment for peanuts produced in 1943, and in issuing Food Order No. 4 has made the Commodity Credit Corporation the sole purchaser of farmers' stock 1943-crop peanuts. Both actions are for the purpose of facilitating the production, processing, and marketing of the 1943 crop under a one-price system, instead of the two-price "quota" and "excess" method in use last year.

The purchase program will be operated by CCC under contracts with handlers who will purchase, store, and sell farmers' stock peanuts only for the account of the Corporation. The normal trade channels, including peanut producing cooperative associations, crushers, and shellers, will be used as agents under handlers' contract.

Order Beef Set Aside

Because Government purchasing agencies have been unable to purchase adequate supplies of beef to meet their urgent requirements, all livestock slaughterers operating under Federal inspection will be required, effective June 14, to set aside 45 percent of all the steer and heifer beef they produce which meets Army specifications, the War Food Administration said.

Deliveries of the reserved beef must be made in the form of boneless and carcass beef which meet Army specifications. The order applies to weekly production of beef and does not apply to inventories.

To make meat produced in excess of civilian quotas more readily available to Government purchasing agencies, frozen and cured beef and pork inventories of all slaughterers, wholesalers, meat handlers, and meat processors will be restricted; beginning June 12, by an order of the War Food Administration. The limitation does not apply to stocks of meat in retail stores.

The Congress Last Week . . .

Senate Passes Agriculture Funds, Including $29,000,000 for FSA

Conference Report on Antistrike Measure Approved, Waits President's Signature

The Senate passed the agricultural appropriations bill providing $850,680,709 for operations in 1944, and sent the measure back to the House for concurrence in amendments. An allotment of $25,000,000 for the War Food Administration was unanimously approved. A point of order, which would have ruled out of the bill an amendment providing $29,607,573 for the Farm Security Administration and increasing FSA's lending power to $97,500,000, was rejected by a vote of 54 to 23.

The Senate eliminated from the bill a provision prohibiting use of funds for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation in order to grant RACC an opportunity for normal liquidation. The chamber approved an amendment appropriating $30,000,000 for the Rural Electrification Administration for purchase of equipment and for making loans—$10,000,000 more than the figure voted by the House. Other amendments would increase the funds for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation from the House-approved sum of $3,500,000 to $7,818,748; and would relieve farmers whose land had been damaged by floods or insects in 1943 from all acreage restrictions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Antistrike Bill Passed

Both Houses approved the conference report on the antistrike bill last week. The measure, which went to the White House, would authorize the President to seize any plant, mine or facility useful to the war effort where a strike is in prospect; provide a $5,000 fine and one year in prison for anyone who induces or encourages a strike after the Government has taken over; decree a 30-day cooling-off period and a secret ballot before a strike could be effected; give the War Labor Board statutory powers, and prohibit union contributions to political campaigns.

Congressional action continued on other financial measures last week. The Senate approved and sent to the White House the $6,273,629,000 lend-lease supplemental appropriations bill for 1944, accepting a House amendment that prohibits use of any of the funds for payment of subsidies on U. S. food products. The naval appropriations bill totalling $24,850,427,198 for fiscal 1944—the largest naval appropriation ever considered—was approved and returned to the House for concurrence. The Senate unanimously voted against writing into a $143,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill a requirement that three Government employees be dismissed from the Federal pay roll. Members of the conference committee reported that they could not judge the accuracy of charges that the men had engaged in subversive activities. The deficiency bill was returned to the House.

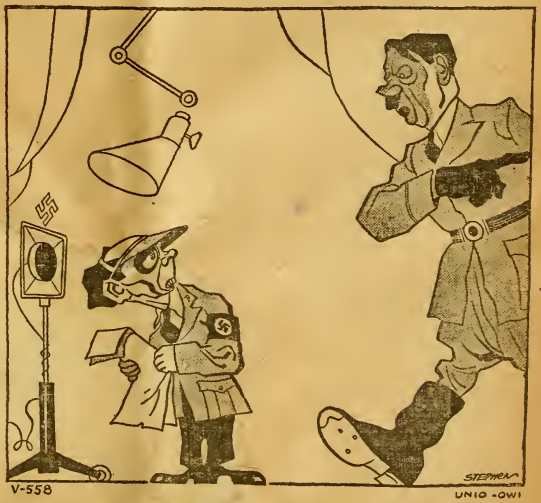
Overseas Duty for Waves

The House passed and sent the Senate a bill to permit WAVES to go overseas. The WAVES would be granted all privileges and benefits accorded male reservists except that husbands of WAVES will not be considered dependents. The measure stipulates that no WAVE shall be sent overseas if qualified to fill an available billet in the Navy Department proper.

Two bills dealing with Federal-State post-war problems were passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

Congressional Action Completed

The Senate completed action on a bill authorizing the President to acquire, convert, or undertake construction of 1,000,000 tons of auxiliary vessels for the Navy. Among other bills sent to the White House were a joint resolution providing for the release of 50,000,000 more bushels of Government wheat for feed; a bill authorizing acquisition and improvement of the Gulf County Canal in western Florida for use as a branch of the Gulf intracoastal waterway; a resolution continuing the 3-cent postal rate for 2 years.



V-558

"Dumkopf! They're using that divide and conquer stuff on us now!!"
—*Mats available.*

War Manpower

Adequate Eating Facilities in Plants Help in Reducing Absenteeism

Department Asks Managements, Communities To Provide for Nutrition of Workers

Labor management in some war production plants needs suggestions and aid so that war workers will have a well-rounded daily diet, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported on the basis of a survey made by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. The survey pointed out that the Government has mapped balanced diets for industrial workers and the Office of Price Administration's rationing branch is willing to make allowances for increased food allotments if labor or management will take the initiative and work out mass feeding facilities.

"The Women's Bureau has formulated standards for eating periods for women in war plants—a minimum of 30 minutes' time, a menu that includes hot, nutritious foods at a reasonable price and a pleasant place in which to eat away from the workroom," the report said. "In a recent survey of 183 war plants, Bureau agents found that 123 gave 30 minutes for lunch, not paid for in the worker's wages. A total of one-fifth of the plants paid for lunch periods, ranging from 15 to 30 minutes."

Here's what the Bureau also discovered:

"Thousands of war workers have no hot food during working hours.

"Thousands of war workers must eat lunch in 15 minutes.

"Thousands of workers eat in the open, exposed to all weather variations.

"Thousands of workers eat in unsanitary rest rooms.

"And the results? Lately people have been calling it absenteeism. Personnel offices call it anemia, indigestion, nervous debility, and work lag."

Cannot Handle Increase

"Conditions such as these have a number of causes. The primary one is an inadequate supply of food at places of work. Secondly, workers cannot always bring food with them from home—many live in boarding houses, others have too many home duties to spare the time for preparation of lunches or do not want to take rationed items from the family group. Thirdly, peacetime service facilities simply cannot cope with the huge increase on top of labor shortages and rationing. The rapid conversion of the production set-up to a war economy has brought in its wake dislocations in essential civilian establishments that cannot be easily overcome."

"Through education and planning by both plant officials and community interests, these conditions could be corrected," Secretary Perkins said.

"First the worker himself must be made to realize the importance of good food and enough food. Rationing has resulted in any number of nutrition programs and both Government and private agencies are eager to make information on this subject available to all workers through plant employee relations departments. Unless the worker is made sufficiently conscious of the necessity for a healthful diet, America faces an exhausted labor force.

Local Firms Could Help

"Second, a coordinated plan for the establishment of better eating facilities should be worked out by factory management and existing local firms. The company could arrange for catering by a well-equipped restaurant. Hot food sold from trucks run into the factory yard could be eaten in a pavilion constructed close to the plant. Even a temporary building is adequate as a lunchroom, if some form of heating is provided and sufficient tables and chairs are available. Could not the problem be approached as a community affair? The entire responsibility does not necessarily have to be left to busy plant management—the local chamber of commerce, board of trade, and other community organizations could draft local firms for a cooperative plan.

"Many war production plants, of course, do not have such obstacles to surmount and the large new aircraft and munitions factories are models of excellent plant housekeeping. . . In the main, however, these stream-lined services are in the huge new plants that have mushroomed since 1940. Conditions are particularly unsatisfactory in shipyards, where most of the work is out of doors and where dust and heavy cranes complicate the use of grounds for eating purposes. In one shipyard with a cafeteria, girl workers have been told to bring their lunch 'so you won't get caught in the cafeteria mob.'

"As demands on America's food supply increase, citizens will be forced to concentrate on quality rather than quantity. The good health of the Nation's labor force is of primary importance. Any serious break-down in the physical well-being of that force will be a weakness in the home front. Through the concerted efforts of the worker, his employer, his community and his government, America's soldiers on the production front must be kept on the job."

Regional Directors Should Consult Union

McNutt Stresses Decision Be Left to Director

The area and regional directors of the War Manpower Commission have an obligation to consult with "everyone who is in a position to advise" them in the carrying out of WMC policies—particularly unions, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the Commission, told a press conference last week.

The WMC directors, according to McNutt, should consult with "everyone who has a contribution to make." And "no one is in a better position to advise than the collective bargaining agency at a plant."

McNutt was commenting on the recent instructions to the steel industry which ordered WMC regional directors to confer with the management and the recognized collective bargaining agency before granting any exemptions from the WMC regulation ordering the steel industry to adopt a 48-hour week.

A reporter asked if the Manpower Commission was planning to place the same instructions in other 48-hour week orders. McNutt said he did not know.

McNutt stressed the fact that labor and management, in such cases as covered in steel, only advise, leaving the final decision up to the WMC director.

"Management has its say. Labor has its say. But the decision is up to the WMC director," McNutt said. "Neither labor nor management can or should make the decision."

Armed Forces Need 11 Million by 1944

Military Has Taken 5 Million Since July of Last Year

In House Appropriations Committee testimony made public this week by Congress, Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt revealed that the Nation's armed forces are to be supplied 2,400,000 more men in the next 12 months, while the munitions industries will increase their work force by 1,300,000.

McNutt disclosed that the armed forces, numbering 8,000,000 at the end of March and 9,200,000 as of July 1, are expected to add 1,700,000 during the last 6 months of this year, and 700,000 additional in the next 6 months for replacements and possible increases in the strength of the Army and Navy. The armed forces thus will reach 10,900,000 at year-end, and possibly more in the first 6 months of 1944.

15,000 Per Day

McNutt disclosed than 5,400,000 will have been drawn into the armed forces in the 12 months ending July 1, 1943—an average rate of 450,000 a month, or 15,000 every day of the year.

The munitions industries, producing directly for war, are now employing 10,000,000 persons, and must increase this figure to 11,300,000 in the next 12 months, McNutt said. Included in this increase are 300,000 additional airplane plant workers, 350,000 more in production of guns, tanks, and other ordnance, and 150,000 more for the shipyards.

To meet the needs of the armed forces and munitions industries, McNutt told the congressmen, 2,500,000 more workers will be shifted over from present civilian industries, and 1,200,000 will be drawn into war jobs—housewives, students, older workers and others not normally in the labor force. In meeting this goal, McNutt said, the total labor national force will be lifted to a record high of 64,400,000 workers.

The farm labor force, he said, will reach a seasonal peak of about 12,000,000 this July and the same number will be needed next summer to meet 1944's larger food production goals.

McNutt also disclosed for the first time the terrific increase in employment in the airplane and shipbuilding industry since the United States entered the war.

Since Pearl Harbor, when 465,000 were employed in aircraft, this industry increased to 1,800,000 at the end of last March.

Shipbuilding increased in the same period from 523,000 to 1,600,000 workers.

Eight million persons were in uniform at the end of March, an increase of 6,000,000 in a little more than a year—"with relatively little disruption of our communities or industries," McNutt said.

The basic jobs now are to allocate the labor available to maintain war production, to utilize manpower most effectively, and to mobilize new manpower, with the programs of the War Manpower Commission adjusted to local needs and conditions in each community, he added.

Selective Service . . .

Limit Occupational Deferments To 6 Months for Non-Fathers

After October, Replacement Schedules Will Plan for Induction of Fathers

After July 1, the occupational deferments of men between 18 and 25 who are not fathers will be limited to 6 months, and after October 1 replacement schedules will prepare for the induction of workers who are fathers, local Selective Service Boards have been informed.

Instructions sent out by the Selective Service bureau of the War Manpower Commission state that every man 25 or under who is single or married without children must be scheduled for replacement during the 6-month period between July 1 and January 1. Only exceptions will be (1) those with the "highest skills or professional qualifications" who are in "key or supervisory" positions, and (2) those who have "demonstrated capacity for a certain assignment for which no replacement is available."

Men with children, who were not listed previously on replacement schedules, will be covered after July 1, although the instructions state that no father shall be listed for replacement before October 1.

Few Men Deferrable

The instructions pointed out that replacement schedules in the future will list "only a few" key men who will be deferrable.

Those to be listed for replacement first will be workers in occupations having the shortest training and replacement time. Consideration will also be given to previous and existing deferments. In cases where employers are faced with the replacement of a large number of men in an occupation requiring a short time for training replacements, the employer may find it necessary to spread the replacement of such men over several months by scheduling a definite number each month as rapidly as replacements can be secured.

Single Men First

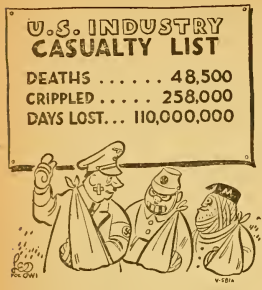
In general, single men will be scheduled for replacement before married men and married men without children will be listed before fathers. In each group, those with the lowest order number will be listed first for replacement.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, told a House subcommittee that, in taking fathers, no distinction will be made between the father with one child and the man with two. Fathers will be called for induction according to order number. Only those meriting classification as "hardship cases" will be deferred for dependency reasons.

Asked to define a hardship case, General Hershey said: "I would say that would be the case of a man with two or three children, whose wife is an invalid, and who has nothing except what he earns and who, when he went home, had to take care of his wife and children, who gets the meals and who washes the children's clothes before he went to work."

About 8,000,000 of the 22,000,000 men of military age are fathers, Hershey said. With the lower physical standards, he said 60 percent could probably pass the physical examinations.

Selective Service has revised its definition of a "child" to include a youngster who "is supported in good faith by the registrant in a relationship similar to that of parent and child" even though it is not his offspring and has not been adopted. Legitimate children, illegitimate children, step children and adopted children were previously listed.



Labor Department Moves to Cut Industrial Accident Rate

Job Accidents Take Heavier Toll of Life Than First 18 Months of Warfare

The Office of War Information has released a series of nine short articles summarizing the major points of safety education, prepared by the Nation's outstanding safety experts for the U. S. Department of Labor. These points are important to workers everywhere, and their observance and wide dissemination will aid managements, labor, and the Government in the prosecution of the war.

Hundred Million Days Lost

Job accidents in the United States from July 1940 to January 1943, the 30 months covering the defense program and the first year of war, brought death to 48,500 workers, cost 258,000 an eye, finger, hand, arm or leg, and laid up 5,300,000 for an average of three weeks each. Days of work lost in these accidents totalled 110,000,000—more than 375,000 man-years.

In the first 18 months of the war, our announced battle casualties have numbered 12,123 dead, 15,049 wounded; 40,435 missing and 10,628 prisoners of war, a total of 78,235.

Most job accidents, the Department of Labor said, can be prevented and valuable production for war can be saved, by careful supervision on the part of management, safe work habits on the part of the workers, and the fullest use of safety devices.

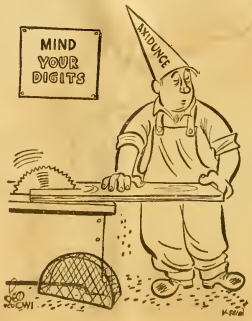
The suggestions prepared by the Department of Labor are intended to help workers protect themselves in their own interest and in the interest of war production.

FOR PERSONAL PROTECTION

1. Wear snugly fitting clothes. Never wear loose clothes or other unsafe apparel while working around machinery. 2. Wear suitable gloves and gauntlets when handling sharp-edged stock. 3. Wear goggles when doing any work where flying or splashing material might enter the eyes. 4. Wear shoes with soles sufficiently heavy to give adequate foot protection.

FOR WORKERS ON MACHINERY

1. Stop machine or other dangerous operations while listening to instructions. 2. Before cleaning, adjusting, or oiling a machine, make sure that the power is off. 3. Never reach over moving cutters, rolls, or other dangerous machine parts. 4. Always remove chuck wrenches from chucks immediately after they have been used. 5. Stand out of direct line with rapidly moving or revolving machine parts from which objects may fly. Do not stand in line with materials being fed to circular saws or jointers. 6. Always use a push stick when feeding short or narrow work past saws or knives.



Keep fingers away from moving machine parts. 7. When operating any machine, do not lean over the work so that your hair or clothing may be caught in any moving part. 8. Do not start any machine unless safeguards are in place.

WHEN USING HAND TOOLS

1. Use only tools that are properly sharpened and in good condition. 2. Use suitable shields to cover the dangerous parts of sharp-edged or pointed tools that must be carried about. 3. Use only tools free from broken or splintered parts. 4. Chisels, hammers, or other tools on which the heads have become mushroomed should not be used. 5. When using wrenches, be sure that the jaws are not sprung and that they are properly applied to the nut. Never use a wrench or any other makeshift as a hammer. 6. Use wrenches properly sized for the job.

WITH LADDERS AND SCAFFOLDS

1. Use care in placing a ladder. 2. Do not leave tools on top of a stepladder or on any other elevated place from which they may fall. 3. Place ladders only against solid and stationary backing. 4. Always face the ladder when ascending or descending. Use both hands going up or down a ladder. 5. Use only ladders in good repair.

IN HANDLING MATERIAL

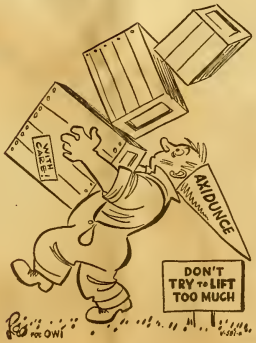
1. Learn to lift the right way. Keep the body upright; lift with the leg muscles and not with the back. Do not try to lift too much. 2. Wear hand pads or gloves when handling sharp-edged scrap or rough material. 3. Remove all projecting nails from barrels, crates, and all other places where they might cause accidents. 4. Keep floors clean. 5. Do not use gasoline or other inflammable substances in a closed room or near an open flame or on a hot surface. 6. All oils, paints, and other inflammable or explosive substances should be stored in specially provided safety containers. Containers for inflammable substances should be marked with proper identification. 7. Arrange materials carefully and securely. Do not pile materials in such a position that they can fall over or block passageways. 8. When piling materials, do not leave projecting edges or points.

IN MINING AND TUNNELING

1. Watch your roof. Take time to scale down loose material. 2. Keep clear of trips or other rolling stock. 3. In operating trips, locomotives, or other moving equipment, watch out for your fellow workers. 4. Place all explosives a safe distance away from the face and from haulage, from water, and from the danger of falling materials. 5. Watch out for live wires, particularly around water. Even 110 volts can kill. 6. Warn others and get out if you run into gas or bad air.

IN CONSTRUCTION WORK

1. Look out for those below you. 2. Test a scaffold plank with four times the load it may have to bear in actual use. 3. Keep out from under suspended loads. 4. Report immediately any defective tools, ladders, or scaffolding. 5. Make sure that any temporary staging or platform is constructed safely. 6. Don't work on, or attempt to fix, electrical apparatus unless that is part of your job. 7. Make sure of your footing. 8. Use equipment that will make your job safer for you.



—Mats available.

War Rationing

OPA Asks Retailers, Distributors To Use Care in Ration Transfers

Agency Requests Ration Checks, Stamps Be Handled Like Commercial Checks

Butchers, storekeepers, and other distributors of rationed commodities have been asked by the Office of Price Administration to use the same care in making out ration checks, and in transferring ration stamps, that they use in handling commercial checks or cash.

"If a ration check lacks the name of the establishment issuing the check, is minus the signature of the person authorized to write such checks, or fails to name the specific commodity account against which it is issued, the omission may require hours of investigation to correct," OPA said.

Coffee Rationing Change

Coffee drinkers who order their favorite blends by mail may "pay for" the purchase by enclosing detached ration stamps with the order rather than the entire ration book, the Office of Price Administration stated last week.

Up to the present, consumers purchasing roasted coffee by mail have been required to forward their war ration book to the retailer or wholesaler for removal of stamps. The mail-order trade in roasted coffee is large enough, however, to warrant elimination of the inconvenience of sending the entire ration book, OPA officials stated.

If the dealer is unable to fill the consumer's mail order, he will refund the consumer's stamp by ration check. Coffee stamps or certificates will be accepted by mail-order dealers if postmarked on or before the last day they are valid.

Frozen Food Inventories

All institutional users except those in Group I, which consists primarily of small boarding houses, will be required to report their inventory of frozen foods in containers over ten pounds as of the close of business on June 5, the Office of Price Administration announced.

The necessity for filing inventory reports results from an OPA order placing the bulk sizes of frozen foods under rationing, effective June 6.

The inventory reports are to be filed when institutional users apply for their third-period ration allotments, covering July and August. Such inventory will be treated, under the order, as excess inventory. The point value used in converting the inventory from pounds into points will be four, the present official point value for such sizes.

Group III institutional users that used frozen foods in containers over ten pounds during December 1942—the base month used in computing allotments—may amend their registration, filed last March, by including the amount of these frozen fruits and vegetables used during December. The point value of 13—prevailing at that time—will be used in computing such usage. In some cases, the inclusion of usage in bulk containers will increase the December base, but this will apply only in those instances where it is not already limited by the ration ceiling under General Ration Order 4.

Meats, Fats Changes

A modification of the meats and fats rationing program which will eliminate most point gains and losses by sellers of canned meat, canned fish, and pre-packaged cheeses in replenishing supplies was explained last week by the Office of Price Administration.

The new system for rationed meats and fats, container-packed, is similar to the one used for processed fruits and vegetables. It has been in effect for canned milk since the rationing of that product began last week.

Hereafter, the point value of any packaged item under Ration Order 16 will be the same at retail, wholesale and primary distributor levels. Previously, the retailer in some cases had to pay more points, and in other cases fewer points, for quantity replenishments than he collected from consumers who normally buy one or two cans or packages at a time. In consequence, the merchant showed undesirable increases or decreases in his ration point "capital."

Under the new system, the retail point cost will be figured just as it has been in the past: The weight of the rationed product in a single can or other container, times the point value per pound for that product.

Wholesalers and retailers may apply for temporary increases in their allowable inventories of sugar to meet the anticipated increased demand for home cannings, according to an amendment to the sugar rationing regulations issued today by the Office of Price Administration.

The amendment permits dealers to operate with double their allowable inventories for approximately the next three months, for a period ending August 31.

Shoe Stamp Number 18 Good Through October

Validity Period of New Stamp Approximately That of Old

Stamp 18 in War Ration Book One becomes good for the purchase of one pair of rationed shoes next Wednesday, June 16, and will remain valid through October 31, the Office of Price Administration announced.

Where the expiring stamp 17 is used for mail orders, it is valid if the envelope containing the stamp is postmarked before midnight June 15, the expiration date of stamp 17.

The validity period of stamp 18 is only 11 days longer than that of stamp 17. In holding the length of the second shoe ration period to approximately the same as the first, OPA said that the rate of purchasing under rationing had been reduced in line with wartime curtailments from the all-time high in shoe purchasing set during 1942. However, the rate remains approximately the same as set in the period from 1936 through 1941.

In continuing this rate of purchase, OPA pointed out that shoe stamps remain transferable among members of a family who live in the same household, enabling a family to pool its stamps for the benefit of any member who may need to buy more than one pair of shoes during any ration period.

In cases where a family pool of stamps is not adequate to fill all actual needs, extra rations are available to prevent hardship. If all the family shoe stamps have been spent, a member of the family who would suffer hardship because he needs shoes for work or general wear may apply to the local War Price and Rationing Board for a special shoe stamp, good for the purchase of one pair of shoes. This special shoe stamp is not transferable. It may be used only by the person to whom it is issued.

Rationing Reminders

FOOD

Meats, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—Red stamps A through H have expired; J through M remain valid through *June;* N becomes valid *June 20.*

Evaporated and condensed milk have been added to the list of rationed foods. Red stamps in War Ration Book Two will be used for canned milk, with ration value set at 1 point per pound.

Processed Foods.—Blue stamps A through J have expired; K through M will continue good through *July 7.*

Red or blue stamps are still valid in trade channels even after they have expired for consumers. Housewives who have not used up such stamps should destroy them to prevent their use in black markets.

Sugar.—Stamp No. 13 in War Ration Book One is valid for 5 pounds through *August 15.* Stamps No. 15 and 16 are good for 5 pounds each for use in home canning. Housewives who require more than 10 pounds for canning may apply at local ration boards.

Coffee.—Stamp No. 24 in War Ration Book One is valid for 1 pound through *June 30.* Consumers who order their coffee by mail may enclose detached ration stamps with the order rather than the entire ration book.

STOVES

Nation-wide rationing of heating and cooking stoves will begin late in *June.* Applicants for purchase certificates must qualify under general eligibility rules.

Householders may use their oil cooking stoves this summer regardless of the availability of coal or wood-fired stoves, in view of the shortage of alternate fuels in some areas.

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons remain valid in all zones until *September 30.* They are worth 10 gallons for class 1 users and 100 gallons for class 2 users in all rationed areas except Michigan, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and the northern parts of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri, where they are worth 11 and 110 gallons, respectively.

It is planned to give householders in the 33 fuel-oil-rationed States and the District of Columbia their next season's ration coupons through the mails, and to permit the use of approximately one-third of next season's coupons beginning *July 1* so that tanks may be filled during the summer season.

Apartment houses, rooming houses, hotels, and similar residential buildings using fuel oil for hot water purposes only will be eligible to receive extra rations if basic hot water needs have increased.

GASOLINE

B and C coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books. Their value has been cut from 3 gallons to 2½ gallons in the Northeastern States now under a ban on nonessential driving.

A-5 coupons are valid for 3 gallons until *July 21* in the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia; elsewhere A-6 coupons are worth 4 gallons.

A new TT coupon, which replaces the present T coupon, will be valid for use throughout the country on *July 1.* The old type used by commercial operators will be invalid on and after *July 1,* except in the Northeastern shortage area, where operators must keep on using the old type of T coupons through *July 25.*

Basic books for motorists outside the eastern shortage area expire on *July 21.* Applications for new books will be available about *June 22* at service stations or other conveniently located places.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One expired *June 15.* Stamp No. 18 is valid for one pair of shoes through *October 31.* Women's safety shoes have been added to the types of shoes available through the issuance of supplemental ration stamps.

Prompt Action Asked On Oil Applications

New Gas Coupon Designed To Thwart Black Market

Occupants of oil heated homes should act promptly in returning applications for next year's fuel oil rations to their War Price and Rationing Boards in order to benefit fully from plans to assure them adequate supplies in their fuel tanks before winter sets in, the Office of Price Administration declared last week.

About one-third of the coupons in each consumer's ration sheet will be valid on July 1 to enable householders to get deliveries weeks, even months, in advance of cold weather, OPA pointed out.

While War Price and Rationing Boards throughout the fuel oil rationed area—33 States and the District of Columbia—have made special arrangements for renewing heating oil rations before July 1, this cannot be accomplished, OPA warned, unless householders fill out their forms at once and mail them to their boards.

The application blanks are now being placed in the mails by rationing boards in most localities, and householders who have not received their copy of the single-page application will do so in a few days.

As a further means of taking up "slack" mileage and of removing potential sources of black market gasoline, OPA has changed the design of the gasoline ration coupons to be used by commercial vehicles after July 1. Thereafter, a TT coupon will be used in place of the current T ration stamp.

In the northeastern restricted area both the T coupons and the new TT coupons will be valid between July 1 and 25. This is necessary because the T ration period in the critical area, comprising 12 northeastern States and the District of Columbia, will not end until July 25.

Stocks of gasoline on the East Coast increased last week, Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes announced. The improvement resulted in part from decreased consumption. The index of stocks of principal petroleum products dropped one-tenth of a point to 25.7 percent of normal, the PAW Administrator stated.

Tank car shipments to New England points averaged 162,294 barrels per day, an increase of 13,514 barrels daily.

War Production . . .

Cotton Yarn Production Increase Reported for First Quarter

Carded Yarn Output Up 12 Percent This Year; Continued Production Gains Expected

Gains in cotton sales yarn production and release for civilian use of leather inventories and olive drab wool clips constituted the chief textile developments last week.

Encouraging gains in yarn production for the first quarter of this year were reported by Frank L. Walton, Director of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division, WPB. Sales yarn includes all yarn except that spun by an individual mill for its own use.

Pointing out that the entire cotton textile industry has performed an outstanding job in the war program in maintaining and even increasing production in the face of serious difficulties, Mr. Walton made it plain that circulation of erroneous production figures without attempting to get verification was unfair both to the industry and to the public.

Olive drab wool clips, rags and wool waste formerly restricted for military purposes were released for civilian use by WPB through revocation of Order M-87.

This wool, which has been used in the manufacture of cloth for garments for the armed forces, has been restricted to military use since March 10, 1942, when Order M-87 was issued. That which is now being released can be stripped and redyed for use in the manufacture of cloth for popular-priced garments for civilians.

This action, which becomes effective at once, has been taken because the supply of O. D. (olive drab) waste, rags and clips now in the hands of the Quartermaster and currently being accumulated is in excess of immediate or anticipated requirements.

More Leather Products

Many civilian leather products, the manufacture of which was prohibited after June 1, can be produced during the remainder of 1943 out of manufacturers' inventories as a result of action by WPB.

Under an amendment of Conservation Order M-273, manufacturers are permitted to use, until December 31, cattle hide and calf and kip skin leather for any purpose if it was ordered prior to February 17, 1943, and delivered to them prior to April 1, 1943. However, the products must be completely fabricated by December 31. Previously, the use of such leather was prohibited after June 1.

Among the common civilian products affected are dress gloves and mittens, brief cases, new upholstery, radio cases, pocketbooks, handbags, cigar and cigarette cases, key cases, tobacco pouches, watch straps and dog furnishings.

Cuff Restrictions Lifted

Because their purpose has been accomplished, WPB lifted all restrictions on the finishing of men's and boys' wool trousers, in effect permitting the sale of trousers either without cuffs or with simulated cuffs.

Limitations on trouser lengths continue unchanged, however, and will make the finishing of individual trousers with full cuffs the exception rather than the rule. Only in those rare instances where there is sufficient material left over after the trousers have been fitted may full cuffs be attached if desired.

More Burlap Available

The number and quantity of products which can be packed in new burlap bags is increased under the terms of Conservation Order M-221, as amended by WPB. This reflects an improvement in the supply of burlap and, in addition, the availability of heavyweight burlap. Heretofore, only lightweight burlap has been available for bag making.

Under the amendment, flour, petroleum waxes, and stearic acid (cakes or slabs) are permitted, for the first time, to be packed in new burlap bags. At the same time, more new burlap bags are allowed for packing processed feed and seed and grain.

This was made clear by the issuance of Amendment 1 to Priorities Regulation No. 3 as amended June 4.

Chemical Allocations Reported by WPB

Mercury Stock Reports Asked; Cellulose Under Control

Distribution of chemicals for June under allocation orders of the Chemicals Division, was made public by WPB in the ninth of a series of monthly reports, with chemicals allocated amounting in value to an estimated $87,500,000. Of the total quantity allocated, more than 51 percent by value entered into identifiable direct military consumption. An additional 19 percent by value went into indirect military use.

The allocated military chemicals are the essential raw materials for the production of all the explosives, propellants, war gases and other chemical combat items; aviation, naval, Ordnance and Signal Corps insulation; special protective coatings for military vehicles and guns; and special paints for war and merchant ships.

Mercury Stocks Reported

The War Production Board acted to move all idle mercury stocks throughout the Nation into useful channels. In line with this effort, operators of all gold mines, whether in active production or idle, were requested to report the amount of mercury on hand.

Further, they have been urged to attempt to sell as much of their inventories as possible to dealers or authorized users of the metal. In case owners refuse to sell this material, which is urgently needed in the war effort, the War Production Board may step in and requisition available supplies.

Two allocation orders were issued by the War Production Board to control cellulose ester flake and cellulose plastics.

One order was issued to govern cellulose ester flake, which is used in the manufacture of rayon, photographic film, and various thermoplastics, the end uses of which include noncombat aircraft sheeting, gas mask lenses, industrial and home piping, and toothbrushes.

To control the end use of cellulose ester flake in plastics, a second order was issued to govern molding powder, sheets, rods and tubes in primary form produced from cellulose ester flake.

Exemption from the required WPB authorization is provided for delivery, use, or acceptance of delivery of 100 pounds or less of cellulose ester flake in the aggregate during any calendar month.

Wood Furniture Order Takes Effect July 1

Number of Available Patterns Reduced by Two-thirds

As America hits full war production stride, extreme variety in furniture becomes one of the luxuries civilians must forego for the duration. WPB's wood furniture order, calling for an approximate two-thirds cut in the number of existing patterns, comes into full effect on July 1. New patterns were prohibited as of March 15.

Nothing in this country's wartime furniture rulings, however, so far approaches the drastic regulations in England. There, all furniture production is government-controlled, and only 66 articles of rigidly functional type are permitted. In this country, total quantity of furniture is restricted only by difficulties in securing materials and manpower.

It is commonly said in the furniture trade that 75 percent of the business is done from 25 percent of the patterns. Assuming this generalization to be fairly accurate, the present style reduction should not eliminate big-demand items. Manufacturers—free to choose which patterns to keep in their line—will most likely concentrate on their most wanted and most profitable articles. Novelties will be fewer.

Wood, today, is hardly less critical than steel.

Farm Machinery Program Emphasizes Output of Harvesting Equipment

300,000 Tons of Carbon Steel Allocated For New Machinery in Third Quarter

Increased production of farm machinery—care of agricultural equipment—putting idle appliances to work—production of processing equipment—and sales and distribution of steel materials last week came within operating spheres of new orders of the War Production Board.

A total of 300,000 tons of carbon steel, with other materials in proportion, has been allocated to the farm machinery program for the quarter beginning July 1.

Farm equipment manufacturers are being authorized by telegram to place orders for materials for the new program. Detailed certificates of authorization will be mailed shortly.

Repair of Farm Machinery

Repair and maintenance of agricultural tillage equipment and machinery will be facilitated by WPB Order L-223 as amended last week, which permits the use of certain low-alloy hard-facing compositions for such purposes on orders rated AA-4 or higher.

The compositions which are permitted by the amended order for tillage equipment are lower in alloy content than those normally used, but are expected to serve adequately, and at the same time, conserve urgently needed alloy metals for war requirements.

The amended order also tightens control on all uses of hard-facing material by restricting deliveries to orders rated AA-4 or higher for maintenance or repair of specifically mentioned end-products. Previously, the preference rating requirement was AA-5.

Purchasers must certify to their producers as to the end use of hard-facing materials by means of a simple statement incorporated in purchase orders.

Methods of attracting idle machines into normal channels of distribution for resale were discussed at length by the Used Construction Machinery Industry Advisory Committee with WPB and other Government officials in Washington.

It was pointed out to members of the committee that many contractors who had worked on army camp construction are holding large stocks of equipment in idleness in the expectation of further construction.

Many contractors fail to realize that the need for new posts and stations is practically nonexistant and that the holding of construction equipment in idleness in the expectation of future military contracts may be a definite obstruction to other vital wartime projects.

The immediate action was to formulate recommendations to be made to various Government agencies designed to stimulate the flow of idle equipment into channels leading to immediate use.

New controls over production and distribution of new and used processing machinery for food, beverages and tobacco are established by WPB Limitation Order L-292.

The new order permits WPB to integrate production and distribution of food processing machinery and equipment with the food program of the War Food Administration and thus make certain that sufficient processing machinery is manufactured and properly distributed to meet the food, beverage and tobacco demands of the armed forces, the Department of Agriculture, Office of Civilian Requirements and the Lend-Lease Administration.

Hitler: "Our soldiers are equipped as never before . . ."
—*Mats available.*

War Facts

Financial and Construction Data

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

	May 31, 1943	April 30, 1943	June 30, 1942	Dec. 31, 1941
		(Billions of dollars)		
Authorized war program [1]	p $246.1	$246.1	$175.6	$77.7
Commitments [2]	(3)	r 211.4	133.9	52.8
Expenditures [4]	102.3	94.9	34.9	15.8

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS BY AGENCY

Cumulative from June 1940

	April 30, 1943		April 1943	
	Program [1]	Commitments [2]	Program [1]	Commitments [2]
		(Billions of dollars)		
War Department	$126.7	r $109.0	$32.0	$22.6
Navy Department	66.1	56.2	21.7	15.4
Lend-Lease	18.4	14.2	13.0	6.3
RFC and subsidiaries	16.0	16.0	5.5	5.5
Other United States war agencies	18.9	r 16.0	5.5	3.0
Total	246.1	r 211.4	77.7	52.8

[1] Includes funds made available by Congressional cash appropriations, contract and tonnage authorizations, and by commitments by Government corporations.
[2] Include all transactions which legally reserve funds for expenditure.
[3] Not available.
[4] Include checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes. p Preliminary. r Estimated.

BOND SALES AND DEBT

	May 1943	April 1943	May 1942	May 1941
		(Millions of dollars)		
War bond sales [1]	$1,335	$1,470	$634	$370
Net Federal debt [2]	123,200	117,200	65,400	45,800

[1] Total funds received. [2] Excludes guaranteed obligations.

EXPANSION OF WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Cumulations are from June 1940

	Commitments as of April 30, 1943	Completions as of April 30, 1943	Value completed during April 1943	Value completed during Mar. 1943
		(Millions of dollars)		
Total Government-financed	[1] $14,498	$11,175	$487	r $558
Construction	7,128	6,071	214	r 239
Machinery and equipment	7,370	5,104	273	r 319

Commitments for privately-financed expansions as measured by estimated cost of 14,395 Certificates of Necessity approved as of April 30, 1943 — $4,314,000,000

[1] Total as of Mar. 31, 1943, revised to $14,424,000,000; construction revised to $6,988,000,000, and machinery and equipment revised to $7,436,000,000. r Revised.

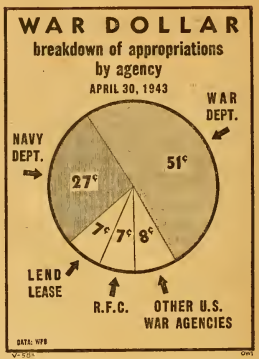
NON-INDUSTRIAL WAR CONSTRUCTION

Cumulations are from June 1940

	Commitments as of April 30, 1943	Completions as of April 30, 1943	Value completed during April 1943	Value completed during Mar. 1943
		(Millions of dollars)		
Total Government-financed [1]	$12,485	$10,276	$377	$387
Military	10,487	8,901	293	300
Housing and community facilities	[2] 1,998	1,375	84	r 87
Privately-financed war housing	1,447	1,093	42	39

[1] No longer includes military overseas construction.
[2] Total as of March 31, 1943, revised to $1,926,000,000. r Revised.

War Facts are assembled by Program and Production Branch, Division of Information, WPB



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts.

INDICES OF PROGRAM PROGESS

	November 1941 = 100	
	April 1943	March 1943
Munitions production	p 567	530
War construction	p 166	r 182
Total war output	p 400	r 383

LABOR DISPUTES

	March 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries	230,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	3/100 of 1%

MANPOWER

	May '43	April '43
	(Millions of persons)	
Labor force:	53.0	52.1
Male	36.7	36.5
Female	16.3	15.6
Employed	52.1	51.2
Unemployed	0.9	0.9

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

	Percentage of increase April 1942 to April 1943
Combined index	7.8
Selected components:	
Food	17.6
Clothing	1.0
Rent	−1.1
Housing	2.2

p Preliminary. r Revised.

For additional information on Index Numbers of Program Progress and Labor Force, see VICTORY BULLETIN, June 9, 1943, p. 610; for Cost of Living, see issue of June 2, 1943, p. 588; for Labor Disputes, see issue of May 26, 1943, p. 560.

War Prices

OPA Subsidy Roll-back Program Established for Meat, Butter

New Set-up Effective at Retail June 21; Will Reduce Price to Consumer

One week after the butter subsidy program went into effect, the Office of Price Administration announced a similar subsidy-plus-roll-back program for meat which will reduce the price of meat about 10 percent for the consumer and is scheduled to become effective at the retail level on June 21. (In the case of cured and processed pork, the effective date is July 5.)

The butter roll-back was carried out by payment of a 5-cent-a-pound subsidy to the creameries—which meant that the 5-to-6-cents-a-pound roll-back of retail butter prices was put into effect with no loss of income to dairy farmer, creamery or distributor.

Where dollars-and-cents butter ceilings had been set in more than 150 communities for all types of grocery stores, these ceilings were refigured by OPA regional and district offices and the new ceilings announced.

In communities where grocers still were establishing maximum prices by formulas, each grocer recalculated his maximum price for butter on the basis of the lower prices which had become effective for him. Where he bought from creameries, this reduction had come on June 4, 1943; where he bought from primary distributors and jobbers, on June 6.

In no case can the butter reduction at retail amount to less than 5 cents a pound. In many stores, it will amount to 6 cents a pound. The average will be about 5½ cents a pound, a 10 percent reduction under the Nation-wide average price of 55 cents a pound.

The amount of the reduction in each store depends on such factors as the type of the store and the type of supplier.

The butter subsidy is being paid by the Defense Supplies Corporation, a subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Meat Price Reduction

In similar fashion, the reduction in meat prices, which will average about 3 cents per pound at retail, is being put into effect without any loss of income for the farmer, the slaughterer or the distributor. The subsidy, paid to the slaughterer, will be based upon the live weight of livestock slaughtered and will be equivalent to approximately 2 cents per pound on the dressed carcasses.

Mandatory Discounts

Another OPA action, partially attributable to the meat subsidy program, is the elimination of the permission granted to packers to waive certain mandatory discounts on carload sales of carcass beef and frozen boneless beef to war procurement agencies. The permission originally granted April 23, 1943, was extended for four times and finally lapsed on June 13. It was considered inadvisable to extend it further since the subsidy program and other recent actions have effected price equalization.

Because of higher costs, sellers of wholesale pork cuts have been allowed to double the premium which they are permitted to add to maximum prices when the cuts are delivered to hotels, restaurants and other purveyors of meals. This action brings the premium up to $2 per hundredweight, which is somewhat less than that requested by the industry.

To make sure that changes in food prices at the processor level are passed on to the ultimate consumer, OPA has announced an amendment to the Fixed Mark-up Regulation. When substantial changes are made by OPA in suppliers' prices they are now required to notify wholesalers and retailers that they in turn must recalculate their prices based on the new costs.

Upon receipt of the first delivery of an item from his customary type of supplier with such a notice after the final date provided in the regulation for the recalculation of his ceiling price, a retailer must refigure his ceiling price based on his new cost. Thus a roll-back at the processor level will automatically be reflected at the retail level.

The regulation covers such commodities as canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, canned fruit and vegetable juices, preserves, rice, sugar, coffee, lard, shortening, cereals, and baby food.

Real Estate Earns More Under Rent Control

1942 Net Operating Incomes Show Increase Over 1939

A comprehensive survey of the rental housing field has proved "beyond controversy" that residential real estate is in a far better earning position under the controls set up by the Office of Price Administration than it was in the three year period from 1939 to 1941.

The report, supplementing an earlier survey which estimated increases in net operating income to landlords under rent control, now shows by actual records that 1942 net operating income from the average apartment studied rose 31 percent over 1939. For the average small structure studied the increase was more than 45 percent. It covers 40,000 units of 20 large cities. Of the dwellings surveyed about 30,000 are apartment house units and the remainder units in small structures, that is, one- to four-family houses.

Based on Records

The conclusions, OPA points out, are not estimates, but are based on operating records taken from the books of property management organizations and individual property owners. More than half the cities from which the present findings were obtained have "roll back" maximum rent dates or "freeze" dates in 1941. Eight have March 1, 1942, as their maximum rent date.

Further evidence of the sound position of real estate today is summarized by the report under three main headings:

1. The sharp drop in nonfarm real-estate foreclosures.

2. Decrease in the number of residential properties owned by financial institutions.

3. The maintenance of the volume of sales of residential real estate.

Stating that "the healthy condition of the residential real estate market is independently confirmed by all the standard barometers of the trade," the report cites Federal Home Loan Bank Administration figures on foreclosures. Since 1933, when they averaged 21,000 a month, foreclosures have dropped to 2,000 at the present time. During the first 6 months of rent control, the monthly average of foreclosures was well below the figure of 8,000 a month which prevailed in the boom years 1926–1929.

WPB Orders and Forms . . .

Compiled each week especially for VICTORY BULLETIN by Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board. Direct inquiries to E. Hamilton Campbell: Chief, Publications Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone, REpublic 7500, Extension 3916.

Order No.	Modification	Issued	Title	Related WPB Forms	Federal Register Citation	Division	Administrator—REpublic 7500—Extension
E-6	Amended	6-12-43	Hand service tools			Tools	L. E. Beaupre 3447
L-13-a	Interpretation 1	6-12-43	Metal office furniture and equipment			Consumers' Durable Goods	G. M. Chandlee 71247
L-55-a	Amended	6-9-43	Track-laying tractors and auxiliary equipment		8 FR 7762	Construction Machinery	F. S. Foster 4928
L-59	Revocation	6-10-43	Metal plastering bases and accessories		8 FR 7817	Building Material	S. L. Wirgman 5734
L-63	Amended	6-10-43	Suppliers	825	8 FR 7816	Wholesale and Retail Trade	N. G. Symonds 5777
L-103	Amended	6-5-43	Glass container and closure simplification		8 FR 7645	Containers	K. Ayres 5809
L-123	Amended	6-7-43	General industrial equipment		8 FR 7817	General Industrial Equipment	R. W. Charles 3343
L-150	Amended	6-9-43	Softwood plywood scheduling	2532	8 FR 7763	Lumber and Lumber Products	L. J. Welby 3981
L-150-b	Revocation	6-14-43	Hutmert grade plywood			Lumber and Lumber Products	
L-193	Amended	6-11-43	Conveying machinery, etc			General Industrial Equipment	C. R. Heller 72236
L-203	Amended	6-9-43	Electrical indicating instruments	1682, 1685	8 FR 7764	Radio and Radar	E. R. Crane 75504
L-250	Interpretation 1	6-8-43	Electric motor controllers		8 FR 7652	General Industrial Equipment	C. G. Skidmore 74118
L-253	Amended	6-8-43	Motor truck and trailer bodies	2317	8 FR 7652	Automotive	F. H. Wells 74725
L-245	Amended	6-14-43	Electronic equipment			Radio and Radar	F. H. McIntosh 2686
L-279		6-11-43	Paper shipping sacks			Containers	K. R. Karlson 72717
L-292		6-5-43	Food processing machinery		8 FR 7541	General Industrial Equipment	F. W. Smith 72004
L-300		6-9-43	Small circuit air breakers		8 FR 7764	General Industrial Equipment	J. A. Herrmann 2935
M-15-b	Amendment 4	6-8-43	Rubber and balata		8 FR 7643	Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins 6164
M-21	Amended	6-9-43	Iron and steel		8 FR 7760	Steel	C. W. Kind 3817
M-28	Amended	6-5-43	Chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants		8 FR 7760	General Industrial Equipment	F. W. Smith 72005
M-43	Amendment 1	6-10-43	Imports of strategic materials		8 FR 7815	Stockpiling and Transportation	R. Browning, Jr. 71601
M-73	Amended	6-8-43	Wool		8 FR 7644	Textile, Clothing and Leather	K. W. Marriner 3625
M-81	Amended	6-7-43	Cans		8 FR 7635	Containers	R. S. Solinsky 72716
M-81	Amended	6-11-43	Cans			Containers	R. S. Solinsky 72716
M-216	Amended	6-11-43	Conservation of new automotive vehicles	1565		Automotive	C. F. Wismeyer 4050
M-217	Amended	6-12-43	Footwear			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	H. W. Boyd, Jr. 72512
M-221	Amended	6-11-43	Textile bags	915, 1619		Coatainers	J. E. Zeller 5617
M-294	Amended	6-7-43	Waste manila rope		8 FR 7549	Pulp and Paper	D. Graham 2360
M-307	Amended	6-9-43	Casein	2945-6	8 FR 7654	Chemicals	Nils Anderson, Jr. 4794
M-326		6-8-43	Cellulose ester flake	2946-6	8 FR 7655	Chemicals	E. F. Swenson 3668
M-326-a		6-8-43	Cellulose ester sheets, rods, tubes, and molding powder	2947	8 FR 7656	Chemicals	E. F. Swenson 3668
M-327		6-7-43	Ethyl acetate and isopropyl acetate	2945-6	8 FR 7634	Chemicals	F. E. Bennett 5011

Form No.	Previous Form No.	Issued	Title	Related Order	Division
WPB-167	PD-107	6-3-43	Application of laboratory for serial number and quarterly reporting form	P-43	Safety, Technical Equipment.
★WPB-195	PD-128	5-24-43	Coverage: Processor's statement of finished goods	M-36, 84	Textile, Clothing and Leather.
★WPB-247	PD-32	6-4-43	Interim report of import consignments of raw cork	M-8-a	Cork, Asbestos, Fibrous Glass.
WPB-547	PD-1X	6-1-43	Distributor's application for preference rating	L-63	Wholesale, Retail Trade.
WPB-829	PD-466	5-28-43	Indian Kyanite—crude and calcined and Indian sillimanite: Application	M-143	Miscellaneous Minerals.
WPB-1172	PD-224A	6-1-43	Benzene producer's and distributor's report; also replaces PD-699	M-137	Chemicals.
WPB-1245	PD-380	5-25-43	Antimony: Report of inventory, consumption, production and requirements	M-112	Tin and Lead.
WPB-1270	PD-76D	5-12-43	Refined copper allocation certificate		Copper.
★WPB-1293	PD-567	6-7-43	Restricted bauxite: Application for allocation	M-1-b	Aluminum and Magnesium.
★WPB-1317		6-2-43	Supplemental letter re WPB-1317		Containers.
★WPB-1319.34	PD-556.34	5-31-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-1319 for mechanic's hand service tools	E-6	Tools.
★WPB-1334	PD-599	6-4-43	Semimonthly report of new railroad type car deliveries	L-97-a	Transportation Equipment.
WPB-1346	PD-583	6-1-43	Aniline customer's application for delivery	M-184	Chemicals.
WPB-1383	PD-614	5-28-43	Tin plate, short terne, and black plate: Purchaser's report	M-21-e	Steel.
★WPB-1385	PD-612	5-28-43	Tin plate, short terne, and black plate: Producer's report	M-21-e	Steel.
WPB-1621	PD-60D	5-31-43	Merchants' report of inventories and sales of "consumers' goods"	L-219	Wholesale, Retail Trade.
WPB-1622	PD-60J	5-31-43	Work sheet for computing inventories of "consumers' goods"	L-219	Wholesale, Retail Trade.
★WPB-1902.4		6-2-43	Letter to manufacturers of canning plant machinery and equipment	L-292	General Industrial Equipment.
WPB-1953	PD-741	5-18-43	Application for new or used plastics molding machinery or fixtures	L-159	Chemicals.
WPB-2002	PD-747	5-6-43	Application for authorization to dispose of used locomotives	L-97	Transportation Equipment.
WPB-2026	PD-568	6-4-43	Alumina: Application for allocation	M-1-b	Aluminum and Magnesium.
WPB-2363	PD-813	5-29-43	Core or churn drills: Application for serial number	P-56	Mining Equipment.
★WPB-2484.31	PD-902.31	6-2-43	Revised instructions for preparation of WPB-2484 for transformers	M-293	Radio and Radar.
★WPB-2530	CMP-19	5-5-43	Aluminum scrap: Monthly report of operations, inventory and orders	CMP	Aluminum and Magnesium.
★WPB-2531		6-4-43	Softwood plywood manufacturer's monthly report	L-150	Lumber and Lumber Products.
★WPB-2532		6-4-43	Soft plywood: Application for authorization	L-150	Lumber and Lumber Products.
★WPB-2555		5-29-43	Softwood plywood distributor's initial report of volume and character of sales		Lumber and Lumber Products.
★WPB-2719.4	PD-880.4	6-4-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-2719 for pens, pencils, etc	L-227	Consumers' Durable Goods.
WPB-2721		6-3-43	Food processing machinery and equipment: Manufacturer's monthly report	L-292	General Industrial Equipment.
★WPB-2756		6-1-43	Cotton and rayon mill production bottlenecks		Textile, Clothing and Leather.
★WPB-2755		5-15-43	Report on idle inventories of mercury		Redistribution.
WPB-2766		5-25-43	Producer's report of Lend-Lease iron and steel shipments and forecast		Steel.
★WPB-2783		5-27-43	Steel wire netting: Annual consumption by manufacturers of glue		Chemicals.
WPB-2805		6-2-43	Food processing machinery and equipment: Manufacturer's report on production	L-292	General Industrial Equipment.
★WPB-2824		5-31-43	Celestite: Quarterly report, production, receipts, consumption, shipments, stocks		Bureau of Mines.
★WPB-2853		5-26-43	Letter: Re inquiries regarding manufacture of domestic food dehydrators		Consumers' Durable Goods.
WPB-2857	PD-274	5-31-43	Report of processing of tops and scoured wool; consumption of wool, etc	M-73	Textile, Clothing and Leather.
★WPB-2858		6-2-43	Letter: Re additional information on PD-883		Steel.
WPB-2886	PD-76	5-12-43	Copper allocation certificate		Copper.
★WPB-2933	PD-891	5-26-43	Alloy steel melting schedule	M-21-a	Steel.
★WPB-2933		6-4-43	Supplemental letter to producers of stainless steel		Steel.
★WPB-2934	PD-391	5-26-43	Steel allocation required for melting schedule	M-21-a	Steel.
WPB-2953	PD-59	5-12-43	Copper inventory and requirements	M-9-a, b	Copper.
WPB-2954	PD-59A	6-3-43	Copper or copper-base alloys in intermediate form: Sales or purchases	M-9-a, b	Copper.
WPB-2959	PD-59G	6-3-43	Ingot maker's application for copper, copper-base alloy ingot, and scrap		Copper.
★WPB-3000.05	PD-900.05	6-3-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-3000 for electric motor controls	M-293	General Industrial Equipment.
WPB-3000.12	PD-900.12	6-4-43	Instructions for preparing WPB-3000 for conveying machinery, etc	M-293	General Industrial Equipment.
★WPB-3000.20	PD-900.20	6-3-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-3000 for fans and blowers	M-293	General Industrial Equipment.
★WPB-3002.23	PD-902.23	6-4-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-3002 for aircraft type pumps		Aircraft Scheduling Util.

★Indicates restricted form; not stocked in field offices.

Appointments, Resignations

WEINER RESIGNS FROM WPB

Joseph L. Weiner, director of the War Production Board Office of Civilian Supply since December 1942, has offered his formal resignation. For the past 2 months he has been assisting Arthur Whiteside, head of the new Office of Civilian Requirements.

Charles E. Kohlepp, vice president and controller of the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, has been named director of the WPB Program Bureau, following the resignation of *John F. Fennelly*. *Joe Turner* has resigned from his post as director of the Canadian Division of the WPB Bureau of Distribution to return to private industry. *Hugh Porter*, who has been serving as chief of the Washington, D. C., branch of the Division, will assume Mr. Tucker's duties as acting director.

A. C. Hoffman resigned as acting deputy administrator of Food Price Control for OPA. *Donald H. Wallace*, who was appointed with Mr. Hoffman recently to succeed OPA Deputy Administrator J. Kenneth Galbraith, now becomes sole acting deputy administrator for price. He will be assisted by *Kenneth W. Rowe*, who aided in the administration of the food price program.

Sparks E. Bonnett, Los Angeles tire distributor, has been named chief of the OPA Tire Rationing Branch. He succeeds *Robert S. Betten* who has been commissioned as a naval lieutenant. *Lester V. Chandler*, on leave from the Economics Department of Amherst College, will be price executive of the Rubber Price Branch, filling a post made vacant several months ago by the return to private business of *Robert F. Bryan*.

Appointment of *George E. Talmage, Jr.*, of New York City, as assistant director of ODT's Division of Traffic Movement has been announced. He succeeds *John W. Montigney*, who resigned recently because of ill health. *Arthur A. Adams* will be Chicago regional manager of ODT's Tank Car Service. Formerly a transportation specialist for WPB, Mr. Adams will have control over permits for tank car movements of 200 miles or less in his area.

Studies of the economic manufacture of synthetic rubber will be made under the direction of *Dr. Hugh M. Huffman*, who will head operations of a new laboratory at the Bureau of Mines Petroleum Experiment Station at Bartlesville, Okla.

John J. Seidel, assistant superintendent for vocational education in the State of Maryland, has been appointed executive assistant in vocational education in the Office of Education's Vocational Division.

The director of the WPB *Industry Advisory Committees* has announced formation of the following committees: Used Construction Machinery; Paper Cup Industry; Safety Pin Manufacturers; Asbestos Friction Material Industry. Listings of the members of these committees will be found in press releases WPB-3785 and WPB-3773, which may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

NEW WAR FILMS

Identification of the now famous Japanese Zero fighter plane, Russia's magnificent fight against the Nazis, *do's* and *dont's* of wartime eating, and the *why* and *how* of successful Victory gardens are the four subjects covered in the newest 16 mm. motion pictures released by the Office of War Information.

JAP ZERO (20 minutes).—A plane is in your sights: Is it friend or enemy? P-40 or Jap Zero? A training film in aircraft identification emphasizing the keen sight and quick decisions required of American airmen. Produced by the U. S. Army Air Forces.

REPORT FROM RUSSIA (8 minutes).—Russia's "secret weapon" is the strength of the Russian people—the men, women, and children who punctured forever the myth of German invincibility. Produced by Office of War Information.

WARTIME NUTRITION (10 minutes).—Simple rules of eating to be followed by Americans at home, in factories, in restaurants and cafeterias. Produced by Office of War Information.

FARM GARDEN (20 minutes).—Planning, planting, cultivating, and harvesting a farm garden with special emphasis upon vegetables to be planted, control of pests, and hard work. Produced by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These 4 pictures—plus 46 other subjects ranging from 7 to 48 minutes in length and from Bataan to the RAF in content—are available from coast to coast for use in clubs, churches, schools, unions, and community gatherings of all kinds. For a list of the films and of the 191 distributors from whom they may be obtained, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, OWI, Washington.

Civil Service Jobs . . .

WAR JOBS OFFERED BY SIGNAL CORPS

The War Department announced that an exceptional opportunity is presented to women seeking war jobs, in a large-scale program about to be launched by the Signal Corps to train civilian inspectors for duty in factories producing military telephone, radio, and radar equipment.

Several thousand women already are engaged in this work, and their services have proven highly satisfactory. Men, too, are sought, but they must be outside Selective Service age brackets or unfit, physically, for military service.

The course lasts 6 weeks, 8 hours a day, 6 days a week. The pay, at the rate of $1,752 a year, starts when the trainee begins the course. Opportunities for advancement depend on the individual's skill and the available vacancies.

Trainees learn electrical and radio terminology, the use of diagrams and simple blueprints, many factory processes, and the application of such measuring instruments as vacuum-tube meters and cathode ray oscillographs. In the final week of the course, the individual works under the resident Signal Corps inspector to whom he or she is to be assigned.

Applicants are advised to apply to the nearest office of the Civil Service Commission, where selections are to be made through interviews and simple aptitude tests. High-school graduates are preferred, but those with equivalent education and experience are eligible. Those selected will receive the training in their home areas.

Urgently Needed

JUNIOR NAUTICAL SCIENTISTS, $2,433.—Needed: Persons with academic training and some responsible navigational experience to examine source material (ships' logs, observers' reports, etc.) and to assist in preparation of publications dealing with hydrography, aviation, navigation, and related subjects. *See:* Announcement 306.

BLUEPRINT, PHOTOSTAT OPERATORS, $1,752. Needed for appointment in Washington, D. C.: Operators who have had 3 months or more of paid experience, or who have completed an appropriate training course of at least 80 hours, including 50 hours of actual blueprint or photostat machine operation. *See:* Announcement 301.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Saturday, June 5, through Friday, June 11. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Office of Economic Stabilization

PROCESSED VEGETABLES TO BE STABILIZED. OWI-2027.

Department of the Interior

SWORDFISH SEASON OPENING. OWI-1958.

PUERTO RICO FOOD IMPORT RULE EASED. OWI-1966.

DR. HUFFMAN TO DIRECT LABORATORY at Bureau of Mines Petroleum Experiment Stations. OWI-2002.

REPORT ON SQUID CANNING INDUSTRY. OWI-1977.

FISH TO BE USED AS STOCK FEED. OWI-1990.

SEIDEL JOINS OFFICE OF EDUCATION. OWI-2012.

EXEMPTIONS FROM COAL CODE DENIED. OWI-2018.

Petroleum Administration

GULF COAST CRUDE OIL QUOTAS UP. OWI-1995.

TANK-CAR RULE 57 REVOKED. OWI-1987.

PETROLEUM PLANT OPERATION UNDER CONTROL. OWI-1988.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY REPORT. OWI-2016.

Solid Fuels Coordinator

ICKES ISSUES COAL ESTIMATES. OWI-1989.

COAL WAGE ADJUSTMENTS ORDERED. OWI-1997.

COAL SHIPMENTS EAST DROP. OWI-1976.

ICKES ASKS RETURN OF STRIKING MINERS. OWI-1994.

ICKES ORDERS REPUBLIC STEEL CO. to stock coal. OWI-2001.

Department of Labor

INDUSTRIAL CAUTIONS—No. 1. OWI-1978.

PLACEMENT FACTOR IN ABSENTEEISM. OWI-1975.

Office of War Information

WOMEN TAKING HEAVIER JOBS. OWI-1903.

RATION DATES WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT. OWI-1974.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (NO. 75). A summary of the week. OWI-1970.

HIRING ALIENS SIMPLIFIED. OWI-1952.

FLAG DAY GREETINGS CABLED TO BRITAIN. OWI-2013.

SUBSTITUTE CONSUMERS' GOODS REPORT. OWI-2008.

FLAG DAY PROCLAMATIONS. OWI-2024.

Office of Civilian Defense

1,500,000 FIRE GUARDS NEEDED. OCD-86.

Public Health Service

DR. VOEGTLIN'S FINAL REPORT before retiring. OWI-1996.

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STEEL CABINET RULE INTERPRETED. WPB-3818.

CMP REGULATIONS MADE TO CONFORM. WBP-3820.

CELLULOSE ESTER FLAKE UNDER CONTROL. WPB-3821.

CASEIN DELIVERY REPORTS REQUIRED. WBP-3822.

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AA-2 RATING RESTORED. WPB-3824.

DOWN-RATING CLARIFIED as to maintenance, repair, supply orders. WPB-3825.

WIRE MILL DIRECTION CLARIFIED. WPB-3826.

ALUMINUM RIVETS STOCKED. WPB-3827.

WOODPULP RECEIPTS DROP. WBP-3777

SUPPLY INFORMATION WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE by Cork, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Division. WPB-3778.

FOOD MACHINERY UNDER NEW CONTROLS. WPB-3779.

MOLASSES RE-DEFINED. WPB-3800.

REFRIGERANT CONTROL TIGHTENED. WPB 3803.

WELL-DRILLERS TO GET NECESSARY MATERIALS. WPB-3802.

MICA REQUIREMENTS DIVISION SET UP. WPB-3803.

WOOL WASTE RELEASED FOR civilian use. WPB-3804.

IDLE SHEET-STEEL RELEASED for some uses. WPB-3805.

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JUNE CHEMICAL REPORT ISSUED. WPB-3768.

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WPB SEEKS IDLE MACHINERY. WPB-3837.

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NELSON REPORTS 1943 PROGRAM

(*Continued from page 617*)

10 and 15 percent lower than in 1942. In the fourth quarter of 1943, civilian supply, restricted by mounting military demands, may by some estimates be as much as 20 percent below the level of the same quarter of 1942. Serious as are these declines, however, per capita consumption will in most areas remain at a level higher than in 1939. Consumers' durable goods and clothing consumption are the most significant exceptions. There are a few items that will be scarce even by comparison with minimum requirements. One is household fuels; another is transportation both by private automobile and by common carrier. A third shortage, of high importance, is in medical care.

Unlike the United Kingdom, where standards of living have by now been pushed far below prewar levels, the United States has thus far enjoyed higher standards than before the war, and only during this year shall we reach prewar levels. It should be kept in mind, however, that there will be unavoidable inequalities in the reductions of various commodities and services among various population groups and areas—inequalities which will aggravate the burden on consumers.

Basic Policy Problems

Comprehensive, Nation-wide programming must be achieved, the report said, in the widest sense of the word, comprising basic decisions among military, indirect military and civilian production. Increasing tightness, coordination, and intensity of government controls over production are unavoidable in 1943. The year 1943 will be one in which there is certain to be much discussion of and conflict over the extent of Government direction, regulation, and control of the economy. Whatever controls and regulations are considered should be carefully appraised in relation to their contribution toward the earliest winning of the war.

Simplification Program for 1943 Covers Wider Range of Items

Frills, Style Variations Will Be Cut To Save War Materials, OWI Reports

The American household will have to get along with fewer colors, sizes, styles and ornamentations in the furnishings it buys this wartime year than last.

Plans are being made to maintain a supply of necessary equipment; and no drastic eliminations are contemplated at this time. But the simplification program laid down for 1943 covers a wider range of civilian goods than did last year's schedule, with resulting increased limitations on variety if not on quantity.

These facts were brought out in a recent report on simplification of consumer goods by the Office of War Information.

Another report issued by the OWI revealed that substitution in consumer goods has just about reached its peak. Some substitute materials have now become critical; some materials are without satisfactory substitutes. What is now needed, the OWI said, is a definite program of conservation in the household itself.

Simplification Continues

For the 1943 program for conservation of war essential materials, manpower and machines, about 1,000 items have been picked as candidates for possible simplification measures.

By the end of 1943, it is expected, all possible simplifications which make a major contribution to the war program will have been substantially completed.

Already tremendous savings in critical materials have been effected by orders covering the simplification and curtailment of consumer and industrial items. Typical are the following:

Steel	tons	600,000
Copper	tons	17,000
Solder	pounds	35,000
Cloth	yards	180,000,000
Pulp	tons	227,000
Lumber	board feet	450,000,000
Tungsten	pounds	8,000

Pre-War Consumer Goods

The year before war came to America, the goods which went into the home in the form of clothing and dress accessories, housefurnishings and equipment, food and transportation items consumed very sizeable quantities of the metal resources of the country.

Variety was demanded by the consumer and variety was given, at the cost of around 150,000,000 manpower hours. Additional millions of manpower hours were consumed in the production of machines, dies, and tools with which to make the items.

War Demand Exceeds Supply

Pearl Harbor flashed the stop sign on the free-handed use of materials, manpower, and machinery.

America was faced with the desperate necessity of retrenching, not only in essentials secured from other nations, but in those essentials indigenous to this country, supplies of which formerly outstripped demand.

One answer to the necessity was complete elimination, or the prohibition of the use of certain materials for certain goods.

The home felt this in many ways, notably in the dwindling supplies or complete disappearance from the market of such things as aluminum cooking utensils, the mechanical refrigerator, silk stockings, and the washing machine.

Another answer to the necessity of retrenching was curtailment, or the limiting of the amounts of critical materials allowed to be used in consumer goods.

KID SALVAGE

V-571

—Mats available.

Simplification Cuts Variety

A third answer was simplification, and to it can be credited a considerable part of the results of the retrenchment program.

Simplification, as it is applied in the war program, is a procedure for eliminating unessentials from an item or a line of items. It reduces the number of items in a line and the variety of style, size, color or ornamentation not actually necessary to the efficiency or usefulness of the product.

Another answer was substitution. Substitution, a word once carrying the stigma of "something not as good as the original," is in large part responsible for the American household continuing to function efficiently in the face of increasing demands on the country's raw materials, the OWI said.

As it is considered in the conservation program, substitution is a threefold operation—the substitution of material, the substitution of a process, and the substitution of a design. Substitution of a process must use less material and time; substitution of design must save material and may save other things as well.

Future of Substitution

What is now needed, rather than further attempts at substitution, is a definite program of conservation within the home itself.

Proper care, proper use, and immediate repairs when they are needed will go much farther now in maintaining American standards of living than any future program of substitution can hope to attain.

Recently there was set up the Office of Civilian Requirements within the War Production Board, invested with the power necessary to provide civilians with essential goods and services. As stated in the order creating it, the objective of this new office is "to provide consumer goods and services adequate to maintain essential civilian life and the highest productive efficiency."

Simplification is not an arbitrary decision on the part of the Government that such-and-such can and must be done. Before any simplification measures are ordered, careful study is made of the necessity of the items affected and the simplification methods are worked out with the makers of the items. Many of the suggestions already adopted or in process have come from the manufacturers themselves.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

VICTORY BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUNE 23, 1943 VOLUME 4, NUMBER 25

War Transportation . . .

Week-End Travel by Civilians Hampers War Transportation

Curtailment of Train, Bus Holiday Trips Urged by OWI to Relieve Public Carriers

Week-end pleasure travel by intercity train and bus is practically eliminated for the duration, reports the Office of War Information—not only because such travel interferes with war transportation, but also because, the way things are, week-end travel is no pleasure.

Railroad and intercity bus companies are in agreement that week-end pleasure travel should be eliminated. Their service in carrying the essential war traffic under great difficulties has won official recognition. Contrary to the peacetime practice of advertising the lure of recreational spots for America's millions of week-end travelers, transportation companies, as well as the Office of Defense Transportation, are urging civilians to stay at home over week-ends, particularly those connected with holidays, such as the Fourth of July.

Furlough travel for men in the service reaches its peak on week-ends and a holiday week-end increases that rise. Traveling civilians, whose time is not restricted by the regulations which cover these men, can make a generous contribution to the comfort and pleasure of the armed forces if they will travel in the middle of the week—holiday or no.

Week-End Travel Uncomfortable

Persons who insist on traveling over week-ends can expect the trip to be uncomfortable and disappointing despite efforts of transportation services to keep up standards, points out the Office of War Information.

For instance, a bus ride which in prewar days consumed about four hours will take almost five and a half hours today. At least, that's what the timetable shows. Actually, especially over week-ends, it may take longer, for more people traveling in fewer conveyances means longer stops to take on and discharge passengers.

To keep their schedules, bus lines have been forced to reduce the length of their rest stops. There won't be the usual number of minutes to get out and stretch the legs, to buy an extra pack of cigarettes or get a bottle of pop.

Cannot Maintain Standards

Because of longer running time, periods for servicing and maintaining buses have had to be reduced. If the springs give out in a bus seat, it may not be possible to repair them for many days and passenger comfort is not increased by sagging or broken springs. Many formerly air-conditioned buses can no longer offer that comfort.

Some bus lines have instituted a sort of priority for service men, allowing them to board the bus at the terminal before civilians. It is not an uncommon occurrence for sizeable groups of civilians to be left standing on the loading platforms when the week-end bus pulls out, waiting for the next one, which may not leave for several hours.

Train schedules have been somewhat lengthened, but fewer trains arrive on time these days. Wartime freight and troop movements have the right of way, and passenger trains or train-and-bus connections come second.

The Travelers' Aid organization can testify as well as anyone to the results of missed train connections. Since Pearl Harbor their terminal services have increased between 500 and 600 percent. Much of this increase can be traced directly to late trains and missed connections; for when the last train has left for the night and there are no overnight accommodations to be had at hotels, it's to Travelers' Aid that the frantic traveler makes his or her appeal.

Less train equipment is available this summer for civilian travel. More cars are being taken over for troop cars. More and more standees are filling the aisles or sitting on the arm of the seat occupied by some other traveler. It is still uncommon to see a woman passenger standing on the trains. Some service man on furlough will be sure to give her his place.

On some trains today, if troop cars are attached, soldiers are taken into the dining car before other passengers. Soldiers eat more than civilians and though the civilian may be handed a menu when he is finally allowed in the car, there is no guarantee that he'll get what he orders.

Drinking water, too, is sometimes at a premium in passenger coaches. An emptied cooler can't be filled until a point is reached where railroad supplies are located. As for washroom hot water, towels and soap, sometimes they're there, sometimes they're not.

Though both railroads and bus lines are doing a heroic job attempting to keep passengers comfortable, it is impossible to expect that all their usual services can be maintained under difficult wartime conditions.

ODT STOPS DELIVERY OF SMALL PACKAGES

The Office of Defense Transportation further restricted retail deliveries in the eastern gasoline shortage area, and announced a revised list of industries to be given preferential treatment there.

ODT prohibited the retail delivery of packages that measure less than 60 inches in combined length and girth or weigh less than five pounds. Exempted, however, are milk, bread and other perishable bakery products, eggs, fruits and vegetables, meat, poultry, laundry and dry cleaning, medical supplies, and repair parts.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

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The Congress Last Week

House Passes Appropriation Bill Providing War Agencies' Funds

Would Outlaw OPA Payment of Subsidies, Abolish Domestic Branch of OWI

The chief activity of Congress last week was the consideration of requests for funds to maintain the war program of the United States. The House passed and sent to the Senate a $2,898,941,504 appropriation bill providing funds for 18 home front war agencies. The budget estimates were either entirely or substantially approved for the Board of Economic Warfare, the Petroleum Administration for War, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Office of Scientific Research, Office of Economic Stabilization, and War Relocation Authority.

The two agencies which faced most drastic cuts were the Office of Price Administration and the Office of War Information. According to the House bill, the Price Administration would be prohibited from establishing price rollbacks on farm commodities that have not reached parity levels; would be forbidden to pay salaries to any persons who "direct" or "authorize" the payment of subsidies; would not be permitted to hire policy-making executives who have less than five years business experience in the field over which they have authority; would be prohibited from inaugurating grade labeling or standardization programs on food, clothing or other commodities.

No Funds for Domestic OWI

The bill would abolish the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information which, according to Elmer Davis' statement to the House subcommittee, is responsible for coordinating the war informational activities of all Federal departments and agencies for the purpose of assuring an accurate and consistent flow of war information to the public and to the world at large.

The House Appropriations Committee reported favorably on a bill providing $71,510,438,873 for the War Department. More than a third of the total was for the Army Air Corps, including money to procure 99,740 airplanes. The measure also included a $4,969,967,668 item for Army lend-lease. Use of War Department funds for the payment of subsidies on agricultural products grown in the continental United States was prohibited.

The House passed and sent to the Senate the $1,086,059,499 Labor Department-Federal Security Agency appropriation bill. The amount approved represented a cut of more than $120,000,000 from budget requests, with the Federal Security Agency and the War Manpower Commission absorbing the bulk of the cut. Funds were refused to the National Youth Administration, as the committee had held that the time has come when the training of persons for industry can be reduced.

To Liquidate NRPB

The Senate approved and sent to the White House two appropriation bills—one of them granting $27,637,000,000 for the Navy Department and the other providing $2,621,000,000 for independent offices. In an amendment to the Independent Offices bill, $50,000 is allocated for the National Resources Planning Board with the specification that the Board is to receive supplemental funds from no other source. In effect, the proviso calls for the liquidation of NRPB by August.

The Senate passed and sent back to the House a bill appropriating $226,105,758 for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments for 1944, and a $127,950,000 allotment for the Department of the Interior. Interior Department funds were increased to enable the Bureau of Reclamation to construct and develop irrigation projects.

McKellar Jobs Bill Passed

The Senate passed and sent to the House the McKellar bill providing Senate confirmation of Federal employees making more than $4,500 a year. A report showed that as of November 1942 there were more than 27,000 persons in Federal employ earning over $4,500. The House bill rules that all of these would have to receive Senatorial approval by September 30, 1943, in order to retain their positions.

Government in War . . .

Farm Credit Facilities Listed By Department of Agriculture

FCA, CCC, FSA Empowered to Finance Purchases, Operating Costs, Marketing

In earlier years of our national history American farmers had little need for Government sources of credit. It was an era of relatively simple subsistence farming with little hired labor, no commercial fertilizer, and no expensive machinery. Only farmers on the fringes of settlements produced much for sale and, since distances were short, the transportation problem was not difficult of solution. There was much more rich land into which farmers could move whenever they wished.

Because this land existed, the farmer had few credit problems of any sort. Rural people put up their own houses and often made most of their own furniture and equipment. But with commercial farming came soil erosion, pressure on the land, long-distance transport, more distant markets, mechanization, hired labor, commercial fertilizer, tenure problems, regional specialization, international competition, and an urgent necessity for more and cheaper credit.

Needed for Purchase of Land

Before 1916, when the first Federal Farm Loan Act was passed, farmers had no source of Government credit for any purpose—credit needed primarily to enable them to buy land. Hitherto they had depended upon individuals, banks, mortgage companies, and life insurance concerns; they had paid high interest; and loans were often for short terms with high renewal costs and the ever-present menace of foreclosure.

The 1916 act authorized the establishment of 12 Federal Land Banks to make long-term, farm-mortgage loans, not in excess of 50 percent of the appraised value of the farm, with provision for amortization. The banks were placed under the supervision of the Treasury; they could issue bonds, and their stock at the outset was held in the main by Government. Farmers who secured loans were required to purchase stock to the amount of 5 percent of the loan.

Production credit meanwhile had come in the main from commercial banks, privately financed credit corporations and from those who sold machinery and supplies to farmers. In 1918 emergency crop loans were first made by the Government to increase the production of wheat and other war crops. In 1923 Intermediate Credit Banks were established to act as rediscounting agencies so that livestock loan companies and agricultural credit corporations could be set up to make loans directly to farmers. The deepening depression in the 1930's next required the creation of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations to make loans directly to farmers and, finally, the Production Credit Associations were set up in 1933 to make Federal production-credit loans.

CCC to Take Surpluses

The Commodity Credit Corporation was organized in 1933, when there were large crop surpluses, and came to the Department of Agriculture in 1939. It was designed to extend credit to farmers on wheat, cotton, or other storable farm products, to enable them to hold the commodity for orderly marketing, under the Ever Normal Granary principle. The CCC has made loans on 40 or more domestic commodities and it also acts as purchasing agent for certain commodities produced abroad.

Its original purpose was to take surpluses temporarily off the market. It now announces before planting time the amounts it will lend per bushel or per pound in order to assure producers of stable income. These guaranteed prices are backed by Government purchase programs. Such support or incentive prices are used to increase the production of commodities critically needed for wartime purposes.

Commodity Credit Corporation loans are nonrecourse and are equivalent to the purchase of the commodity at the loan rate, though the producer may redeem his commodity and sell at a higher price if this proves possible. The loans thus constitute a price floor. The War Food Administration likewise supports prices by buying products at fixed prices for lend-lease, the armed forces, and other purposes.

Farm Tenants Aided

Under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, the Congress appropriated money outright to be used to enable deserving farm tenants, farm laborers, and sharecroppers, unable to get credit from any other source, to purchase farms. They may be repaid by a variable-payment plan, the annual payment depending upon the borrower's income. The Farm Security Administration (formerly Resettlement Administration) has also been authorized to make managed and supervised rehabilitation loans to disadvantaged farm families.

Various agencies make loans to farm cooperatives for a variety of purposes. The Farm Credit Administration's Banks for Cooperatives, for instance, make commodity, operating capital, and facility loans to farmer cooperative associations.

The Rural Electrification Administration, created in May 1935, and becoming part of the Department of Agriculture in 1939, makes amortized loans to finance the construction and operation of rural electric systems, and also for the purchase of wiring and plumbing appliances and equipment. The Farm Security Administration aids smal-farmer pooling and cooperatives to purchase equipment and machinery. It also makes loans to cooperatives to effect purchasing, processing, and marketing; it aids in the purchase or refinancing of facilities, or in payment of operating expenses until the co-op markets its produce. It likewise makes loans to water-facilities associations.

The Department of Agriculture has listed the credit facilities available to farmers from various agencies in the Department.

Farm Credit Administration

Federal Land Bank loans are long-term, low-interest-rate, amortized loans made on farm first-mortgage security up to 50 percent of the appraised value. Land Bank Commissioner loans are of similar character, but may be made on either first- or second-mortgage security, up to 75 percent of the appraised value.

The Production Credit Associations make loans to farmers and ranchers to finance expenses connected with farm production and family needs, to purchase livestock and machinery, and to re-

(*Continued on page 659*)

Army Service Forces Move Troops To War Fronts All Over World

Ship 4 Times as Many Troops, Supplies As in One Year of Last World War

To move our fighting men and keep them fed, clothed, sheltered and equipped, the Army Service Forces employ more people, own more land, spend more money, handle more merchandise, and operate over a greater area than any comparable organization the world has ever known, the Office of War Information said this week. In a report on military transport and supply, prepared in consultation with the Army Service Forces, the OWI cited facts and figures on the movement of American troops and supplies to more than 50 fighting fronts all over the world.

Domestic Supply Lines

More than four times as many troops were moved by rail within the United States in the year prior to December 7, 1942, than in the period from April 1917 to April 1918. During the year following Pearl Harbor, Army freight moved by rail totaled nearly four times the load during the peak months of 1918–19.

During our first year of the last war, the American railways handled 2,734,527 troops, including inductees. In the present war, in the year prior to December 7, 1942, the railways handled 11,641,-838 troops, or more than four times as many. During last November alone, the Army delivered more than 500,000 troops to the railways for trips ranging up to 3,000 miles.

During the first twelve months of the present war, the railroads handled approximately 41,000,000 tons of Army freight—about 3⅔ times the amount handled in the peak months of 1918–19.

In addition, the Army is utilizing inland waterways and air transport today more than ever before. Although relatively not so great in volume, the freight moved by air comprises articles of great strategic importance, for which rapid transit is a vital consideration.

Storage and Embarkation

Storage depots eliminate the possibility of valuable material standing unused on factory grounds. When arms and equipment are finished at the factory, they are packed and crated, then loaded into waiting trucks and trains for movement to nearby storage depots, which have millions of square feet of available space. Manning the depots are 202,000 civilians, including more than 40,000 women, and 4,500 officers of the ASF.

For obvious reasons of military security, material in transit cannot be clearly marked as to type and destination. If a crate is consigned to an overseas base, two corners are painted in a distinctive color. Ordnance supplies are yellow, Quartermaster green, Medical maroon, Chemical blue, etc. So, when the material is loaded or unloaded, the worker does not even have to be able to read to distinguish between the supplies going to each of the different services. In African and South Pacific ports, these color markings have proved invaluable. Illiterate natives can easily stack similar supplies together by sight.

World Supply Routes

Something of the size of the task of supplying our fighting fronts and our allies may be gathered by looking at a map. North Africa is more than 4,000 miles distant from the nearest North American port; the South Pacific area is about 9,000 miles away; Great Britain is 3,700 miles off, and China 11,000 miles.

Even world maps inadequately indicate relative distances between points. And no map accessible to the public shows distances over the devious courses which, because of submarine hazards, transport convoys of the United Nations are forced to follow.

From New York to the port of Algiers in North Africa is twice the air-line distance between New York and San Francisco. To Casablanca from New York is two and a half times the air-line mileage between Chicago and Portland, Oregon.

From San Francisco to Sydney, Australia, the most direct sea course is 7,882 statute miles. From New York to Capetown, South Africa, the most direct or Great Circle distance is 7,747 miles; almost as great as the distance between San Francisco and Sydney on the Pacific run.

The Great Circle distance between New York and the Russian supply base of Murmansk is 3,960 statute miles.

Even when supplies have arrived at Sydney, the end of the journey has not been reached. Sydney and Noumea, New Caledonia, are technically in the same operations area. Yet they are 1,230 statute miles apart. Somewhat farther from Sydney—about 1,300 miles—are both Guadalcanal and Port Moresby, New Guinea. The last two are themselves some 650 miles apart.

Each Soldier's Equipment

Between 5 and 12 tons of equipment must accompany each soldier sent overseas—some of it traveling a third of the way around the world's greatest girth. In addition, approximately 1½ tons of food, clothing and other supplies must be transported monthly to maintain one man in the combat zone.

A single infantry division may expend 542 tons of ammunition in one day's firing; a single armored division uses up more than 600 tons of ammunition and 78,000 pounds of food every day in action. A single mechanized division requires 18,000 gallons of gasoline every hour it is on the move. Nearly 2,000 rubber tires daily were required in North Africa to replace tires which had worn out or been destroyed in action.

About 500 cargo vessels under adequate Naval protection carried the American Expeditionary Forces to North Africa—with 700,000 different items of equipment and supply for war use. This was not 700,000 articles, but items. The number of articles among the items ran into the millions, including tanks and trucks, combat planes, interceptors and Flying Fortresses, water purifiers and oil cleaners, needles and thread, pumps and printing presses, rifles, shells and cartridges, buttons and blankets, medicines and bandages, typewriters and traffic-signs, sparkplugs and extra shoes.

War of Oil and Machines

The military cargoes carried overseas today throw sharp emphasis on the increased mechanization of war. For example, the quantity of petroleum and petroleum products shipped overseas in the first 12 months of the present war was more than eighty times that shipped in the first year of the last war. Instead of horses, mules and forage, our overseas forces now receive trucks, tractors, bulldozers, gasoline, and oil.

Assembly Lines in Rear

On-the-spot assembly lines contributed to the victory in Tunisia. American combat vehicles and cargo trucks rolled to the battle lines from assembly lines manned by soldier specialists several miles in the rear. Most

(*Continued on page 661*)

The War Last Week . . .

Aerial Battle Over Guadalcanal Cost Japanese 94 Planes

Late Report Calls Victory Striking Example Of Coordinated Action by Various Units

Later reports of the June 16 air battle over Guadalcanal reveal that 94, rather than 77, Japanese planes were brought down.

Seventy-five attacking enemy planes came in over Beaufort Bay, on the west coast of Guadalcanal, and were immediately engaged by Army and Navy fighter planes from Henderson Field. At the same time, another group of Jap planes approached from farther north; they, too, were immediately attacked. Thirty Jap dive bombers came in to attack Allied shipping; again American fighters went up to meet them.

Over Koli Point, Savo Island, over Cape Esperance and Tulagi, the warring planes rushed into the fight—74 planes of the U. S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps against 120 planes of the Japanese Imperial Air Force. When the battle was over, and the score tallied, the U. S. had lost 6 planes (2 of the pilots were rescued) in shooting down 94.

The USAAF downed 39; Navy and Marine Corps planes got 33; 8 Warhawks flown by pilots of the New Zealand Air Force brought down 5. The additional 17, announced June 19 by the Navy, were brought down by ships in the harbor and by shore-based antiaircraft.

In addition to the 6 planes, American losses included 76 casualties, and a merchant ship and landing barge damaged. Another cargo vessel sustained minor damage.

Importance of Coordination

Superior flying ability and better planes explained the American victory, said Secretary of the Navy Knox. According to the Navy's announcement, it was a striking example of coordinated battle action by the various units concerned.

Why the Japs unleashed an attack of such force at this particular time is something of a mystery. Secretary Knox said there was no American convoy in the area at the time, and he knew of no other reason for the enemy sending such a large armada of planes over Guadalcanal.

It was what military men call a "tactical offensive"—air power directed against targets in the area of actual fighting—and it was the first such action of any size to be launched by the Japanese in some time. OWI Director Elmer Davis explained that in the Pacific the Japs are still on the defensive strategically, waiting to see what the Allies will do, and when and where, instead of taking the initiative themselves.

Japs Taking Beating

As for the ability of the enemy to sustain the disproportionate losses inflicted by Allied planes, Gen. George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, referred to this as "one of our great puzzles." The Japanese, he said, are taking a "beating" in the air, their ordinary losses running from 30 percent to 75 percent, against very moderate losses on the part of American pilots.

Furthermore, he said the Japanese suffer continuous losses of planes on the gound—the usual average being one plane destroyed on the ground for every one lost in the air. In addition, they are probably taking a training or operational plane loss at about the same rate.

"Evidently," General Marshall concluded, "our equipment is excellent, and our pilots, gunners, bombardiers, and navigators are superb."

—*Mats available.*

Nazis Stir Invasion Rumors

Discussing the impending invasion of Europe, OWI Director Davis last week cautioned the American people against rumors of invasion, pointing out that many of these rumors come from the enemy, who has been deliberately trying to create the impression that the invasion will come any day now. It will come, he said, but perhaps not immediately.

Large-scale military operations are not easily organized, especially what Prime Minister Churchill called "amphibious operations of peculiar complexity."

Meanwhile, preparations are being made in North Africa, in Great Britain, and in continental United States for the operations that will crack open the fortress of Europe. Last week the Navy disclosed that a unified amphibious invasion force is being trained along both American coasts. Thousands of picked Army and Navy officers and enlisted men have already learned to take landing boats, ships and amphibious craft through heavy surf to selected beaches in joint air-sea-land maneuvers, and thousands more are acquiring the skill necessary to carry out assignments with split-second timing.

Attu Experience Valuable

Amphibious forces, the Navy said, have already paid dividends in the Solomons, North Africa, and the Aleutians. The battle for Attu Island was an amphibious operation conducted under the most difficult of fighting conditions—through uncharted waters over a foggy, stormy sea, onto rough, frozen, mountainous terrain without roads or trails. Yet victorious American forces today hold Attu—testament of their training, equipment, courage and command.

In North Africa too there were great difficulties of climate and terrain—difficulties that, encountered and overcome, have provided the Allies with another store of invaluable practical experience.

Similar difficulties, and many new ones, will meet the Allies in the invasion of Europe, the problems becoming more and more tough as the war goes on. General Marshall this week spoke of the great hazards—the overwater approach, the struggles for the beaches, the heavy battles to be maintained beyond the beaches.

These are the operations that Prime Minister Churchill promised—"of peculiar complexity and hazard" and on a large scale.

Profits for First Quarter 1943 Continue Rise Despite Taxes

Commerce Department Figures Show Increase Of 18 Percent Over Same Period Last Year

On the basis of present corporate tax rates, profits after taxes for the first quarter of 1943 amounted to $1,821,000,000, approximately 18 percent above the first quarter of 1942. According to an article published by the Department of Commerce, first quarter (1943) corporate profits before taxes showed a 19 percent increase over the same period of 1942.

Reviewing the year 1942, the article pointed out that estimated corporate profits, after provision for income and excess-profits taxes, were slightly higher that year than in 1941, maintaining the high level of 1941 profits despite a sharp rise in taxes. Although corporate earning before taxes rose from an estimated $13,938,000,000 in 1941 to $18,784,000,000 in 1942, most of this 35 percent gain was absorbed by taxes, leaving an increase of less than 1 percent in profits after taxes.

Manufacturing Shows Decline

For industrial groups corporate profits after taxes showed diverse movements from 1941 to 1942. The $130,000,000 increase from the 1941 level of $345,000,000 in the transportation group and the more moderate gains registered by the communications and miscellaneous groups counteracted the decline of $106,000,000 to the 1942 total of $4,428,000,000 in the profits after taxes of manufacturing and the less important declines in other major groups. The decline in manufacturing occurred notwithstanding a 36 percent increase in profits before taxes in 1942.

"Of the manufacturing subgroups," the article states, "transportation equipment—except automobiles—was the only one to have a substantial increase in profits after taxes in 1942 as compared with 1941. The tremendous rise in the output of airplanes and ships was responsible for an estimated gain of 84 percent in profits before taxes. While the impact of excess profits taxes was particularly heavy on this industry, the profit remaining after tax deductions still showed an increase of 30 percent. Other durable goods producers also had large increases in profits before taxes, the only exception being the automobile group, which was held back by the necessary shutdown for conversion during the first half of 1942."

1943 Brings Sharp Rise

The rise in profits after taxes for the first quarter of this year compared with the same period of 1942 was dominated by the increase in manufacturing and transportation, the two industries most directly serving the war effort. For example, the automobile group led the general increase in manufacturing profits before taxes with a 41 percent gain over the first quarter of last year. This sharp rise, of course, was based on an unusually low figure for the first quarter of 1942, when conversion to war production was under way. Substantial increases were registered by the other durable goods groups with the exception of iron and steel producers.

The net dividends paid in 1942 declined 10 percent from the 1941 level. Part of the decrease from 1941 to 1942 is due to the substantial payment of arrears on preferred stock dividends during 1941 and the subsequent return to the regular dividend rates on preferred shares in 1942. However, a good many corporations in 1942 reduced their dividend payments on common stock from the 1941 rates. This was particularly true in manufacturing.

Commerce Reports 1942 Rise

The greatly expanded flow of income payments in 1942—the first full year of our participation in the war—amounting on a Nation-wide basis to $114,000,000,000, compared with $92,000,000,000 in 1941 and a peacetime peak of nearly $83,000,000,000 in 1929, reached new record levels in every State in the Union, according to the Department of Commerce.

It is significant, however, that the percentage gains from prior years varied widely among the States. For example, the increase in income from 1941 to 1942 ranged from 9 percent for New Hampshire to 67 percent for Nevada, with a national average of 24 percent. Most of the State increases ranged from 15 to 50 percent.

Only in 9 States was a rise of less than 20 percent realized, as the economic mobilization for war resulted in an unprecedented flow of money income to individuals in every State.

Individual Incomes Gain

On a per capita basis, income payments also moved up to much higher levels between 1939 and 1942, and again wide differences were present in the percentage increases scored in different States. Only in the District of Columbia, where wage rates are peculiarly inflexible, and in seven States did the advance amount to less than 50 percent. For more than half the States per capita income gained by two-thirds or more, and in as many as five, all predominantly agricultural, the 1939 figure was at least doubled by 1942.

The net income of farm operators, the article states, was an important dynamic component of income payments, whether attention be centered on the changes from 1941 to 1942 or whether the changes be viewed against the background of pre-war years.

Farm Income Up 59 Percent

The 59 percent increase in net farm income during 1942 to the all-time peak of $9.8 billion resulted from a 12 percent expansion in the physical volume of farm production, a 29 percent advance in the general average prices received by farmers, and a marked increase in the ratio of net to gross income occasioned by the continued lag of farmers' costs behind gross income.

RETAIL SALES SHOW 16 PERCENT INCREASE

A sales gain of 16 percent for May 1943 over May 1942 was reported by 15,531 independent retailers in 34 States, according to preliminary data released by J. C. Capt, Director of the Census.

Most nondurable goods trades reflected upward sales movements for this May over May a year ago. Eating and drinking places led with a gain of 34 percent, followed by apparel stores, 28 percent; drug stores, 26 percent; department stores, 25 percent; dry goods and general merchandise stores, 23 percent; food stores, 19 percent and general stores, 16 percent. Sales of filling stations, however, were off 4 percent.

Jewelry stores recorded the largest sales gain of the durable goods trades—47 percent. Dollar volume of furniture stores gained 14 percent and motor-vehicle dealers, 9 percent; while sales were down 3 percent for hardware stores, and 17 percent for lumber-building materials dealers.

Income Doubled Since July 1940

Reduced Quantity of Goods Limits Value of Money

The average American's income is about 1.8 times what it was in the middle of 1940, but it isn't exactly the same kind of money, the Office of War Information said.

In July 1940, the month the "defense" program began, the average American—man, woman or child—received about $47.92 in income. Military expenditures in that month amounted to something like a dollar and a half per person. America's business was the peacetime business of making refrigerators, automobiles, gadgets for Americans to buy.

War has made a great difference to the American purse. In April of this year, income per capita was $85.03—pushed up by war expenditures from the $47.92 of July 1940. If the average American had been called upon to pay April's war expenses on the spot, he would have paid $53.52 of his new $85.03 income, as compared with the dollar and a half he would have paid in July 1940.

No Added Goods Available

But today that $53.52 spent for war, while it is getting to men's pockets in the form of wages and profits, is producing guns, planes, and tanks, and ammunition for them to shoot away in protection of our liberties—not new automobiles, new refrigerators, new radiosc, or even extra beenfsteaks. Those things don't exist.

The very force that pushed income up has also altered its character. Temporarily, money now represents wealth only in a limited sense. If it is used to bid for the reduced supply of things to buy, it will bid up the prices of those things, but it will buy no more of them than if income and prices remained on a low level—for there are no added goods and no capacity for making added goods.

Price boosts already have taken up a part, though by no means the major part, of the increase in income. The average American has nothing to gain by putting the rest of his extra income into rising prices, OWI added. Under the circumstances, the smartest things for the civilian to do—after buying what he needs to live—are to pay debts so he'll be out of the red when money is scarcer, to pay taxes to settle for as much of the war now as he can, and to buy bonds so he'll have money later.

—Mats available.

MILITARY PERSONNEL ADVISED ON TAXES

Two important features of the new Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 apply to personnel in the armed services, it was pointed out in a radiogram sent to Army installations by the War Department.

Military personnel will not have their tax payments withheld from payrolls.

Each person in armed services will also be able to deduct $1,500 from his annual gross income or active service pay received in 1943, before calculating his income. In effect this will mean that only military personnel in higher pay brackets will accrue tax liability against income earned in 1943.

Provision is made for the filing of an estimate of tax for 1943 by September 15, 1943 for those of the armed services who will have tax liability on 1943 income.

The problem as to whether second quarter payments should have been made June 15 on the basis of the 1942 return filed last March 15 depends on a recalculation. The new current tax payments act makes no change in the percentage rates in effect on March 15, 1943 but permits all members of the armed services to exclude earned net income received during 1942. The law specifies that in no case shall earned net income exceed $14,000 but income from any source up to $3,000 may be considered earned net income regardless of what its source may have been—rents, dividends, interest or pay.

In estimating 1943 income tax liability, the $1,500 may be deducted from service pay at the beginning and all other ordinary exemptions and deductions may be taken.

War Prices . . .

Hold Retail Prices on 1943 Pack Of Four Frozen Vegetables

Wholesale Prices of Sausage Reduced by OPA In Line With Maximums for Meat Materials

Consumer ceiling prices for frozen snap beans, corn, peas, and spinach of the 1943 pack will be about the same as current maximum prices for the 1942 pack, but prices of frozen strawberries and asparagus will show an increase needed mainly to reflect raw material increases or to satisfy parity requirements for agricultural products, the Office of Price Administration said last week.

For asparagus, the increase will be about one cent a pound, and, for strawberries, between three and four cents a pound.

Processors' ceiling prices for a number of other frozen fruits and vegetables will be included in the regulation when sufficient information for the purpose has been gathered and studied, OPA said. They will include raspberries, blueberries, peaches, plums, grapes, cherries, lima beans, brussels sprouts and a number of other fruits and vegetables.

Ceilings were established only after thorough consultation with the trade.

Provisions of the regulation are intended to safeguard production of frozen food by enabling the packers to overcome unabsorbable increases in the costs of raw materials, labor, and miscellaneous expenses such as freezing, containers, and field crates, while holding prices in proper relationship to maximum prices for the 1942 pack and consumer needs.

Equalize Sausage Prices

A reduction in wholesale prices of sausage to bring these prices in line with the approximately ten percent reduction being made in maximum prices of meat going into sausage was announced by OPA on June 15.

The sausage price roll-back is designed to at least equal the reduction in the cost of raw materials between the time when the maximum price regulation for sausage items at wholesale became effective (May 24, 1943), and costs of raw material now. The action was taken as a part of the OPA's program to stabilize the cost of living.

The amount of the roll-back is compensated for by subsidies paid to meat packers so as to permit the same return on products as was received at former price levels. In addition, effective dates of the reduced prices are staggered to make provision for inventories and to avoid a severe impact on production or distribution. The reduction becomes effective June 21 for wholesalers who own slaughtering facilities and on June 28 for all others.

Local delivery is specifically provided for by permitting a separate charge to be made for it. Before this amendment the allowance permitted to cover selling cost included delivery. This proved to be unsatisfactory to the industry and resulted in unwillingness to make long deliveries. This change in the delivery provision brings the sausage regulation into line with other regulations controlling meat products.

Adjust Liquor Prices

To meet a problem caused by a shortage of neutral spirits in this country, OPA provided price adjustments for manufacturers of domestic distilled liquors who substitute imported neutral spirits in domestic blends.

There is a surplus of neutral spirits presently available in Cuba which can be imported to alleviate the shortage here. Domestic manufacturers will, however, have to pay a minimum import tax of $2 per proof gallon (one gallon of 100 proof neutral spirits), and will have a minimum cost of 50 cents per gallon for ocean freight, marine insurance, war risk insurance, cooperage, leakage and other costs incidental to importation.

Casein Prices Too Low

Producers' ceiling prices for industrial casein were raised 3 cents per pound by OPA to encourage the sale of skim milk off farms for use in producing the casein, which is needed in the war program.

The action will have no effect on the cost of food to the consumer.

The increase was made on the basis of studies by OPA and information from the War Production Board, Department of Agriculture, and other Government agencies. This indicated that the former ceilings for industrial casein were too low in relation to those for other products that are made from skim milk.

Specific prices for industrial casein are established just below the level of those for powdered skim milk, the chief other product in which casein is contained, and which also is important in the war program. The difference avoids interference with the supply of skim milk for powdered skim milk, while the new prices make it more profitable for farmers to sell skim milk to producers of industrial casein than to feed it to animals or to put it to other relatively wasteful uses.

Important industrial uses for casein include the production of plastics, paints, insecticides, glue, and paper coating.

The new ceiling prices for wet and dry curd casein established range from 18 to 22½ cents per pound. The ceilings for industrial processed casein of different types range from 24 to 25½ cents per pound. Prices are f. o. b. the place from which the seller ships to the buyer. Provision is made for quantity discounts and for the addition of the lowest freight charges when the price quoted is a delivered one.

FOOD COSTS INCREASE 0.8 PERCENT IN MAY

While the cost of items making up nearly 60 percent of the family budget remained practically unchanged in the month ended May 15, a rise of 1.7 percent in food prices increased the total cost of living for city workers by 0.8 percent, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported recently.

"This increase of 0.8 percent compares with a rise of 1.5 percent in the month ending March 15 and 1.1 percent in the month ending April 15," she said.

"The largest increases in May food prices were for fresh fruits and vegetables, which were up 8 percent. Prices of chickens continued to rise, with growing scarcity at the retail level in some cities. Sweetpotatoes increased 40 percent in the period, to three times their price of a year ago.

"Aside from food, the principal increases were in the cost of services, particularly medical care and barber and beauty shop services. Prices of rayon hosiery had gone down 2 percent on the average by mid-May, although the new OPA price-quality ceilings were not fully in effect."

Regional Price System Set for Alloy Metals

Base Price of Aluminum Scrap Lowered to Aid Allocation

Specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices and a regional pricing system have been established for ferrosilicon and silicon metals and for ferrochromium and chromium metals. In both cases the new price system and the new ceiling prices were worked out in cooperation with the industries and consumers involved. They are scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 1943, in accord with the industry practice of making price changes at the beginning of a calendar quarter.

Under the new system, the Nation is divided into three zones—the Eastern Zone, the Central Zone and the Western Zone. Base prices are established in the Regulation for delivery in the Eastern Zone. For deliveries in the Central and Western Zones, specific amounts are listed which may be added to the base Eastern Zone prices, and the resulting totals are the Central and Westren Zone maximum prices.

The Eastern Zone includes the Mississippi River points, and all points east of the Mississippi. The Central Zone includes territory west of the Mississippi and east of a line formed by the western boundaries of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and the extension of the western boundary of Wyoming directly north to the Canadian border. The Western Zone includes all territory west of the Central Zone.

Aluminum Scrap Lowered

To assist in continuing the normal flow of aluminum scrap from producers and accumulators to smelters, the Office of Price Administration has reduced the maximum base price of secondary aluminum ingot by one cent per pound, to the 14-cent present level of primary aluminum "pig" with which it recently has had to compete disadvantageously.

This action is taken in conjunction with and to aid the program of the War Production Board, which has experienced difficulty in allocating secondary aluminum ingot under abnormal wartime market conditions. OPA's action also will tend to restore the normal pre-war relationship between primary and secondary aluminum ingot.

Another price control measure establishes maximum prices for 19 main classes of synthetic resins and plastics.

Standards Reinforce Price Control, Protect Consumer, Brown States

Denies Charges That OPA Officials Work to Change American System

A flat denial that "individual officials in the Office of Price Administration are out to use price control to change the American system of free enterprise" keynoted Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown's statement prepared for delivery before the House subcommittee on brand names and newsprint.

In explaining the relation of standards to price control, Mr. Brown pointed out that they serve two purposes. One is to make possible uniform dollars-and-cents ceiling prices by providing a description of the article to which the price is tied. The other is "They protect against deterioration in the quality of the article without corresponding reduction in price."

Prices Rise, Quality Falls

"Under peacetime conditions," he said, "the same play of competitive forces which keeps prices down and makes Government price control unnecessary, keeps quality standards high. Under wartime conditions of scarcity of goods and shortage of manpower, our competitive system tends to operate in reverse. Instead of keeping prices down and quality up, it raises prices and lowers quality. That is why wartime price control must set standards in the interest of business itself."

"The charge is sometimes made," he said, "that placing standards in price regulations will result in a deadly uniformity of products. This fear is groundless. The standards used in price regulations . . . are based as closely as possible upon the standards that are already found in business life.

Other Agencies Set Standards

The Price Administrator stated that of the 290 standards provisions which are in existing price regulations, no less than 159 are accepted trade categories. Of the 131 remaining standards, other Government agencies established 91. Only 41 of the total 290 were developed by OPA.

"Remember too," he said, "that OPA standards are merely minimum standards. Any manufacturer is free to surpass these standards. If he can demonstrate measurably higher quality, we are always ready to consider the appropriateness of adding a new class bearing a higher price. In any event, the manufacturer remains free to benefit from the improvement of his product by increasing the volume of his sales. . . ."

Although citing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices as the most satisfactory method of price control, Mr. Brown added that practical considerations limit the number of such regulations that can be issued outside the field of industrial prices. In general these regulations must be confined to commodities of importance in the cost of living.

"How many dollars-and-cents price regulations tied in to standards OPA issues in the future will largely depend on the scope and extent of the program of simplification and standardization of essential civilian goods which is undertaken by other Government agencies charged with the responsibility of assuring adequate civilian supply.

Grade Labeling Not New

"The cautions and limitations I have expressed with regard to our policy on standards and pricing in consumer goods," the Price Administrator continued, "apply with even stronger force to our policy on grade labeling.

"To date we have only 29 regulations that require marking or labeling to show quality or grade. Among the 29, some actually require no more than the use of an undescriptive letter or symbol to indicate that the product is a war model, or falls into some other standard category.

"The question of labeling," he stated, "does not arise until it is practicable to tie in prices in some way to quality standards. When uniform dollars-and-cents prices are fixed in terms of standards, some method must be used to tell the consumer what is the correct ceiling price of the article he buys. To know the correct ceiling price of the article under these circumstances, the consumer must know the quality for which the price is fixed. Grade labeling is merely one of the devices used to impart this information to the consumer. It is not a new device, for it has been used in peacetime for some commodities on a universal basis, and on an individual or voluntary basis for many others."

War Manpower

Young Workers in Food Processing Will Have Legal Protection

State, Federal Laws Safeguard Health Of Persons Under Eighteen Years

Teen-age boys and girls who work in war-important food processing plants this summer will do so under protection of State and Federal laws, the Office of War Information points out.

The need for food-processing workers is greater than ever before—and at a time when workers are scarce. American fighting men on the seas and on the battlefields and other fighters on the home front need increased quantities of foods. So do the Allies. The processors are ready, if labor is available, to can, dehydrate, and freeze the food that our combined needs require or that the farmers can supply. Consequently, there will be calls for employment of young people in large numbers at such jobs as they can legally and safely accept.

To help employers and patriotic young people, the Office of War Information and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor have summarized high points of Federal legislation affecting the employment of children and youth under 18 in canneries and other plants processing and packing foods.

Observance of these legal standards, the two agencies point out, will safeguard the health of the young worker and pay worthwhile dividends in more efficient work, fewer absences and accidents, and greater over-all production.

Minimum Age Observed

Both Federal and State laws, particularly those relating to the minimum age for employment, must be taken into consideration.

All establishments engaged in canning, quick freezing, dehydrating, drying and packing fruits, vegetables and seafoods are subject to the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, if they produce any goods for shipment in interstate commerce. Practically all such establishments do ship their products across State lines. Therefore, care should be taken that children recruited for work in these establishments are of the legal age for employment.

Under Federal law the minimum age for persons engaged in work in canning, dehydrating and freezing operations is 16 years. In dry yards, where prunes, raisins, dates, apricots, peaches and similar fruits are given sun and warm air treatment to convert them into the luscious dried fruits that come boxed to the grocers' shelves, boys and girls of 14 and 15 (but none younger) may cut and sort fruit under special conditions. But they may not work in proximity to sulphur kilns. Dry yards are found almost exclusively in California, Oregon and Washington.

For other work in dry yards the employee must be at least 16 years old.

Rules for Packing Sheds

Although the recruitment drive now under way is aimed at finding workers for canning, dehydrating and freezing plants, some younger workers may be sent into packing sheds where fresh fruits are wrapped and crated in their natural state for shipping. Workers in packing sheds wrap tomatoes, crate apples, citrus fruits, cantaloupes, or other perishable fruits and vegetables. The minimum age for the younger worker taking a job like this is 14, provided he goes to school. If he doesn't go to school he must be 16.

On days when school is not in session boys and girls 14 or older may work not more than 8 hours per day in the packing sheds. Normally, they may not work after 7 p. m., nor before 7 a. m. During 8 weeks of the year, however, the youthful worker may stay on the job as late as 10 p. m. packaging perishable fruits or vegetables. Under no circumstances may boys and girls of 14 and 15 work more than 40 hours per week.

On days when school is in session, the maximum number of hours the 14 and 15 year old worker may be in the shed is three; the maximum number of hours he may work in a week during the school year is 18. The "no work from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m." rule applies without exception.

Children of 14 and 15 may work in canning, dehydrating and freezing plants only if they do office work or are engaged in other employment that does not involve manufacturing or processing.

They may have no duties in work rooms where foods are processed. They may work not more than 40 hours a week in a week during the school year.

Some occupations in connection with food processing are closed altogether to persons under 18. For example, no one under 18 may be employed as a motor vehicle driver or helper.

Any one in doubt about provisions in the Fair Labor Standards Act relating to employment of young people may obtain additional information by writing to the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

State Laws Vary

Persons recruiting boys and girls for food processing should be familiar also with the State laws applying to canning and packing establishments. These vary in many details. If the State law establishes a higher standard than the Federal law, the State law must be followed. If, as is the case in most States, the Federal standard is higher, it must prevail. All employers desiring information about a State child labor law as it affects food processing establishments should consult their State Department of Labor.

Most employers follow the safe and sane rule of asking for age certificates in hiring young people. To prevent illegal employment, these should be obtained for all workers under 18 years of age and should be kept on file by the employer.

KID SALVAGE

V-372

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Engineers to Transfer To Essential Jobs

Acute Shortages Threaten In Manufacturing Plants

Thousands of engineers now employed on jobs not essential to the prosecution of the war must transfer before the end of the year to more essential activities where a shortage of qualified engineers threatens to become acute.

A War Manpower Commission report reveals that by the end of 1943 there should be an increase from 40,000 to 50,000 in the total number of engineers in essential civilian work and in the armed forces.

It is estimated that at present there are about 280,000 American professional engineers, of whom 19 percent are in the armed forces and in civilian jobs in the War and Navy Departments. Twelve percent are in other governmental positions; 49 percent are employed in manufacturing, mining, and construction, while 20 percent are employed in transportation, communication, public utilities, private consulting offices, colleges, and universities.

Worst Shortages Cited

Most acute shortages of engineers, it was explained, occur in the field of electrical, radio, mechanical, aeronautical, marine, and industrial engineering. A shortage also exists in the fields of chemical, metallurgical, and sanitary engineering. As a result of completion of construction projects, a number of engineers, principally civil engineers, are being made available for work in other projects, such as aircraft construction, shipbuilding, and factories of all kinds. The report stated that young, adaptable civil engineers with recent training in mathematics and physics who have had some courses in electrical or radio engineering, might, after some special training, be employed in a technical capacity in connection with radio detection, in which field there is a great demand for technical personnel.

The report points out that war industry is passing through its most critical phase, from the standpoint of engineering personnel needs. "More engineers are required to start production and raise production rate to capacity," it is stated, "than are required for normal operation. When manufacturing plants reach the stage of routine production they can better stand the loss of some of their technical personnel to the armed forces without curtailing operations."

Employment of Negroes Shows Slow But Steady Increase

Proportion Working in War Industries Rises From 5.8 to 6.7 Percent in 9 Months

Figures released by the War Manpower Commission show a slow but steady increase in the use of Negro workers in war plants throughout the country.

Negroes comprised 5.8 percent of the 12 million workers employed in establishments reporting to the U. S. Employment Service in July 1942. In March 1943, 937,000 nonwhites were employed in 16,000 establishments, representing 6.7 percent of the 14,673,000 workers in those establishments.

Varies Between Industries

In spite of this increase, War Manpower officials pointed out, the extent of Negro employment varies widely from industry to industry. In March 1943 Negroes comprised only a fraction of one percent of total employment in the fireworks and pyrotechnics industry and less than 2 percent in the manufacture of electrical equipment for industrial use, metal working machinery and scientific instruments. In secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals they comprised 30.1 percent of total employment; in bituminous coal mining, 23.1 percent and in blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, 12.2 percent.

The fuller utilization of Negroes as one of our most important manpower sources has been a major concern of WMC officials throughout the country.

The proportion of Negroes in war industries, WMC stated, is not yet commensurate with their proportion of the labor force, and only about 7 percent of the employment in war industries. Several factors account for this: Geographic distribution of the Negro labor force in relation to geographic distribution of war contracts; limited occupational and training opportunities heretofore afforded Negro workers, and race prejudice.

Concentrated in South

The Negro labor force, WMC officials stated, is concentrated in that part of the country where a relatively small proportion of war contracts are being executed. Those areas and a large proportion of the Negro working force in them are engaged in essential agriculture. Two-thirds of the country's Negro labor supply is confined to 14 Southern States, whereas only 13.5 percent of total war contracts have been awarded in those States. Even in some areas of concentrated Negro population where war contracts have created a stringent labor market, utilization of the local supply of Negro workers is impeded by employer, union and worker prejudice. Where Negroes are freely employed, they are generally engaged only in the lower classification of skills and have relatively little opportunity for upgrading.

Progress in Negro employment varies widely throughout areas of the country, WMC officials said. Mobile, Alabama, which a year ago was an outstanding example of under-utilization of Negro labor, shows considerable improvement. Some of the most important firms, officials said, which formerly employed few or no Negroes, now use them in considerable numbers.

Extensive Training Needed

Discriminatory practices are responsible for the failure of some war industries to employ Negroes in proportionate numbers. The fact that relatively few Negroes have had industrial experience, and even fewer have had either training or experience in skilled occupations, hampers their employment as well. Employment of large additional numbers of Negroes in industrial jobs calls for an extensive training program. This is a necessity, WMC officials said, whether additional Negroes for war industries are transferred from other activities to war industries or are persons newly entering the labor market.

As a consequence of this fact, officials said, increasing numbers of Negroes are receiving training for jobs in shipbuilding, aircraft manufacturing, and munitions industries. On March 31, 1943, nonwhite enrollments in preemployment training courses of the Vocational Training for War Workers program were twice as great as a year ago.

Enrollments of Negroes attending Office of Education supplementary courses, open to employed war workers, tripled during the year, and increases in Negro enrollments were also noticeable in other WMC training programs.

Home, Industrial Users of Coal Urged to Order Supplies Now

1943 Soft Coal Demand Unprecedented; Millions of Tons of Anthracite Needed

The Nation's 1943 requirements for soft coal are largest in history; 1943 requirements for anthracite are 5 million tons more than 1942 production. This was revealed in recent Office of War Information report on the fuel situation that faces America today.

To meet 1943 coal requirements: Coal must be mined at full capacity every month; coal must be kept moving at full capacity of transportation lines; users must get every ton of bituminous coal they can into bins and stock piles.

America has all the coal it needs—underground. The problem the Nation faces today and will face more sharply the first days of next fall is getting coal from the mines to industry, railroads, public buildings and the American home.

There are more than 60 million consumers of bituminous coal. Coal supplies industry with more than one half of the power and energy required to produce the weapons of war. It creates nearly 55 percent of the electricity used. It runs four out of every five railroad locomotives. It heats approximately 50 percent of the Nation's homes.

Factors in Coal Supply

In normal times, three basic elements determine the adequacy of our coal supply: production, transportation and distribution. War, which puts new demands on many commodities and at the same time imposes difficulties on meeting old requirements, is doing just this with coal.

The Solid Fuels Administration for War estimates that in 1943 the demands will be approximately 600 million tons of bituminous coal, an increase of 20 million tons above the all-time high reached by the estimated production in 1942 and approximately 65 million tons of anthracite coal, an increase of about 5 million tons over the 1942 estimated production.

The Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel estimates that approximately 130 million tons of bituminous coal will be needed this fuel year for all space-heating purposes (office buildings, public buildings, hospitals, schools, etc., as well as homes). This is an increase of 10 million tons over last year and can be traced, largely, to conversion from oil to coal.

Of this estimated 130 millions, approximately 77 million tons will be needed to meet domestic requirements, according to a preliminary estimate made by tonnage dealers throughout the country. This estimate, which may be too conservative, is based on the continuance of the war through the 1943–44 heating season and upon average weather conditions. An unusually severe winter would, of course, result in a substantial increase in coal demands.

Manpower, Supply Shortages

Balanced against the necessity of increased coal production are several factors which place a top limit to possible production. Two of these factors are present and continuing: shortage of manpower and shortage of equipment and supplies.

Another factor affecting the adequacy of the coal supply is transportation.

Coal must generally be moved as rapidly as it is mined. The coal movement pattern is a complex one. The war is laying tremendous burdens on the railroads, which carry most of the coal, and on which coal comprises the largest load. (It is estimated that one in every three freight cars is a coal car.)

Coal transportation next winter will, it is estimated, require from 225 to 240 million more miles of car service than last winter.

This means two things:

(1) The efficiency of the railroad transportation must be increased to the highest possible point. This is being done. Cars are being loaded to maximum capacity; turn-around time has been cut; and new routes have been developed to by-pass bottlenecks.

(2) The peacetime peak loads in fall and winter, and low loads in spring and summer, cannot be continued. If coal movements slacken in the non-heating season, the railroads will not be able to haul enough extra fuel in the heating season to make up the difference. The desired, even, week by week mining and movement of coal, to replace the seasonal curve, depends on consumer understanding of the problem, and cooperation with the ways of meeting the problem.

Consumer Cooperation

One of the most vital factors in next winter's coal supply picture is consumer cooperation.

Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes said that "Coal must be ordered and users must take delivery as the coal can be supplied. Industry must maintain production by ordering coal now and providing storage space for adequate supplies."

He advised industrial users to:

(1) Contract for or order coal as soon as possible.

(2) Allow the dealer fullest possible latitude as to size and kind of coal, shipping or delivery schedules and type of transportation equipment used.

(3) Build stockpiles up to the following levels: for essential war industries, from 90 to 120 days' supply; for other industrial users, from 60 to 90 days' supply.

(4) Keep the stockpile at its desired maximum as long as possible.

He urged domestic bituminous coal users (householders, small industries and all who purchase coal through retail dealers) to:

(1) Order coal now. Store as much this summer as local conditions permit.

(2) Cooperate with the dealer, in allowing him the fullest possible latitude as to size and kind of coal and delivery arrangement.

PROSPECTS FOR THE WINTER

Fuel shortages for the coming winter can be avoided, the Office of War Information said, only if:

Large consumers of fuel oil, those using more than 10,000 gallons a year, convert their oil burners to coal burners—now.

Both home and industrial users of bituminous coal order coal—now—give their dealer the most latitude possible as to kind, size, and quality, and store as much this summer as their dealers can supply. (An anthracite program is now under consideration by Solid Fuels Administration.)

Householders place orders for insulation, weather stripping, storm windows, etc.—now.

The OWI emphasized that its report was as of today, and that the situation was subject to change for better or worse. As the situation changes, the OWI will issue new reports.

Stretch Transport Facilities To Ease Petroleum Shortage

Oil, Gas Rationing Will Not Be Relaxed; Heavier Restrictions May Be Imposed

The Office of War Information's fuel summary disclosed last week the seriousness of the crude-oil shortage.

The Petroleum Industry War Council estimates that the Nation's crude-oil requirements for 1943 will average approximately 3,990,000 barrels a day, and will rise to an average of nearly 4,270,000 barrels a day in the first three months of 1944.

To meet 1943 crude-oil requirements: Transportation facilities must be stretched to their utmost; fuel oil and gas rationing restrictions must not be relaxed. Heavy military demands may mean even more severe restrictions.

There is as yet in this country no actual deficit of petroleum products, although for the past 4 years oil production has been less than consumption. But if the war were to continue another 4 years there might well be a real shortage.

The petroleum shortage of today exists in terms of low storage stocks. In the East these stocks are already below dangerously low working levels. Even in the Midwest they are lower than they were before the war. The concern of the Government is to improve the situation so as to prevent future shortages in supplies and to provide a "cushion" in anticipation of emergencies.

In peacetime, about 95 percent of the total oil supply reached the 17 Eastern Seaboard States by tanker from the Southwestern oil fields, around the Gulf and up the coast, and from South America. An average-sized tanker docked at some Atlantic seaport once in about every 50 minutes.

Facilities Have Changed

This coastwise service was disrupted, first by diversion of tankers to war services; and second, by submarine attack. For the duration this means oil transportation for civilian uses may be regarded as "out."

A substitute system of transportation—railroads, pipelines and waterways—had to be developed, to take the place of the ocean tankers in supplying the enormous Eastern demand for petroleum and its products.

This new and necessary substitution placed new and tremendous burdens on the railroads, and focused attention on the tank car, a whale-like monster of steel developed some 80 years ago.

Up to the time of the diversion of the tanker, hardly a tank car had been used in transporting oil to the East.

Today, about 70,000 tank cars are carrying about 900,000 barrels of oil to the East Coast daily. By fall, this figure is expected to be increased to one million.

Maximum Tank Car Service

Since 70,000 is considered about the optimum of tank cars that can function fully in this task, in view of the capacity of loading and unloading facilities, no more cars are now being suggested for diversion. The present tank car service is organized to give maximum service. The methods employed include the following:

(1) Seven-day week for cars. No idle week ends.

(2) Elimination, so far as possible, of cross hauls and back hauls.

(3) Establishment of tank car movements in train load lots. About 90 to 95 percent of the oil tank car movement East today is in solid trains, which move on fast through routes and schedules fixed by the ODT.

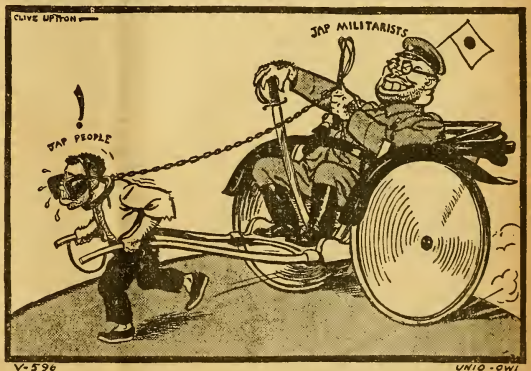
(4) Diversion of short haul traffic, within a radius of 200 miles from the point of origin, from the tank car to the motor truck. This diversion program, which is continuing, has already released more than 14,000 tank cars for long hauls and, perhaps even more important, has prevented the use of thousands of other tank cars for new short haul movements.

(5) Reduction of detention time on tank cars at loading and unloading points. Every effort is being made to hold to 24 hours the time required for switching, loading (or unloading) and dispatching.

(6) Substantial additions to inland waterway transportation equipment by the ODT's conversion and construction program; the conversion of 116 dry cargo barges into tank barges; the construction of 21 river towboats, 100 intracoastal tugboats and 307 wooden tank barges, each of 6,000 barrel capacity. In lieu of the construction of an additional number of wooden barges as previously planned, there is an alternative program of construction of 168 steel barges of 9,500 barrels capacity.

The 4 main water routes by which petroleum products can be moved to the Eastern Seaboard are: via the Great Lakes to Buffalo; via the Mississippi-Ohio Rivers to Pittsburgh; via the Gulf Intracoastal Canal from Texas to Florida; and via the open Gulf from Texas to Florida.

(7) Increase of pipe lines to points as far North and East as possible in order to shorten the haul from the Southwest to the Eastern Seaboard.



"CO-PROSPERITY"

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War Production

Army Announces Military Production Expanding Fast to Meet Demand

Munitions Output, Excepting Planes, Will Total 21 Billion in 1943

Military production, exclusive of aircraft, is increasing at the rate of $100,000,000 a month, and is expected to total $21,000,000,000 for the full year 1943, Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Director of Materiel, Army Service Forces, stated in a commencement address at the Valley Forge Military Academy, Wayne, Pa.

General Clay pointed out that scheduled production exceeded $1,600,000,000 for the month of May alone, and that the current rate is meeting the expressed requirements of the United Nations and the operational needs of the United States forces. He added, however, that American troops in training are not yet fully equipped, and will not be until 1944.

Increase Over 1918

Comparing current production with World War totals, General Clay said that the number of machine guns now being produced each month is more than triple the monthly maximum of 22,000 for machine guns of corresponding caliber produced here for the United States and the Allies in 1918.

General Clay said that the demand for huge quantities of materials and supplies will continue, because of ever-increasing operational demands from the combat areas. Nevertheless, he emphasized, quantity of output has not been obtained at the expense of quality.

"By and large," he told the graduates, "our troops are equipped with superior or equal weapons to those possessed by the enemy, and only in a few instances have our weapons proved inferior in any respect. These instances have been, or are being, corrected with rapidity, and the American Army which fights this war is the best equipped army in the world."

Patterson Less Encouraged

Undersecretary of War Patterson has announced that war production is behind schedule, and warned the Nation that it must buckle down to the job of producing war materials or the opportunity to exploit recent military successes will be lost.

"The War Department is concerned over the Army production situation," said Patterson.

"Production in May of matériel for the ground forces supply program, which was scheduled to rise 2 percent from $1,553,000,000 in April to $1,582,000,000 in May, actually declined 3½ percent to $1,494,000,000." (Really a 5½ percent drop.)

Aircraft Production

Patterson commented that only aircraft production was encouraging.

"With the exception of aircraft, and radio equipment for the ground forces, deliveries of every single group of Army supply items were either below May schedules or below April totals," he said.

He said the failure in production meant troops in training had to be deprived of equipment to supply troops overseas. If the situation continues, even overseas troops will suffer shortages, he added.

"The Army has the men and transportation," Patterson said. "Industry has the men and materials. Management and labor must deliver the supplies on schedule and as planned, or the opportunity to exploit recent military successes will be lost.

Situation Critical

"This is the most critical period in military supply. 'Too little and too late' now will cost hundreds of thousands of lives tomorrow.

"I would attribute the let-down in May to overconfidence inspired by the Tunisian victory and the success of European bombing; to baseless rumors of vast quantities of Army supplies being stored up here in America, far beyond our abilities to transport overseas, and to the mistaken belief on the part of many that materials in great quantities will shortly become available for the conversion of many war facilities to the production of less essential civilian items."

Patterson said there were other reasons. He mentioned the effect of the midwest floods and the strike situation. However, he said, elimination of either of those two factors would not have changed the adverse showing.

War Facilities Program Cost $19,339,000,000

Almost All Projects Now Under Commitment

The value of war industrial facilities financed with public and private funds reached $19,339,000,000 by the end of March, according to the War Production Board. This includes all projects for which contracts have been let since June 1940.

In general, this sets the framework of the war facilities program. Virtually all projects designed for war purposes have been placed under commitment, except those which may be necessitated by future modifications of the military program or equipment model changes, and those required to maintain the war plant at capacity operation.

Of the total, $15,140,000,000 worth was financed by Government funds, while the balance of $4,199,000,000 was privately financed. These facilities include those whose estimated cost was more than $25,000 and were the direct obligations of the War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, Defense Plant Corporation, United Kingdom and loans of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

These figures indicate that to the end of March, 78 percent of the new industrial facilities financed since June 1940 were financed from Government funds, while 22 percent were privately financed.

Ordnance Largest Item

The largest item was for ordnance, including guns, ammunition, and explosives, which called for the construction of factories estimated to cost nearly $5,000,000,000, or 26 percent of all facility expansion. In this area, less than 5 percent of the financing was with private funds.

The next largest grouping is for aircraft, aircraft engines, parts, and accessories, for which $3,327,000,000 has been committed. In this area 7 percent of the financing was from private funds. This group represents 17 percent of the total cost of war facilities.

Ship construction and repair facilities amounting to $2,086,000,000 were built or are being constructed from Government funds. In this instance, 5 percent of the funds came from private sources.

The highest proportion of private funds occurred in nonmanufacturing facilities—power lines, mining, transportation, etc. The total in this area amounted to almost 9 percent of the total funds for war industrial facilities.

War Wages and Labor . . .

Coal Miners' Portal-Pay Demands Refused by War Labor Board

Operators, Union Directed by Board to Include Wartime No-Strike Clause in New Contract

Late Tuesday afternoon the NWLB unanimously advised the President that in its opinion "all the powers of Government necessary for enforcement (of the Board's Order of June 18) should be exercised . . ." to return the miners to work.

Denial of the United Mine Workers' demand for portal-to-portal pay in the bituminous coal mines was announced last week by the National War Labor Board, with labor members dissenting. The Board also directed the union and the operators to include a wartime no-strike provision in their new 2-year contract.

Issuance of the Board's order was followed by the beginning of the third wartime coal strike at midnight, Sunday, June 20. Ignoring President Roosevelt's order that work continue pending the signing of a new agreement, John L. Lewis, UMW president, allowed the 530,000 bituminous and anthracite miners to walk out at the expiration of the Sunday night deadline.

Ickes, Lewis Confer

On Monday, the mine workers' policy committee made a bid for governmental action outside the agency empowered to settle wartime disputes (the WLB) when it offered to have the miners work for the Government. Lewis and other UMW officials later conferred with Solid Fuels Coordinator Harold Ickes. It was expected, however, that only direct action by the President would halt the strike.

Lewis referred to the contract which the Board ordered signed as "an infamous yellow-dog contract" which "no member and no officer of the United Mine Workers would be so devoid of honor as to sign or execute."

In answer, the Board pointed out that the contract was the same as that agreed upon enthusiastically by Lewis in 1941, with the addition of a 3-cent or 4-cent hourly increase resulting from the Board's provisions for vacation pay and for the supplying by the operators of equipment used in the miners' work.

"The War Labor Board . . . will not, under . . . pressure, approve for the mine workers a wage increase which, for the vital purpose of protecting the wage-earner's dollar, has been denied to wage-earners in other industries," Chairman William H. Davis stated.

While dissenting from the majority's decision, labor members agreed on the necessity for all labor to honor the no-strike pledge.

The decision was announced June 18 at a press conference held by the full Board.

Chairman Davis stated that the Board, in discussing the portal-to-portal demand, had considered (1) the inequality of basing the pay of all underground workers on hours worked at the face when the individuals spend different amounts of time traveling from the portal to the working place and back, and (2) "the legal claim advanced by the United Mine Workers for additional pay for travel time under the Fair Labor Standards Act."

The inequality was one of long standing, Davis said, and an attempt to adjust it during wartime would create so much confusion that production would be very seriously reduced. ("A time of war is no time to settle long-standing and complex questions of this character.") A flat increase to all miners would not correct the inequality.

Indirect Wage Increase

The tentative agreement between the U. M. W. and the Pennsylvania operators on $1.30 a day was "plainly and unmistakeably" an indirect wage increase, Davis pointed out. He presented figures to show that "for a miner paid at the rate of $1 an hour under the Appalachian agreement for work at the face, the extra compensation for a 6-day week for (daily) travel time of 1 hour or less would be zero and for 1½ hours would be $1.02" per week—in contrast to the $1.30-a-day offer by the operators above.

On the question of a general wage increase, denied in the Board's order of May 25, Davis pointed out that the present minimum wage of 85.7 cents for able-bodied mine workers is "certainly above any level that could be thought of as insufficient to maintain a decent standard of living," and that the present weekly earnings of $43 compare favorably with those of industrial workers in other industries.

Equal Justice To All

In a special concurring opinion, Wayne L. Morse, public member, pointed out that while John L. Lewis' claim for portal-to-portal pay was based on a recent court decision, that decision made clear that the travel time allowed "is individual to the employee who travels underground in accordance with the time which he actually travels." The court decision could not serve as basis of a wage increase for all miners, Morse said.

> **COAL SHIPMENTS**
>
> Coal shipments into New England by rail decreased for the week ending June 12 to the lowest point in more than 2 years, according to the Office of the Solid Fuels Administrator. The decline was attributed to coal strikes in effect during the first week of June.
>
> Only 2,310 carloads were shipped to the northeast coast, a decrease of 3,253 from the previous week.
>
> Coal production figures rose, however, as striking miners returned to work June 7. Only 3,172,000 tons of bituminous and anthracite coal had been mined the first week in June; the figure for the week ending June 12 was 13,042,000.

Labor members, in their dissenting opinion, charged that "instead of finally determining the dispute, the Board has launched upon a legalistic justification for not finally determining it."

"We agree with the majority of the Board in upholding the necessity for honoring the no-strike pledge by all labor," labor members emphasized, "but that does not absolve the Board from the necessity to perform its duty and finally determine the issues . . ."

On the grounds that the " 'Little Steel' formula is concerned with increases up to a designated percentage on time worked and being paid for" but that the miners' demand is for pay for "time worked but not heretofore paid for," they held that compensation for travel time would not violate Board rules.

War Agriculture . . .

WPB Authorizes Distribution Of Machinery for Farmers

Hand Tools, Barbed Wire, Lumber for Repairs Will Be Available Under New Order

A farm machinery and equipment order has been issued by the War Production Board to carry out requirements of the War Food Administration program. Production quotas established by the new order are based on actual needs of farmers in this country for farm machinery and equipment as determined by the War Food Administration, and have had the approval of the Vice Chairman for Civilian Requirements so far as they affect other civilian needs.

Percentages for production quotas of specific items are worked out on the basis of the advance over-all authorization of 900,000 tons of carbon steel made to the industry for the period July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944 as announced by the War Production Board last week.

Lumber Made Available

The program for making available lumber for essential farm repair and construction, announced by the War Production Board and the War Food Administration on May 26, has been formalized by WPB.

The Directive delegates to WFA authority to assign preference ratings for softwood lumber to farmers and retail lumber dealers for essential agricultural needs. It provides that the WPB Program Vice Chairman shall prescribe conditions governing the total board feet of softwood lumber for which ratings may be assigned, the level of preference ratings, uses for which such ratings are assigned, applicable forms and the period covered.

Hand Tools Released

Wrenches, pliers, screwdrivers, and other mechanics' hand service tools should be more generally available to farmers, home mechanics, and other ultimate consumers as a result of an amendment issued by the War Production Board. The amended order is designed to bring about a better distribution of these tools among consumers and prime procurement programs and to provide for the orderly placement of large contracts within the capacity of the industry and the individual companies. The order now sets aside from 20 percent to 25 percent of the monthly production of specified tools for commercial distributors. According to WPB officials, it will relieve developing tool shortages both in large cities and farm areas.

The 20 percent to 25 percent allocation to distributors is contingent upon the manufacturer having on hand that proportion of orders based upon PD-1X applications for priority assistance. If the proportion is smaller, the additional production will be delivered to other buyers, predominantly military. On the other hand, distributors will receive additional tools if orders other than PD-1X orders are less than 75 percent of the month's output. The rating required for orders placed on hand-tool manufacturers is raised, but orders placed up to now may be delivered on the lower rating.

Barbed Wire Allocated

Approximately 20,000 tons of barbed wire with extra long barbs, made for military purposes, will be used to meet a shortage of barbed wire on the farm, the War Production Board has announced. The shortage was aggravated by the recent Midwestern floods which washed out many miles of fence.

Under the arrangement, the Defense Supplies Corporation will purchase the barbed wire (12 gage, 4 point) from the Army and resell it to the companies which made it. Those companies, in turn, will use the wire temporarily relinquished by the Army to fill orders from distributors serving farm areas. The arrangement with the Army calls for replacement by WPB of the "borrowed" barbed wire within 90 days.

The War Food Administration has authorized manufacturers to distribute 100 percent of their authorized production of milking machines, farm cream separators and farm milk coolers. By amending the order affecting the distribution and rationing of farm machinery, the WFA eliminates a 10 percent reserve which manufacturers of the three dairy equipment items have been required to hold, but makes no change in the rationing of retail sales.

Corn Deliveries Ordered by WFA

List of Restricted Foods Announced for Schools, Ships

Emergency action to keep corn processing plants supplied with corn needed in the production of war products has been taken by the War Food Administration. At the same time, the WFA called all loans on 1942 crop corn, the loans to be paid or the corn delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation not later than July 15.

List Effective Last Week

The War Food Administration also has announced an official list of "set-aside" and "restricted" foods which authorized contract schools and ship operators may purchase under the certificate plan, effective June 15. Contract schools are eligible to purchase butter, cheese, rice, dried beans and peas, meats, dried fruit, dry skim milk, spices, cocoa products, tea, fats, and oils, frozen desserts, and honey. Contract ship operators are eligible to purchase the same foods, and in addition, dried and frozen eggs, concentrated citrus juices, dehydrated vegetables.

In accordance with the feed wheat bill signed by President Roosevelt, fifty million bushels of feed wheat have been put on sale by the War Food Administration. Sales will be made on the terms applicable to the 100 million bushels offered by the Commodity Credit Corporation on March 26.

Prices for June delivery will range from 95 cents a bushel in some counties of southern Minnesota to $1.11 a bushel in some eastern States. The 100 million bushels were sold out in a little more than two months, although some shipments against accepted orders are still being made.

Price Provision for Milk

An emergency price provision—which will protect producer prices for fluid milk resulting from the introduction of price roll-backs and subsidy programs on dairy products at the processor level—has been written into all Federal milk marketing orders except that covering Metropolitan New York, according to the War Food Administration. The amendments were effective June 21. A producer referendum in New York will be completed soon and if the required number of producers are in favor of the amendment it will be issued immediately.

Measures Promote Wider Use Of Harvesting Machinery

Arrangements Being Set Up To Utilize All Custom-Operated Equipment

The War Food Administration last week announced two measures to assist grain farmers in the harvesting of 1943 crops through the widest possible use of custom-operated harvesting machinery.

First, arrangements have been made with the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration to assure owners of custom-operated machinery, sufficient gasoline and tires to run their equipment, especially itinerant combine operators who will soon be working in the wheat harvest.

Second, M. Clifford Townsend, special representative of the War Food Administrator, held a meeting in Omaha, Nebr., at which State officials arranged to facilitate movement of custom-operated harvesting machinery into and out of wheat States.

Better Use of Available Labor

War Food Administration officials, commenting on the arrangements to further the custom operation of harvesting machinery, said, "The custom operation of farm machinery, and particularly harvesting machinery, is one of the most important means by which farmers can obtain more efficient use from available labor and equipment.

The officials said that the measures being arranged, including those worked out with ODT and OPA to assure operators of sufficient gasoline and tires, will apply to such custom-operated harvesting machinery as cornpickers and pick-up hay balers, as well as to combines, and the trucks used to transport the equipment from place to place.

Fuel for Equipment

Procedure under which custom operators of machinery may obtain gasoline and tires for their equipment has already been drawn up and is being sent immediately to State USDA War Boards. Custom operators should get in touch with the War Boards before they make plans for the season's work.

Details of the procedure are as follows:

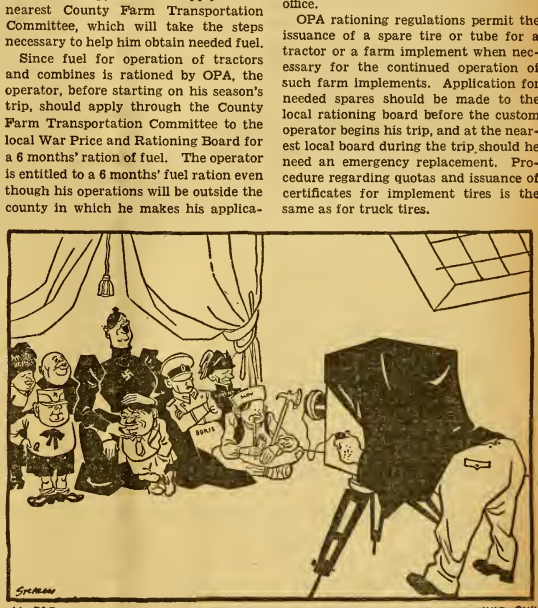
The operator should apply to the County Farm Transportation Committee of the USDA War Board in his county for sufficient mileage and motor fuel to operate his truck for the entire season's trip. He should estimate as accurately as possible his mileage and needed gallons of fuel for the second and third quarters of 1943. From this information the County Farm Transportation Committee will make recommendations on mileage and fuel for each applicant to the district office of the Office of Defense Transportation. The necessary certificates and rations allowed the operator will be mailed to him from ODT and OPA offices. If the operator needs additional fuel for his truck during the trip, he should apply to the nearest County Farm Transportation Committee, which will take the steps necessary to help him obtain needed fuel.

Since fuel for operation of tractors and combines is rationed by OPA, the operator, before starting on his season's trip, should apply through the County Farm Transportation Committee to the local War Price and Rationing Board for a 6 months' ration of fuel. The operator is entitled to a 6 months' fuel ration even though his operations will be outside the county in which he makes his application. His requirements should be based on last year's use and an estimate of the extent of his 1943 operations. Should the operator need extra rations while he is on his trip, he may apply for additional fuel through the nearest County Farm Transportation Committee.

Apply to Ration Board

OPA tire rationing regulations permit that application for tires be made to the War Price and Rationing Board having jurisdiction of the area where the truck is normally stationed or garaged. If an emergency tire replacement is needed during the custom-operator's trip, he should apply for a replacement at the nearest local rationing board. In most cases, a member or the secretary of the board is authorized to issue certificates for tires, tubes, or recapping services in case of emergencies. Where the local board's quota of tires is exhausted, the board can request an increase in quota from the district OPA office.

OPA rationing regulations permit the issuance of a spare tire or tube for a tractor or a farm implement when necessary for the continued operation of such farm implements. Application for needed spares should be made to the local rationing board before the custom operator begins his trip, and at the nearest local board during the trip should he need an emergency replacement. Procedure regarding quotas and issuance of certificates for implement tires is the same as for truck tires.



"Let's have a family portrait, children. Who knows where we'll be next year?"
—*Mats available.*

WAR FACTS

MANPOWER

LABOR FORCE—EMPLOYED—UNEMPLOYED

	May 1943	April 1943	May 1942	May 1941
		(Millions of persons)		
Labor force [1]	53.0	52.1	54.2	54.2
Male	36.7	36.6	40.0	40.9
Female	16.3	15.6	14.2	13.3
Employed	52.1	51.2	51.6	48.5
Male	36.2	36.0	38.4	37.0
Female	15.9	15.2	13.2	11.6
Unemployed	0.9	0.9	2.6	5.7
Male	0.5	0.5	1.6	3.9
Female	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.8

[1] Excludes institutional population and estimated number of persons in the Armed Forces. Source: Census Bureau.

LABOR DISPUTES

	April 1943	March 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries [1]	675,000	230,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	8/100 of 1%	3/100 of 1%

	Cumulative Jan.–April 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries	1,525,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	5/100 of 1%

[1] The term "strike" includes both strikes and lock-outs. "Man-days" for 1943 are estimated on the basis of a 6-day work week. Source: BLS.

LABOR TURNOVER

	April 1943	March 1943	April 1942	April 1941
		(Rate per 100 employees)		
All manufacturing industries:				
Accessions	7.43	8.32	7.12	6.04
Total separations	7.54	7.69	6.12	3.89
Voluntary	5.41	5.36	3.59	2.08
Discharges	0.53	0.57	0.35	0.25
Lay-offs	0.64	0.52	1.31	1.19
Military	0.87	1.12	0.68	0.28
Miscellaneous [1]	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.09
Voluntary separations in selected industries:				
Aircraft [2]	4.62	4.75	3.79	2.46
Shipbuilding	6.30	7.11	4.29	2.49
Machine tools [2]	3.59	3.68	3.50	2.22

[1] Includes deaths and retirements.
[2] Manufacturing concerns included in this industry were reclassified as of January 1943. Source: BLS.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

	March 1943	February 1943	March 1942	March 1941
		(Thousands of persons)		
Total all agencies [1]	2,991	2,944	1,936	1,202
War Department	1,370	1,350	686	231
Navy Department	619	600	376	193

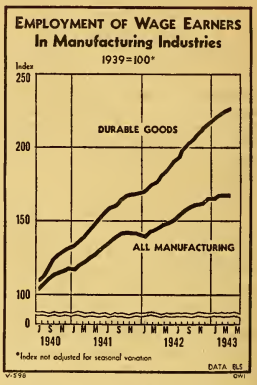
[1] Total civilian employment in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. Source: Civil Service Commission.

WAR EXPENDITURES—MONTHLY AND DAILY

	May 1943	April 1943	May 1942	May 1941
		(Millions of dollars)		
Expenditures [1]	$7,373	$7,290	$3,824	$951
Number of days	26	26	26	26
Daily rate	283.6	280.4	147.1	36.6

[1] Includes checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of Government corporations.

War Facts are assembled by the Program and Production Branch, Division of Information, WPB



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

	May 31, 1943	April 30, 1943
	(Billions of dollars)	
War program	r $245.8	$246.1
Commitments	(1)	e 211.4
Expenditures	102.8	94.9

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX

1943	November 1941=100
February	482
March	r 530
April	p 567

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–April 1943	(Millions of dollars)
Government-financed:	
Commitments for nonindustrial war construction	$12,485
Commitments for industrial construction	14,498

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

	Percentage of increase April 1942 to April 1943
Combined Index	7.8
Selected components:	
Food	17.6
Clothing	1.0
Rent	−1.1
Housing	2.2

[1] Not available.
p Preliminary. r Revised. e Estimated.

For additional information on Program—Commitments—Expenditures and War Construction, see VICTORY Bulletin, June 16, 1943, p. 634; for Munitions Production Index, see issue of June 9, 1943, p. 610; for Cost of Living, see issue of June 2, 1943, p. 588.

OCD WILL BROADCAST DRAMATIC PROGRAMS

"Not for Glory," a new series of half-hour dramatic documentary programs about American men and women who are solving the wartime problems of their communities through Civilian Defense, will be broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network beginning Saturday, June 26, 5:30 p. m. (EWT), James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, said recently. The series is being jointly produced by NBC and OCD.

Communities whose stories are to be told will be chosen by Mr. Landis. Script writers will visit the locale of each story, to meet the people involved and hear their accounts first hand. In every case, real names and places will be used.

Casts will be made up of professional network radio actors, and production handled by the National Broadcasting Company. The program will originate from New York, with citations presented by Mr. Landis from Washington.

FARM CREDIT FACILITIES

(*Continued from page 643*)

finance debts. The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks make loans or discount short-term agricultural paper for production credit associations, banks for cooperatives, State and national banks, cooperative associations, agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies, and so on.

The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations make loans to farmers and stockmen for agricultural purposes, including crop production, and for raising, breeding, fattening, and marketing livestock. Emergency crop and feed loans are made in small amounts to tenants or owners who have possession of the necessary stock and equipment, but who cannot get loans elsewhere.

The Banks for Cooperatives make facility, operating-capital, and commodity loans to eligible and qualified farmer's co-ops engaged in processing or marketing farm products, purchasing farm supplies, or furnishing farm business services.

Commodity Credit Corporation

This agency has very broad powers to finance legally the purchase, sale, and processing of farm products. It may borrow and lend to accomplish its ends as defined by law.

Initially it confined its activities to financing the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, holding them under the Ever-Normal Granary principle. Wartime conditions have expanded its activities, and it has used its funds to protect the prices of farm commodities from abrupt dislocations of export trade, as well as to encourage the expansion of critical agricultural products. It also purchases foreign agricultural commodities required by the United States and the Allied Nations, over and above quantities available in this country.

To effectuate the program of hemisphere solidarity, the Corporation purchases Latin-American agricultural commodities that can no longer be exported because of the war.

Commodity loans are closely tied to price-support programs and are made usually at 85 to 90 percent of parity. In some instances the Corporation itself administers purchase programs; in others it advances funds to be used by other agencies for making purchases at prescribed levels.

Farm Security Administration

Under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, the Administration makes low-interest 40-year amortized loans to enable farm tenants, laborers, and sharecroppers to buy and repair or improve farms. Water Facilities Loans are made to assist with farm-family water problems in arid and semiarid regions. Rural Rehabilitation Loans are made to enable disadvantaged farm families without other sources of credit to become self-sufficient and to expand their production of foods for war.

Operating loans are made to enable farm families to expand production on farms they are operating, or to take over and keep in cultivation good farms that are vacant. Cooperative loans are made to farmers to obtain group use of services and equipment they cannot afford individually, and to buy farm and home supplies, and to set up marketing facilities.

Rural Electrification

Loans can be made to persons, corporations, public bodies, and cooperative, nonprofit, or limited-dividend associations to finance the construction of rural electric systems. Loans are also authorized for wiring and plumbing appliances and supplies and equipment to any borrowers of funds for line construction, or to persons, firms, or corporations making installations. No loans are made directly to consumers.

The President Last Week . . .

Single Control of Food Rejected by Roosevelt

Office of War Mobilization To Coordinate Food Program

At his press conference on June 15, President Roosevelt cited the dangers of inflation if food prices were allowed to rise, and stated that so far no one had suggested a better plan than the payment of Federal subsidies to keep the cost of farm commodities down. Using what he called "newspaper" figures, the President said a subsidy program would cost from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, and compared this with the $100,000,000,000 war budget.

Mr. Roosevelt rejected the idea of putting control of food under one "czar" with full authority over production, distribution, rationing, prices and farm labor. As an example of the unworkability of such a plan, he held that it would be impossible to permit a food chief to tell the Defense Transportation Director that food transport had priority over anything else—even shipments of urgently needed war materials headed for embarkation points. He emphasized that the Office of War Mobilization had been established with the understanding that one of its principal functions would be the coordination of the Government food program.

U. S.-Soviet Anniversary

On the first anniversary of the signing of the mutual aid pact between the United States and the Soviet Union, President Roosevelt and M. I. Kalinin, U. S. S. R. President, exchanged messages celebrating the friendly ties and military cooperation of the American and Russian people. "I am confident," said Mr. Roosevelt, "that the friendship and collaboration between our countries reflected in this agreement will be further strengthened in the decisive battles to come. . . ."

The bill providing a supplemental appropriation of $6,273,629,000 for the Lend-Lease Administration was signed by the President on June 14. On that day Mr. Roosevelt also signed a bill authorizing the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell an additional 50,000,000 bushels of Government wheat for feed, with the provision that the wheat shall not be sold at less than the current parity price of corn.

WPB Orders and Forms . . .

Compiled each week especially for VICTORY BULLETIN by Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board. Direct inquiries to E. Hamilton Campbell: Chief, Publications Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone, REpublic 7500, Extension 3946.

Order No.	Modification	Issued	Title	Related WPB Forms	Federal Register Citation	Division	Administrator—REpublic 7500—Extension
L-53-b	Amended	6-17-43	Repair parts for track-laying tractors	1319	8 FR 8350	Construction Machinery	F. S. Foster 4928
L-65	Amended	6-17-43	Electrical appliances		8 FR 8353	Consumers Durable Goods	H. L. Stiles 3953
L-83	Amended	6-16-43	Industrial machinery		8 FR 8265	General Industrial Equipment	Mrs. L. Rauzi 74358
L-117	Amended	6-18-43	Manufacture of power and steam equipment		8 FR 8174	War Utilities	W. L. Cisler 3377
L-126	Sch. 2 Amd	6-17-43	Refrigeration condensing units		8 FR 8349	General Industrial Equipment	F. B. Milham 72059
L-214	Sch. 2 Amd	6-17-43	Corrective spectacles		8 FR 8355	Safety, Technical Equipment	J. H. Burton 71848
L-221	Amended	6-18-43	Electrical motors and generators			General Industrial Equipment	G. Reaser 3615
L-237	Amended	6-19-43	Light power driven tools			Tools	J. J. Hooton 75285
L-246	Amended	6-18-43	Pumps			General Industrial Equipment	F. J. Whelan 71942
L-250	Amended	6-18-43	Electric motor controllers		8 FR 8177	General Industrial Equipment	C. G. Skidmore 74118
L-250	Interpretation 2	6-15-43	Electric motor controllers		8 FR 8179	General Industrial Equipment	
L-257		6-15-43	Farm machinery, equipment, attachments, repair parts		8 FR 8163	Farm Machinery, Equipment	G. Krieger 72843
L-257-a		6-15-43	Farm machinery exports		8 FR 8169	Farm Machinery, Equipment	G. Krieger 72843
M-9-c	Amendment 1	6-16-43	Copper		8 FR 8264	Copper	E. W. Smith 74520
M-21-b-1	Direction 1	6-17-43	General steel warehouses, dealers		8 FR 8349	Steel	J. R. Stuart 2378
M-21-b-2	Amended	6-15-43	Merchant trade products warehouses and dealers	2891	8 FR 8161	Steel	J. R. Stuart 2378
M-63	Amendment 1	6-10-43	Imports of strategic materials		8 FR 7815	Stockpiling and Transportation	E. Browning, Jr. 71601
M-70	Amended	6-15-43	Textile jute products		8 FR 8172	Textile, Clothing, and Leather	J. R. Fowler 4658
M-91	Amended	6-19-43	Cotton duck			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	J. W. Procter 2602
M-148	Supplement 3	6-16-43	Exports under licenses issued by BEW		8 FR 8267	Stockpiling and Transportation	M. P. Anderson 3461
M-162	Amended	6-15-43	Bauxite			Miscellaneous Minerals	H. E. Stauss 5332
M-190	Amended	6-15-43	Calcium carbide		8 FR 8175	Chemicals	R. H. Rowan 6322
M-272-a	Amended	6-16-43	Imported cotton yarns and fabrics		8 FR 8267	Textile, Clothing, and Leather	E. N. Brower 73270
M-312		6-16-43	Coir fibre and products		8 FR 8268	Textile, Clothing, and Leather	A. R. Hove 4698
M-325		6-16-43	Tinned and detinned scrap	2825	8 FR 8273	Salvage	L. L. Loeb 6697
M-327	Amended	6-16-43	Ethyl acetate and isopropyl acetate		8 FR 8268	Chemicals	F. E. Bennett 5011
M-330	Supplement 1	6-16-43	Farm supplies (valves and pipe fittings)		8 FR 8265	Farm Machinery, Equipment	G. Krieger 72843
M-331		6-16-43	Urea, melamine aldehyde resin, molding compound	2945, 2946	8 FR 8269	Chemicals	C. Rector 74525
M-332		6-17-43	Oils for protective coatings		8 FR 8356	Chemicals	Benj. Belcher 73661
M-333		6-19-43	Tapioca flour			Chemicals	Jos. Mornigstar 3688
M-334		6-16-43	Sodium phosphates	2945, 2947	8 FR 8272	Chemicals	W. R. Corey 3671
R-1		6-18-43	Rubber, synthetic rubber, balata, and products			Rubber Director	L. D. Tompkins 6104

Form No.	Previous Form No.	Issued	Title	Related Order	Division
WPB-95	PD-66A	6-7-43	Lead: Report of inventory, consumption, production, and requirements	M-38	Tin and Lead.
WPB-646		6-14-43	Aluminum scrap: Production, stocks and disposition		Aluminum and Magnesium.
★WPB-646	PD-300	5-25-43	Application for priorities assistance to obtain inventory for ships		Maritime Commission.
WPB-701	PD-40A	6-10-43	Receipts, consumption, and inventories of aluminum by aircraft consumers		Aluminum and Magnesium.
★WPB-743	PD-311	6-10-43	Application for assistance under Foreign Petroleum Industry Material plan		Petroleum Administration.
★WPB-743C	PD-311C	6-10-43	Interim application for assistance under Foreign Petroleum Industrial Material plan		Petroleum Administration.
★WPB-762	PD-103	6-9-43	Rayon producer's report of inventory set aside for Government allocation		Textile, Clothing and Leather.
★WPB-1013	PD-453	6-17-43	Zinc allocation certificate	M-11	Zinc.
★WPB-1020	PD-29	6-7-43	Cork and cork products: Supplier's and importer's report of deliveries and inventory	M-8-a	Cork, Asbestos, Fibrous Glass.
WPB-1085	PD-480	6-10-43	Application for authorization to fabricate or cause to fabricate strategic mica	M-101	Mica-Graphite.
WPB-1107	PD-487	6-9-43	Customer's application for allocation of tantalum for delivery	M-156	Steel.
★WPB-1180	PD-412A	6-16-43	Application for release of unit heaters, unit ventilators, blast coils and convectors	L-107	Plumbing and Heating.
★WPB-1489		6-8-43	Report on material for salvage determination		Salvage.
★WPB-1572		5-31-43	Information to be used in the revision or establishment of quotas for operating mines		Quota Committee.
WPB-1585		6-11-43	High wines and alcohol 190 proof, production forecast		Chemicals.
★WPB-1600.20		6-7-43	Letter to all electrical appliances manufacturers	L-65	Consumers' Durable Goods.
WPB-1656		6-16-43	Monthly report on operations of structural clay products manufacturers		Bureau of Census.
WPB-1665		6-4-43	Production and inspection gages: Manufacturers' monthly report		Tools.
★WPB-1669		5-31-43	Information to be used in the revision or establishment of quotas for operating mines		Quota Committee.
WPB-1763	PD-686	6-9-43	Used silk-hosiery stocks, receipts distribution	M-182	Textile, Clothing and Leather.
WPB-1767	PD-706	6-14-43	Segregated aluminum scrap: Certificate for sale	M-1-d	Aluminum and Magnesium.
★WPB-1790	PD-665	6-11-43	Heavy power and steam equipment: Manufacturer's monthly report	L-117	War Utilities.
WPB-1915	PD-731	6-11-43	Application for priority ratings for nonmetallic mines	P-56	Mining Equipment.
★WPB-1924	PDL-40	6-11-43	Cadmium allocation certificate and authorization to use	M-65	Zinc.
WPB-2137	PD-779	6-16-43	Asbestos textiles: Application for delivery and/or use	M-283	Cork, Asbestos, Fibrous Glass.
WPB-2405	PD-802	6-8-43	Wood and fibre shipping containers: Application to apply special ratings	P-140	Containers.
WPB-2452	PD-824	3-16-43	Coke allocation order	M-292	Steel.
★WPB-2456		6-11-43	Producer's weekly report on export steel awaiting ODT shipping permit		Steel.
WPB-2465		5-31-43	Information to be used in the revision of quotas for new mining operations		Quota Committee.
WPB-2476	CMP-12	6-7-43	Aluminum products: Cumulative report of authorized orders accepted for delivery		Aluminum and Magnesium.
★WPB-2495		6-4-43	Manufacturers of motor vehicles and trailers: Report of tire and tube inventory		Rubber Director.
WPB-2524	PD-833	6-11-43	New domestic mechanical refrigerators: Purchaser-certification transferor	L-5-d	Consumers' Durable Goods.
★WPB-2538	CMP-21	6-10-43	Aluminum distributors' weekly report of orders accepted for delivery		Aluminum and Magnesium.
★WPB-2630		6-4-43	Monazite sand, rare earths, lanthanum and thorium		Miscellaneous Minerals.
★WPB-2780	PD-887	6-8-43	Abrasive grain: Producer's and importers' proposed schedule	M-319	Tools.
WPB-2784	PD-886	6-8-43	Abrasive grain: Application for authority to accept delivery	M-319	Tools.
★WPB-2792		6-14-43	Section 1: Mercury are rectifiers for power use—report of new orders	L-117	War Utilities.
★WPB-2792		6-14-43	Section 2: Mercury are rectifiers for power use: unfilled, shipped, cancelled orders	L-117	War Utilities.
★WPB-2806		6-22-43	Voluntary report of critical materials available for sale		
★WPB-2809		6-11-43	Capacitors for power factor correction (rated in K. V. A.): Report of orders	L-117	War Utilities.
★WPB-2810		6-14-43	Generators for use with Diesel or natural gas engines of 750 r. p. m. or less	L-117	War Utilities.
★WPB-2832		6-5-43	Conference metal mines: Summary report of employment		Quota Committee.
★WPB-2833		6-7-43	Farm tractor and implement tires and tubes: Unit inventory as of 5-31-43		Rubber Director.
★WPB-2844		6-12-43	Report of surplus inventories of new steel valves		Metals Reserve Co.
WPB-2846		6-7-43	Conference metal mines: Summary report of employment		Bureau of Census.
WPB-2849		6-4-43	Kraft paper consumption in making grocers, variety and other 100 percent kraft bags		Containers.
★WPB-2855		6-3-43	Letter rescheduling and delivery of critical capital equipment		Aircraft Production.
★WPB-2863		6-12-43	Data on capacity, steel requirements from all steel drop, upset forging producers		Steel.
★WPB-2885	PD-71D	6-4-43	Pig iron ordered, scheduled and not scheduled	M-17	Steel.
★WPB-2903	PD-149	6-3-43	Producers' report of stocks, production and shipments of iron and steel scrap		Steel.
★WPB-2904	PD-150	6-3-43	Consumer's report of stocks, consumption and production of iron and steel scrap		Steel.
★WPB-2905	PD-151	6-3-43	Dealers, brokers, and automobile wreckers report of iron and steel scrap		Steel.
WPB-2910	PD-658	6-8-43	Metal mines and smelters: Application for preference rating	P56, 58	Mining Equipment.
★WPB-2918	PD-253	6-16-43	Monthly report of asbestos fibre	M-79	Cork, Asbestos, Fibrous Glass.
WPB-2932	PD-381	6-8-43	Application for and allocation of antimony	M-112	Tin and Lead.
★WPB-2961		6-4-43	Letter re glycerin		Chemicals.
★WPB-2962		6-8-43	Letter re tin conservation		Containers.

★Indicates restricted form; not stocked in field offices.

ASF LOGISTICS TOLD BY ARMY

(Continued from page 644)

of these men were, until comparatively recently, mechanics, garage owners, or automobile dealers in the United States.

Science of Supply

The term "logistics" is applied to the science of transporting and supplying armies. Webster defines the word as meaning "that branch of the military art which embraces the details of transport and supply." American Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest simplified it to getting there "fustest with the mostest."

As Hitler's forces followed through with their systematic program of overrunning Europe in 1940 and 1941, it became evident that the Nazi military command had reached a new peak in the science of logistics. In such a comparatively short time, no army could advance and consolidate so much territory without split-second, time-table supply and transport. Before Hitler set out on his mad ride for power—before he started to build a tank, a gun, or a plane—his logistics specialists created a unified system of transport and supply and had worked out the necessary tables to cover all objectives, immediate, contingent, and ultimate.

As Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, U. S. Army Deputy Chief of Staff, recently observed, an army can go no further than its longest supply line. Even with their far-flung exterior positions and elongated supply system and the consequent countless difficulties involved, the American armies' longest lines of supply have not yet been overstretched.

Army Service Forces

Such spectacular feats of timing have become routine with the Transportation Corps. When the role of this relatively young branch of the Army—its organization was announced last August—can be fully revealed, the story will be one of far-seeing initiative, exceedingly careful planning and determined devotion to the completion of a seemingly impossible task.

In March 1942 the Army was regrouped into three branches: Ground Forces, Air Forces and Services of Supply, the last now designated Army Service Forces. Grand strategy remained the function of the high command. The fighting arms—Ground Forces and Air Forces—took over training. Logistics rested with the Army Service Forces.

The Commanding General of the Army Service Forces runs the biggest business in history, over the largest territory. ASF employs more people, owns more land, spends more money, handles more merchandise than any other organization the world has known. It is the business end of the Army.

These operating agencies make or procure all of the Army's supplies, except planes and their accessories. They pay the Army's bills, keep its books, employ its more than a million civilians, induct its soldiers, design its weapons, transport its troops and supplies, build its camps, handle its communications, nurse its sick and bury its dead, bake its bread and issue its food, clothe it, make its maps, operate its utilities, guard its military prisoners, protect its installations and operate its courts.

From the moment when the soldier holds up his right hand to be sworn in until he is discharged at the end of the war, the ASF takes care of him. It supplies some 20,000,000 meals a day. It bakes more bread than any other hundred bakeries in the world, launders more clothes than all the other laundries, mends more shoes than all the other cobblers, patches more tires than all the other repair shops, provides more beds than all the hotels.

WPB NAMES TWO LABOR VICE CHAIRMEN

The War Production Board has announced the appointment of two labor vice chairmen—one to handle liason with the War Manpower Commission and the other to have authority over labor production.

Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president of the United States Steel Workers of America (CIO), who was named vice chairman in charge of manpower liason, was also appointed vice chairman of the WMC by Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt. He will have the task of coordinating the work of the two agencies.

Joseph D. Keenan, who is on leave from his post as secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will direct labor production.

In announcing the two appointments, Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, also made public an interchange of letters between Wendell Lund, LPD director, and himself, in which Lund asked permission to resign.

Appointments, Resignations

RALPH J. CORDINER LEAVES WPB POST

Resignation of *Ralph J. Cordiner* as a vice chairman of the War Production Drive was announced last week. He had been in charge of reorganizing a number of bureaus and divisions. In accepting the resignation, WPB chief Donald M. Nelson told Cordiner, "You have done an outstanding job and I have learned to have a high regard for you."

Theodore K. Quinn, president of the New York advertising agency, Maxon, Inc., has been appointed director general of WPB's War Production Drive.

John C. Whitridge, Jr., formerly a sales manager for the International Business Machines Co., will succeed *Barry T. Leithead* as director of the WPB Office of Industry Advisory Committees. Mr. Leithead will return to private industry. An Aircraft Aluminum Products Control Committee, charged with responsibility for increased production of essential aluminum forms, was established in WPB under chairmanship of *Arthur H. Bunker*, director of the Aluminum and Magnesium Division.

Paul M. Raigorodsky has resigned from his post as director of the Petroleum Administration's Natural Gas and Natural Gasoline Division to return to the oil business activities in which he was engaged before joining PAW in September 1941.

Lt. Col. *Jay L. Taylor*, deputy war food administrator in charge of farm labor, was recalled by the Army to active duty as head of a new office concentrating certain military petroleum activities. Col. *Philip G. Bruton*, who has been serving as an assistant to Colonel Taylor, was named acting director of the farm-labor program.

William J. Neal, of Meredith, N. H., will succeed *Robert B. Craig* as deputy administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Appointment of *Leighton M. Arrowsmith* as head of the hospital unit in OPA's institutional user branch of the Food Rationing Division was announced. For the past 14 years, Mr Arrowsmith has been administrator of St. Johns Hospital in Brooklyn.

George Buffington, of Chicago, has resigned as assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Buffington organized and directed victory bond committees in each of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts. *Robert B. Hobbs*, technical assistant to Buffington, has also resigned.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Saturday, June 12, through Friday, June 18. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Department of the Interior

WORK STOPPAGE CUTS COAL OUTPUT. OWI–2031.

COAL SHIPMENTS EAST DROP. OWI–2040.

U. S. HYDRO POWER GEARED TO WAR. OWI–2021.

DEER, ELK HIDES EARMARKED FOR WAR. OWI–2043.

"NEARBY" VACATIONS URGED. OWI–1991.

CONTROLLED OYSTER BEDS PLANNED. OWI–1992.

ALASKA HALIBUT SEASON ENDING. OWI–2047.

VALUE OF BOMBING VOLCANOES HELD SLIGHT. OWI–2048.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER TYPE LISTED. TCS–30.

Petroleum Administration

ICKES RAPS WORK STOPPAGE AT OIL REFINERY. OWI–2030.

OIL OUTPUT RATE SET. OWI–2056.

PETROLEUM SUPPLY BULLETIN 28. OWI–2051.

Department of Agriculture

HARVESTING MACHINERY USE WIDENED. AG–524.

PEANUT MARKETING QUOTA REVOKED. AG–525.

45 PERCENT BEEF MARKED FOR ARMY. AG–526.

WOOL DISTRIBUTION ORDER AMENDED. AG–527.

BRAZIL HAS RICE SURPLUS. AG–523.

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY WICKARD. Columbia, Mississippi, June 14, 1943. AG–531.

TALK BY FOOD ADMINISTRATOR DAVIS. Farm and Home Hour, June 14. AG–533.

COMPRESSED FOODS SAVE SPACE. AG–534.

CANNING FRUIT JUICES AT HOME URGED. AG–502.

REA ALLOCATES $1,957,000. AG–528.

INDIA HAS RECORD WHEAT CROP. AG–529.

FOREST FIRES INCREASE. AG–532.

COLONEL TAYLOR RETURNS TO ARMY. AG–535.

RESTRICTED FOODS released to authorized contract schools and ship operators. AG–536.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT RELEASED. AG–537.

EGYPTIAN GRAIN ACREAGE HIGH. AG–538.

50 MILLION BUSHELS OF FEED WHEAT ON SALE. AG–540.

NEW WHEAT ALCOHOL PROCESS. AG–542.

WAR RESEARCH PROSPECTS discussed by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. AG–543.

CORN PROCESSORS AIDED. AG–544.

CANADA EXPECTS RECORD OILSEED PRODUCTION. AG–539.

ADDRESS BY CHESTER DAVIS. AG–545.

19 MILK ORDERS AMENDED. AG–546.

INDIA COTTON CROP SMALLER. AG–541.

BREAD ORDEF AMENDED. AG–547.

Office of Censorship

CERTAIN CENSORSHIP RULES EASED. OWI–2019.

Office of Price Administration

FROZEN PACK PRICES FIXED. OPA–2701.

CEMENT PRICING RULE EXTENDED. OPA–T–1036.

FERROUS FORGINGS UNDER MPR–351. OPA–T–1037.

LICENSE CHARGES MAY NOT BE ADDED TO EXPORT PRICES. OPA–T–1051.

BROWN OUTLINES PRICE POLICY. OPA–2696.

PANHANDLE CRUDE OIL PRICES RAISED. OPA–2700.

FERROSILICON PRICED. OPA–T–1024.

COAL, COKE FORMULAE AMPLIFIED. OPA–T–1032.

BOX LUMBER MAY BE RECOMPUTED. OPA–T–1033.

WHOLESALE SAUSAGE ROLL-BACK SET. OPA–T–1049.

RULING AFFECTS CORN HEDGERS. OPA–T–1050.

USED CAR BUYERS AIDED TO GET "GAS" RATION. OPA–2670.

FERROCHROMIUM PRICED. OPA–2688.

509 "GAS" RATION PROSECUTIONS. OPA–2693.

CERTAIN PETROLEUM PRICES RAISED. OPA–2695.

FUEL OIL CONSULTATIONS SET. OPA–2657.

NEW SHOE STAMP VALID JUNE 16. OPA–2678.

POTATO PRICE REGULATION AMENDED. OPA–2686.

INVOICES OF RATIONED SHOES TO BE MARKED. OPA–T–1021.

STICKERS TO MARK RATION-FREE SHOES. OPA–2680.

RATION FOOD ACCOUNT AUTHORIZED for Washington OPA office. OPA–2682.

CASEIN PRICE CEILING LIFTED. OPA–2699.

SPEED URGED IN APPLYING FOR FUEL RATIONS. OPA–2655.

Q. AND A. ON POTATO, ONION PRICES. TCS–1.

CANNED VEGETABLE PRICES MAY BE ADJUSTED. OPA–2694.

"TIN-TO-GLASS" CONTAINER FORMULA EXTENDED. OPA–T–1022.

PRINT CRIB SHEETS UNDER GMPR. OPA–T–1023.

DEPOSITS ON ANTI-FREEZE CONTAINERS ALLOWED. OPA–T–1025.

FINE COTTON PRICES STAND. OPA–T–1028.

FUEL PRICE ORDERS MADE TO CONFORM. OPA–T–1029.

POTASH UNDER PRICE CONTROL. OPA–T–1035.

FOOD TRANSFERS FACILITATED for commercial eating places. OPA–T–1038.

CERTAIN PLASTICS TO BE PRICED. OPA–2662.

MIXED FERTILIZERS RULE MODIFIED. OPA–2666.

LUMBER PRICE CONTROL SWITCHED. OPA–2668.

AMENDMENT AFFECTS BUNKER FUEL. OPA–2669.

SHOOK PRICE SET. OPA–2673.

CERTAIN VENEERS CONTROLLED. OPA–2674.

"GREEN" LUMBER PRICE REDUCED. OPA–2677.

CERTAIN LIQUOR BLENDS REPRICED. OPA–2683.

STORAGE EXEMPTION EXTENDED. TCS–42.

PULPWOOD PRICED. TCS–28, TCS–35, TCS–36, TCS–37.

ALFALFA HAY PRICED. OPA–2665.

BULK HONEY PRICED. TCS–29.

SUPERPHOSPHATE TYPE PRICE UP. OPA–2687.

"SPECIAL" BICYCLES RELEASED. OPA–2698.

BROWN STATES OPA POSITION ON STABILIZATION PROGRAM. OPA–2709.

MILEAGE RULE TIGHTENED. OPA–2713.

OPA STUDIES CIGARETTE CONTROLS. OPA–2714.

CEILINGS FOR CERTAIN FABRICS SET. OPA–T–1044.

SUBSTITUTE FEED PRICED. OPA–T–1045.

SECONDARY ALUMINUM REPRICED. OPA–T–1048.

BOLTS, NUT TYPES REDEFINED. OPA–2663.

"COMBINATION" HOSIERY PRICED. OPA–2671.

INSTITUTIONAL FOOD RATION RULE AMENDED. OPA–2681.

CHANGE IN MEAT RATION ORDER AIDS BORDER RESIDENTS. OPA–2685.

FEDERAL "GAS" USE STUDIED. OPA–2707.

SOFTWOOD CONTROL REVISED. OPA–T–1031.

PRICING APPLICATIONS PROCESSED. TCS–27.

RUBBER PRICE ORDER POSTPONED. TCS–16.

Office of Rubber Director

NEW RUBBER ORDER ISSUED. TCS–28.

Office of War Information

REPORT ON WOMEN IN WAR WORK. OWI–1943.

CONSUMER GOODS SIMPLIFIED. OWI–2009.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS, a summary of the week. OWI–2023.

GERMANS IN PEARL HARBOR PLOT. OWI–2026.

RATION DATES WITH GOVERNMENT. OWI–2014.

HIGH SCHOOL ART EXHIBIT OPENS. OWI–2020.

U. S. WAR SPENDING SURVEYED. OWI–2022.

NAZI HEAVY INDUSTRY SURVEYED. OWI–2006.

FLAG DAY CEREMONIES VARIED. OWI–2041, OWI–2035, and OWI–2029.

TAX PERSONNEL TO BE INCREASED TO HANDLE NEW LAW. OWI–2034.

LEWIS TO LEAVE OWI. OWI–2039.

AVERAGE INCOME UP. OWI–2036.

BARGE PROGRAM PROGRESSING, OWI REPORTS. OWI–2052.

Office of Defense Transportation

TRUCK LEASE METHOD OUTLINED. TCS–10.

"GAS" PRIORITIES SET. ODT–293.

EASTMAN COMMENDS RAILROADS for handling petroleum traffic. ODT–292.

EASTERN DELIVERIES RESTRICTED. ODT–294.

ODT WARNS AGAINST "RUSH HOUR" SHOPPING. ODT–295.

HOWARD NAMED DEPUTY ODT DIRECTOR. TCS–14.

GROOVER NAMED TO ODT POST. TCS–34.

War Manpower Commission

WMC RURAL COURSES POPULAR. PM–4400.

McNUTT NAMES GOLDEN ADVISOR. PM–4402.

DEFERMENTS ORDERED REVISED. PM–4399.

ENGINEER SHORTAGE DEVELOPING. PM–4401.

Maritime Commission

NEW LIBERTY SHIP LAUNCHED. OWI–2028.

NAME SHIP FOR PIONEER PHOTOGRAPHER. OWI–2055.

War Production Board

STEEL ORDERS MAY BE BOOKED on tentative basis. WPB–3864.

MORE HAND TOOLS TO BE AVAILABLE. WPB–3865.

CORK STOCK PILES TO BE CUT. WPB–3866.

MILL LUMBER STOCKS DECLINE. WPB–3867.

WAR COST $7,373,000,000 in May. WPB–3863.

RESTRICTIONS LIFTED on transfer of automobile radios. WPB–3870.

FARM LUMBER PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED. WPB–3871.

PROCEDURE FOR RIFLE CLUB AMMUNITION. WPB–3872.

MILITARY NEEDS MET for fountain pens, watch cases. WPB–3873.

STEEL STOCK REPLACEMENTS ALLOWED. WPB–3874.

EXEMPTIONS TO ORDER L–63. WPB–3857.

WHOLESALE ADVISORY COMMITTEE named. WPB–3858.

CERTAIN BURLAP IMPORTS HALTED. WPB–3859.

CERTAIN FURNITURE MARKETS CONTINUE. WPB–3861.

FOUR CHEMICALS RELEASED FROM CONTROL. TCS–31.

FABRIC COSTS AFFECT FURNITURE. TCS–45.

LUMBER OUTPUT UP 7.1%. TCS–46.

NEW ELECTRIC APPLIANCE ORDER. TCS–47.

STEEL INFORMATION GIVEN. TCS–43.

WPB INDUSTRY COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED. TCS–44.

ARMORED CABLE RULE CHANGED. TCS–38.

UNDERWEAR YARN DISCUSSED. TCS–39.

MORE METAL FOR SPECTACLES. TCS–40.

LEAD PRODUCTION DECLINES. WPB–3899.

FURTHER NEWSPRINT CUT PROPOSED. WPB–3901.

QUINN TO DIRECT WPB DRIVE. WPB–3902.

ALUMINUM COMMITTEE NAMED. WPB–3903.

FIRE EQUIPMENT INTERPRETATION. TCS–32.

SCRAP JUTE USE CONTROLLED. TCS–33.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE ALLOCATED. TCS–41.

FLEXIBLE CABLE COMMITTEE ACTS. TCS–22.

STEEL BAR RESTRICTIONS EASED. TCS–23.

LIMITATION ORDER L–83 AMENDED. TCS–24.

UMBRELLA OUTPUT STUDIED. TCS–25.

POTASH LIMITATION LIFTED as to development of new sources. TCS–17.

ICE PURCHASES UNRATED. TCS–18.

ETHYL ACETATE USE SPECIFIED. TCS–19.

PREFERENCE FOR REPLACEMENT ORDERS. TCS–20.

PROTECTIVE OILS CONTROLLED. TCS–21.

CHEMICAL MATERIAL CLARIFIED as to priorities interpretation. TCS–15.

DOMESTIC LINEN SUPPLY REPORT. WPB–3880.

CORDINER LEAVES WPB. WPB–3897.

APRIL CONSTRUCTION REACHED $746,000,000. WPB–3898.

RIVET PRODUCTION REACHES PEAK. WPB–3860.

ROAD MACHINERY POOLED. WPB–3862.

FURNITURE PATTERNS REDUCED. WPB–3810.

NEW CLASS B PRODUCT LIST. WPB–3863.

STEEL WIRE ORDER REVOKED. WPB–3876.

FARM MACHINERY PROGRAM AIDED. WPB–3878.

LESS POTASH FOR FERTILIZERS. WPB–3879.

IDENTIFICATION ORDER STANDS for Manufacturers of Class A or Class B products. WPB–3891.

FIBRE BOX CONSERVATION STUDIED. WPB–3892.

PAPER CUP SIMPLIFICATION STUDIED. WPB–3893.

LONG-BARBED WIRE RELEASED for farm needs. WPB–3894.

WENDELL LUND RESIGNS. WPB–3895.

WPB NAMES TWO CHAIRMEN. WPB–3896.

23 WPB DISTRICT OFFICES CLOSING. WPB–3875.

CERTAIN WOOL QUOTAS DROPPED. TCS–2.

TINNED SCRAP ORDER ISSUED. TCS–3.

SCHEDULING OF POWER, STEAM EQUIPMENT CHANGED. TCS–4.

2,025 TRUCKS RELEASED for rationing. TCS–5.

PIPE TRANSPORT PROBLEM STUDIED. TCS–6.

ELECTRIC MOTOR RULE MODIFIED. TCS–7.

TWO ALDEHYDE RESINS CONTROLLED. TCS–8.

CMP ALLOTMENTS INTERPRETED. TCS–9.

ZINC SHORTAGE SERIOUS. TCS–11.

SAWMILL MAINTENANCE SUPPLY PROCEDURE. TCS–13.

SHOE PRODUCTION QUOTAS MADE FLEXIBLE. WPB–3853.

CAMOUFLAGE MATERIALS TO MEET NEEDS. WPB–3854.

WPB FURNITURE ORDER INTERPRETED. WPB–3856.

PICKLED SKIN IMPORTS EXTENDED. WPB–3881.

OUTPUT OF "SPECIAL" SHOES ASKED. WPB–3882.

CONSTRUCTION FORM PD–200 REPLACED. WPB–3883.

STEEL WAREHOUSE REPLACEMENTS ALLOWED. WPB–3884.

WHITRIDGE SUCCEEDS LEITHEAD. WPB–3885.

IMPORT RESTRICTION INCLUDES JUTE. WPB–3888.

CALCIUM CARBIDE DELIVERIES FACILITATED. WPB–3887.

RE-RATING NOT COMPULSORY for advance allotment of controlled materials. WPB–3886.

BRASS MILL DELIVERY DATES EXTENDED. WPB–3889.

CERTAIN RATINGS CANCELLED. WPB–3890.

Office of Civilian Defense

OCD TO JOIN IN AAA COURSE. OCD–40.

FIRE CHIEF ENDORSES FIRE GUARDS. OCD–38.

Lend-Lease Administration

SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA SURVEYED. OWI–2032.

Federal Works Agency

TIRE CONSERVATION URGED. TCS–12.

Office of Economic Stabilization

COAL ACT HEARINGS SET. OWI–2046.

Federal Security Agency

PHYSICAL FITNESS STUDIED. OWI–2044.

National Housing Agency

HOME OWNERS ASKED TO HOUSE WAR WORKERS. OWI–1999.

WAR HOUSING SPEED URGED. OWI–1993.

Hydroelectric Plants Aid Fuel Situation

Reclamation Generators Rated At 1,850,000 Kilowatt Capacity

The current difficulties of keeping the Nation and its armed forces supplied with coal and oil accentuates the importance of the large block of hydroelectric energy being generated for war purposes in the 30 Bureau of Reclamation power plants in the West, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said recently. The Bureau has 93 generators in 11 States, with a rated capacity of about 1,850,000 kilowatts.

"These machines are producing 800 million kilowatt-hours of vital electrical energy per month for aluminum and magnesium plants, shipyards and airplane factories, food processing plants, and the varied other war industries of the West," Secretary Ickes pointed out on the basis of a report submitted by Acting Commissioner Harry W. Bashore.

"The production of this power through the harnessing of western streams rather than through the consumption of coal and oil—two of our most critical war commodities—is second in significance only to the value of the hydroelectric energy as the basic driving force in many essential war plants," the Secretary continued.

Savings of Coal, Fuel Oil

"To produce by steam the 12 billion kilowatt-hours of hydro energy that will be generated at Bureau powerhouses this year would have required 7,860,000 tons of bituminous coal or 1,350,000,000 gallons of fuel oil. Hydro power makes it possible to divert large quantities of these two essential fuels to other war channels.

"Consider the number of railroad cars which would be necessary to carry fuel to steam plants capable of generating such a huge volume of electric energy.

"In face of critical shortages, manpower saved through hydro power is also significant. Thousands of men are released to other war functions, who otherwise would have been needed to mine the coal, provide the oil, and to transport these products to the powerhouses."

Department of Labor

INDUSTRIAL CAUTIONS—NO. 2. OWI–1979.

INDUSTRIAL CAUTIONS—NO. 8. OWI–1980.

FOOD PRICES UP 0.8 PERCENT. OWI–2049.

Housing and Construction. . .

Construction of 1,100,000 Units Provided by Housing Program

813,000 Accommodations Completed by May 1; Remainder in Varying Stages of Building

More than 1,100,000 new housing units for occupancy by essential war workers have been placed under construction since the start of the defense program in July 1940, according to National Housing Administrator Blandford.

By the end of April, a total of 813,000 accommodations had been completed and 309,400 additional units were in varying stages of construction, Mr. Blandford said. Some 180,000 units were completed and 186,000 others started in the first four months of 1943.

Of the total units completed, approximately 454,000 represent privately financed family dwellings. These include units built under local war housing quotas established by the NHA, as well as the estimated number of houses built without priorities assistance in the earlier period of the emergency but serving direct war housing needs.

Under the publicly financed phase of the war housing program, completions as of April 30 included 244,964 family units, 92,069 dormitory units, and 21,870 trailers. Substantially, all publicly financed war housing started during recent months involves temporary structures, scheduled for dismantling after the war.

Controlled Materials Allotments

Builders of war housing projects who by July 1 will not have obtained all controlled materials necessary for completion of construction were advised by NHA to take immediate steps to secure an allotment under the War Production Board's Controlled Materials Plan.

WPB regulations provide that on or after July 1, controlled materials can be acquired only by means of a CMP allotment rather than through a preference rating order as heretofore. Controlled materials used in war housing construction include concrete reinforcing bars, steel pipe, steel wire and wire products including nails, and copper wire and cable.

Builders holding preference rating orders for privately financed war housing can secure a CMP allotment by filing Form CMP-H-1 with the local field office of the Federal Housing Administration, one of the operating units of the National Housing Agency. This form represents the builder's application for an allotment of controlled materials in accordance with the approved quantities shown on the bill of materials which is made a part of his preference rating order.

Telegram Valid Certification

The certification "in a writing" required before a purchaser can obtain construction machinery repair parts to meet an actual or impending breakdown may be made in the form of a telegraphic certification, according to M. B. Garber, acting director of WPB's construction machinery division.

A telegram is considered "a writing" and is, therefore, a proper certification, providing it contains the information required to be set forth in such certification.

Mr. Garber pointed out, however, that if a telegraphic certification is made in such cases where the purchaser is using a preference rating assigned by CMP Regulations 5 or 5A or any preference rating order in the P or U series, that also require certification, the purchaser must further note on his telegraphic certification the source of his rating and add the statement "ratings certified."

The purchaser also must keep a copy of the telegraphic certification in his records signed by him as provided in Priorities Regulation No. 3.

Regional Offices Enlarged

The types of construction for which applications are processed in regional offices of the War Production Board have been enlarged. Authority is delegated to regional directors to permit construction under Order L-41 and to issue preference rating orders, provided the estimated cost is less than $10,000.

Among the types of construction now processed in the field are those which increase by less than 20 percent the capacity of productive facilities and off-farm storage facilities.

21,000 More Units Converted For Use

New Dormitories Reserved For Women War Workers

More than 21,000 additional family dwelling units will be made available to war workers in crowded production centers when work is completed on structures now being converted under the Homes Use program, according to Philip M. Klutznick, assistant administrator of the National Housing Agency.

Through May 31, a total of 11,698 units was under lease to the Government for conversion with public funds, and for the five-month period ending the same date 9,647 applications had been made through local Federal Housing Administration offices for priorities on materials for privately financed conversions. Government leases which would provide more than 8,000 additional family units were in process at the end of the month.

Leasing Saves Money

The leasing of 11,698 units will represent an original saving of about $18,000,000 to the Federal Government as compared with the cost of new construction of even a temporary nature, Mr. Klutznick declared. This does not include the saving in expenditures for utilities which, in the case of converted structures, are already installed.

While a maximum of $2,500 is allowed for conversion costs of each unit under the Homes Use program, the average cost to date is only $1,460.

Dormitories for Women

With the constantly increasing migration of women workers, approximately 220,000 of whom are expected to be recruited for war industries from this to next July, dormitories formerly built principally for men are now being scheduled for women's occupancy, Commissioner Herbert Emmerich of the Federal Public Housing Authority said.

When dormitories or residence halls were first developed under the public war housing program, about 75 percent of those constructed were for single men and 25 percent for single women, Commissioner Emmerich declared. But during the last six months, 50 percent of the dormitory projects were for women, and the trend is for increasing numbers of the halls to be built for occupancy by women.

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The Congress Last Week. . .

Congressional Action Eliminates OPA's Price Rollback Program

Both Houses Override President's Veto Of Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill

Both Houses of Congress approved measures last week which would in effect eliminate the price rollback-subsidy program of the Office of Price Administration. The restrictions were proposed in amendments to a bill to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for 2 years and increase its borrowing power.

The Senate approved the amendment of Senator Aiken which stipulates that no food price ceilings may be established which fail to get the producer either full parity or the support price announced by the Agriculture Department, whichever of the two is higher. It would ban any subsidy payments, either directly or indirectly, to reduce or roll back such top prices without specific congressional authorization. According to Senator Aiken, the measure would eliminate the rollback program on butter and meats, would permit the incentive payments on certain current crops, and would allow inauguration of new subsidy programs only after securing approval of Congress.

Transfer Power to WFA

The Senate voted to transfer to the War Food Administrator complete control over food prices and distribution. This amendment would also make payable to the producer, rather than the processor, any subsidies that are necessary to maintain adequate production.

These amendments were inserted in a bill to increase the borrowing power of the CCC by $1,000,000,000 which was then sent to the House for concurrence. Earlier in the week, the House had voted to increase CCC's loaning capital by $500,000,000 (half the amount asked). The House bill includes an amendment, similar to the Aiken proposal, preventing the use of CCC funds, or those of any other Government agency, for subsidy payments except where commitments have already been made. The House Agricultural Committee had previously reported separate legislation which would give the War Food Administrator undisputed authority over the pricing and rationing of food, as well as its distribution.

Anti-Strike Bill Now Law

Acting swiftly after hearing the President's veto message, both Houses voted to enforce the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike bill. Now law, the act prohibits any strike in a Government-held plant. For instigating or aiding such a strike the act imposes fines up to $5,000 or a maximum 1-year jail sentence. In private plants, a secret strike ballot and 30-day notice are required before a strike may be called. The War Labor Board is given statutory powers. Political contributions by labor unions are forbidden in elections for Federal office.

Congressional conferees reached a compromise last week on the urgent $140,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill. The Senate had refused to accept a House amendment removing from the Federal pay roll three officials accused of subversive activities. Conferees decided to permit the employees to remain in their jobs until December 31. After that date, they must be reappointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

FWA Granted Relief Funds

The House passed and sent to the Senate another deficiency appropriation bill providing $36,245,360 for payment of Government commitments. The bill carries $29,500 for payment of accrued leave to employees of the now defunct National Resources Planning Board. Federal Works Agency is granted $7,000,000 for relief work in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

WITHIN THE AXIS

—*Mats available.*

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is prepared from releases of OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in this Bulletin may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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The President Last Week

Section Eight in Anti-Strike Bill Prompted President's Veto

Notification Provision Might Precipitate Strikes By Causing Taking of Secret Strike Ballot

In vetoing the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill, the President said that in its present form the bill could well make "more difficult instead of more effective" the prevention of strikes in wartime.

It was Section Eight of the Smith-Connally Bill that drew the particular criticism of the President, the section requiring the representative of employees of a war contractor to give the Government notice of a labor dispute in order to give the workers an opportunity to take a secret strike ballot.

"I recognize that this bill has an entirely praiseworthy purpose to insure full war production," Mr. Roosevelt said. "But I am convinced that Section Eight will produce strikes in vital war plants which otherwise would not occur. Therefore, I could not properly discharge the duties of my office if I were to approve the Smith-Connally Bill."

Explaining his objection to the notification section, Mr. Roosevelt wrote: "It would force a labor leader who is trying to prevent a strike in accordance with his no-strike pledge to give the notice which would cause the taking of a strike ballot and might actually precipitate a strike. In wartime we cannot sanction strikes with or without notice."

Approves First 7 Sections

He told Congress that if the bill were limited to its first seven sections—the sections that provide for criminal charges against instigators of strikes, and give the War Labor Board statutory authority—he would have signed it. He also objected to the inclusion in the bill of a wartime prohibition against political contributions by labor organizations, as having "no relevancy" to a bill prohibiting strikes in war plants operated by the Government. "If there be merit in the prohibition," he said, "it should not be confined to wartime, and careful consideration should be given to the appropriateness of extending the prohibition to other nonprofit organizations."

In a statement issued earlier in the week, the President had pointed out that, aside from the interruption of coal mining by the United Mine Workers, the making of war munitions and supplies has gone ahead extremely well. Except for the miners, he said, "the no-strike pledge by organized labor has been well-kept. The few small unauthorized strikes which have occurred have affected only a very small fraction of one percent of production."

Describing the actions of the UMW leadership as "intolerable," the President disclosed that he intended to ask Congress to raise the age limit for non-combat military service to 65 years in order to make it possible to draft miners or other workers who interrupt work in government-operated plants or mines. The request was included, later in the week, in the President's message to Congress announcing his veto of the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill. (See Congress, p. 665.)

Labor Reaffirms Pledge

Shortly after Congress overrode his veto of the bill, President Roosevelt received from CIO President Philip Murray and from William Green, president of the AFL, messages affirming organized labor's loyalty to the Government. Both labor leaders announced their intention to adhere to the no-strike pledge and expressed appreciation of the President's "courage and statesmanship."

Opposes Food "Czar" Plan

In his press conference on June 25, Mr. Roosevelt reiterated his opposition to the creation of an all-powerful food czar. The real question before Congress and the people, he said, is—"Are you for inflation or are you not?" The President expressed doubt that even the Angel Gabriel, were he food czar, could get food to the people at present cost.

On June 28, the President signed the $2,621,366,879 Independent Offices Appropriation bill for fiscal 1944, which contains provision for the liquidation of the National Resources Planning Board by August 31.

War Wages and Labor

Unions, Companies Should Accept Decisions of Board, NWLB Says

Emphasize Necessity of Complying With Rulings When Nation Is Engaged in War

The wartime necessity for all parties—unions and companies alike—to comply with the decisions of the National War Labor Board was emphasized last week at a hearing involving a company's refusal to comply with an NWLB order.

Also, last week, a union's defiance of the Board was terminated when the United Mine Workers officially ended their third wartime strike. At week's end, however, unauthorized walkouts at an undetermined number of mines were still in progress.

"If you don't like the balls and strikes that are called, of course, you can kick, but to go to the point of not accepting the decision of an umpire in the midst of a war is not quite the American way," Dr. Frank P. Graham, WLB public member, said. "It would break up the game."

President Condemns Action

President Roosevelt, in a statement issued after the UMW called off the miners' strike, said:

"The action of the leaders of the United Mine Workers coal miners has been intolerable—and has rightly stirred up the anger and disapproval of the overwhelming mass of the American people.

"The mines, for the time being of course, will continue to be operated by the Secretary of the Interior under the Executive Order of May 1. The terms and conditions of employment will be those announced by the National War Labor Board in its directive of June 18th."

His announced intention of asking Congress to raise the age limit for noncombat military service under the Selective Service Act from 45 to 65 years was, he explained, in order that "prompt action" may be taken "if at any time in the future there should be a threat of interruption of work in plants, mines or establishments owned . . . or taken possession of by the Government." The UMW had called off the strike only until October 31, 1943.

Dean Wayne L. Morse, WLB compliance officer and public member, pointed out that the War Labor Board's position in the case of the United Mine Workers' challenge to the Government was identical with its position requiring compliance by the company in a case heard by the Board last week. In the bituminous coal case, President Roosevelt "in unmistakable terms" made it clear that the Board's orders will be enforced.

"The decisions of the War Labor Board are binding upon all employers and all employees and a defiance of the Board cannot be permitted," Dean Morse said, quoting a statement made previously by President Roosevelt.

Concerned in last week's hearing was the United States Gypsum Company, which objected to the Board's grant of maintenance of membership and a check-off to the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, at the company's Warren, Ohio, plant.

Dean Morse reminded that the President made his support of WLB decisions "very clear" in the case of Montgomery Ward's failure to comply with a Board order. "I understand," Dean Morse continued, "that Mr. Sewell Avery who is president of Montgomery Ward is also chairman of your company, and, therefore, I assume that your Board of Directors knows very well the President's position on these matters."

Will Compel Compliance

The Board does not like to "recommend the full exercise of the War Powers of the President." The Board thinks it unfortunate when parties who have appealed their case and "had opportunity to express themselves" still persist in refusal to obey the decision of the Board. But, Dean Morse continued, "I don't think we can survive the war if we do not require all groups, be they employers or unions, to carry out the orders of the Commander in Chief in his exercise of the War Powers." And therefore, if necessary, the Board will ask the President to compel compliance in any such case.

"I don't think that the President of the United States with all the things that rest on his shoulders . . . ought to be called upon by any employer or any union in this country to take time out to do what they know very well in advance he has indicated he will do, namely, enforce the decisions of that tribunal that he has set up to finally determine labor disputes during the war."

Quoting from its advertisements printed last week in newspapers across the country, the company maintained that the Board's order violated the Constitution, exceeded the Board's statutory authority, and was contrary to the National Labor Relations Act. It charged that maintenance of membership leads to the "closed shop" which in turn leads to "dictatorship." It objected to being judged by an agency which had a "fixed policy" on granting maintenance of membership.

Dean Morse, agreeing that "we certainly apply some form of union maintenance in a large number of cases in which the parties have made that an issue," pointed out however that different forms of maintenance are granted to fit the facts in different cases, and that the maintenance clause is continuing to evolve. For example, he said, "The origin of the so-called Norman Hoffman clause was taken by the public members out of the dissenting opinion of the industry members in the International Harvester decision."

VINSON TURNS DOWN R. R. WAGE INCREASE

Judge Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, last week denied to 1,100,000 nonoperating railway employees a projected 8-cent-per-hour-wage increase, against the recommendation of the three-man Emergency Board of the National Railway Labor Panel.

The case involves nonoperating employees of certain carriers, including class I railroads, railway express agencies, refrigerator car companies, and stockyard companies, and a wage increase that would total $200,000,000.

The Emergency Board, appointed in February by the National Railway Labor Panel to investigate the unadjusted wage dispute, made its report May 24. Last week it was authorized by Director Vinson to reconsider its recommendation in the light of a memorandum which Director Vinson will soon file.

The Emergency Board is composed of Dr. I. L. Sharfman, of the University of Michigan, chairman; Walter T. Fisher, Chicago, attorney; and Professor John Fitch, of Columbia University.

The 1,100,000 employees are represented by 15 cooperating railway labor organizations.

The War Last Week

Industrial Cities of Ruhr Valley Devastated by Allied Bombings

Nazis Concentrating More Fighter Protection Over Industrial, Military Installations

Last week was a record week in the air offensive against the Reich. Allied planes in 1 week dropped on Axis Europe a far greater weight of bombs than fell on Britain during the entire 3-month blitz of 1940. A total of 14 raids were made, and 4,000 bombers sent out.

According to OWI Director Davis, cities of the Ruhr are in worse shape now than was any city in England after the 1940 Nazi blitz, and the steady pounding of the northwestern cities seems to be having a telling effect. There is ample evidence, he said, that the Ruhr cities have been seriously hurt, in the increasing concentration of German defensive strength to protect these cities.

The RAF's Sunday night raids over France carried the air offensive through its ninth consecutive night, and the intense, sustained bombing of the Reich is now well into its second week.

On Tuesday and Friday, June 22 and 25, nearly 100 enemy fighters were destroyed by American Flying Fortresses in aerial battles over the Ruhr. The cost to the U. S. air force was 37 bombers, however, and bad weather prevented the bombers from reaching their targets. Bad weather also prevented observation of the results of the attacks.

Synchronized Bombing

German news sources claim that American bombing formations are using a new system which drops a carpet of explosives on objectives, all planes letting go their loads at once upon signal from the squadron leader.

Analyzing these new tactics, Berlin said this synchronized bombing lays down a terrific jolt if the signal is given at the right moment, and the closeness of the formation makes it difficult for intercepting fighter planes to penetrate.

Secretary of War Stimson reported that more protection is being given to military and industrial installations in Germany by the concentration of large numbers of fighter planes to combat Allied bombers. Many fighter planes, he explained, have probably been withdrawn from the eastern front, and this may explain why Germany has not yet launched a summer offensive against Russia.

The P-47 Thunderbolt

Last week the War Department released its first report on the performance of the new P-47 Thunderbolt fighter. This new Army fighter plane, the War Department said, "will outmatch the much-publicized Focke-Wulf 190." Reporting the results of 2 consecutive days of action over France, when a P-47 fleet shot down four Focke-Wulf 190's and damaged two others, the War Department said this new U. S. fighter plane will outmatch the much-publicized Focke-Wulf.

The P-47 is the Army's latest high altitude fighter, and the Focke-Wulf 190 is the best German plane in its class.

Bomber Losses Over Germany

American heavy bomber losses over Germany have been running about 6 percent, reported Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, Commanding General of the Second USAAF, and "if we can stay under 10 percent we can take it."

General Johnson told reporters that the losses—which have ranged as high as 26 in a single attack—are not averaging more than was expected. He estimated that about 50 percent of the crews shot down over Germany ultimately turn up as prisoners of war, but added that this was only a guess.

The Nazis, he said, are concentrating on an effective air defense over Germany, using both fighter planes and antiaircraft to combat Allied raids.

1,200-Mile Shuttle

The success of the RAF 1,200-mile shuttle assault, from Britain to North Africa and back, opens new possibilities for the systematic bombing of Europe. As a matter of fact, this type of bombing attack could be used in other theaters as well, if the facilities for fueling and repair were as readily available.

This was the first such shuttle assault ever undertaken. British four-engined bombers, Lancasters, took off from Britain the night of June 20, bombed Friedrichshafen (devastating 3 acres of the Zeppelin works and the motor engine works of the Maybach), and continued on to Africa. Flying out of their North African bases on Wednesday night, the Lancasters swarmed down on Spezia, the great Italian naval base, dropped their load of bombs, and flew northwestward back to England.

Sub Fleet Hamstrung

The terrific Allied bombardment of German submarine bases, ports, and shipyards, and the precision bombing of plants producing parts and equipment for the U-boats, seem to be causing the German submarine fleet serious operational difficulties. This belief is based on the Nazi's failure to develop all-out sub warfare against Allied shipping, when an all-out submarine offensive is the logical first step in the Nazi attempt to prevent an Allied invasion of Europe.

Announce Total Casualties

Army casualties for the entire war so far were announced last week by Secretary of War Stimson—63,958. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties announced to date come to 23,346, making the total for all U. S. Armed Forces 87,304.

The Army casualties comprise 7,528 killed in action or died of wounds, 17,128 wounded, 22,687 missing, and 16,615 prisoners of war.

The most expensive campaign to date (expensive in casualties) was the Philippine campaign, with casualties numbering 31,610, including Philippine Scouts, compared to a casualty list for the North African campaign of 18,736.

In the Philippines, 1,273 were killed, 1,746 wounded, 17,939 missing, and 10,652 taken prisoner. In the North African campaign, 2,574 were killed, 9,734 wounded, 1,620 were reported missing, and 5,107 captured.

Axis airdromes and installations in Greece are now coming in for their share of the damage that the Allies' Mediterranean air fleets have been inflicting. Wednesday, June 23, a formation of more than 50 Liberator bombers wrecked an Axis airdrome near Salonika, flying one of the longest trips of the war to do it. More than 250,000 pounds of explosives were dropped, great fires were started in three hangars and several oil dumps, and direct hits were scored on buildings.

Lend-Lease for May Totals 790 Million

Foodstuffs Largest Item; Aircraft Export Second

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, has announced that lend-lease aid during May amounted to $790,000,000, bringing the total since the beginning of the lend-lease program to $11,893,000,000. Of this amount, $9,930,000,000 represents goods transferred and $1,963,000,000 services rendered (rental and repair of ships, etc.). Of the amount for the month of May, $716,000,000 was for goods transferred and $74,000,000 for services rendered.

Mr. Stettinius pointed out that the total of transfers and services represents the best over-all measure of lend-lease aid. He said, however, that exports, since they show the amount of goods actually leaving this country and where the goods are going, give a better picture of the part being played by lend-lease on the various fronts of the war.

Highest in Single Month

Cumulative exports of lend-lease goods to the end of April, the last month for which these figures are available, totaled $8,260,000,000. Exports for the month of April totaled $839,000,000, the highest mark ever reached in a single month.

The difference between the cumulative value of goods transferred under lend-lease and the value of lend-lease exports is due to three factors—the value of ships transferred to lend-lease countries and sailed to their destination under their own power; goods turned over to lend-lease countries and used in the United States; and goods transferred but not yet exported.

These three items are included in lend-lease transfers but not in lend-lease exports. In addition to these differences, Mr. Stettinius pointed out that the cumulative figures on lend-lease transfers cover one month more than the figures on exports.

Exports of munitions to April 30 amounted to $4,278,000,000, or 52 percent of total lend-lease exports; exports of industrial materials amounted to $2,177,000,000, or 26 percent; exports of food and other agricultural products amounted to $1,805,000,000, or 22 percent. Foodstuffs constitute the most important single item of lend-lease exports, totaling $1,495,000,000, with aircraft second, totaling $1,387,000,000.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

UNIO-OWI
—Mats available.

In April, munitions led all exports with $512,000,000, or 61 percent of the total; industrial materials comprised $205,000,000, or 24 percent; and food and other agricultural products $122,000,000, or 15 percent. Exports of munitions and industrial items exceeded those of the preceding month by $127,000,000 and $29,000,000, respectively; food and other agricultural products declined by $29,000,000.

Among the individual items of exports, aircraft led for the month, with $186,000,000, followed in order by tanks, foodstuffs, ammunition, metals, motor vehicles, machinery, general industrial items, ordnance, petroleum products, agricultural products other than foodstuffs and watercraft.

In April, exports of lend-lease goods to United Kingdom totaled $363,000,000, those to Russia amounted to $233,000,000 and to Africa and the Middle East $111,000,000.

War Agriculture

Specific Quantities of Farm Items Ordered Set Aside for Purchase

Equipment Made Available to Aid Farmers Increase Production of Needed Foods

Following up its farm machinery and equipment order of last week, the War Production Board has instructed manufacturers and wholesalers to set aside for sale to farm distribution outlets specific quantities of some 50 hard-to-get items needed on farms. The action was taken in form of directives to some 500 manufacturers and a supplementary order applicable to wholesalers, and puts into effect an emergency program worked out by WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements to make available supplies needed to increase food production.

The directives require manufacturers to disregard for a limited period preference ratings (other than AAA) on orders for listed farm supplies to the extent necessary to fill orders from farm distributors up to a specified amount. This means that these products will be distributed to wholesalers serving farm outlets regardless of preference rated orders. The limited period in most cases runs from June 15 to September 1, and a few run to September 15.

Set Aside Percentages

The order requires wholesalers who regularly supply farm distribution outlets to set aside out of inventory and future shipments a specific percentage of each item on the list. The percentage varies from 6 to 90 percent. The list includes such items as auger bits, batteries, chains, chisels, drills, grain scoops, grease guns, harness, hoes, fractional horsepower motors, pails and tubs, and small mechanic hand tools.

Not included in the list are about a dozen items representing mainly supplies that are exclusively agricultural and therefore do not have to be reserved for farmers, since there would be no other prospective purchases. This group includes such items as bull or hog rings, agricultural forks, horse collars, clevises and swivels, and stock watering tanks.

If a retailer is unable to obtain an adequate supply of the listed farm items out of the reserve stocks established by his normal source of supply, it is suggested by WPB that he contact other suppliers in an effort to fill his needs. This would be helpful in two ways, it would help the farmer in getting needed supplies, and the retailer in disposing promptly of his reserve stock of farm items.

The order also provides that if a wholesaler believes that he will not be able to sell his total reserve to farm distribution outlets within a reasonable time, he may appeal to WPB for relief.

Additional Actions Taken

Additional actions to implement the original orders which are designed to make needed farm supplies available to retailers at once and to enable farmers to purchase them without a priority rating include the following:

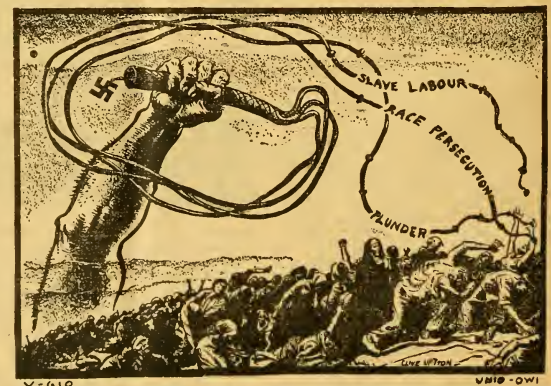
Permitted farmers to obtain general industrial equipment items, including fractional horsepower motors, without furnishing A-1-c priority ratings; issued directives to manufacturers granting temporary exceptions from restrictions in certain WPB orders to permit the use of metal in the manufacture of stock watering tanks and stockmen's knives and increasing the production of chains; instructed manufacturers coming under E-2-b to deliver special types of drills such as blacksmith, bitstock and straight shank on farmers' certificates in lieu of an A-10 rating; arranged with the Army for the loan of 20,000 tons of barbed wire to be made available to farmers at once, and issued an interpretation of Priority Regulation No. 19.

Will Produce Dehydrators

Approval of a plan for producing 100,000 domestic food dehydrators before September 1 has been announced by the WPB. This production was urgently requested by the War Food Administration in time for use in preserving farm and victory garden fruit and vegetable produce.

The home food dehydrators remove moisture from raw food, so drying the food that it will be preserved in flavor and nutrition value for later use.

Critical materials required in this manufacture will be drawn from the third quarter allotments of the War Food Administration. Details of the production program are being worked out by the Consumers Durable Goods Division of WPB, to be announced simultaneously with an order, now being prepared, which will provide for such production. A plan for distribution of the dehydrators is also being developed by this Division and WFA.



THE LASH OVER EUROPE

—*Mats available.*

Farm Employment Falls 2 Percent Below Average of Last June

Longer Workday, Much Higher Wage Rates Help Offset Scarcity of Hired Labor

Farm employment rose seasonally to 11 659,000 workers on June 1, a decrease of about 2 percent from the number of persons working on farms on June 1, 1942, and about 5 percent less than the June average of 12,204,000 workers for the period 1937–41, the Department of Agriculture has reported.

By June 1 farm wage rates had risen 37 percent from a year earlier to an index of 251 (based on the period 1910–14). This is the highest level of farm wage rates on record. On the first of April of this year the index stood at 239, and on June 1, 1942, the farm wage rate index was 183.

Hired Workers Decline

The decrease in total employment came primarily from a decline of about 6 percent in the number of hired workers. Employment of members of farm families remained almost the same as in June 1942. It is estimated that there were 2,697,000 hired farm workers on June 1 this year, compared with 2,880,000 for the same date last season and 2,975,000 for the June average 1937–41.

Total farm employment was higher on June 1 than on May 1 in all geographic divisions, but was lower than in June last year in all areas except the East South Central States, where an increase in family workers more than offset a decline in hired help.

In the Pacific Coast States yearly increases are shown for both family and hired workers. And it is in this region that the highest farm wage rates are reported—nearly 50 percent above June 1942.

Wages in New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central States rose 25 percent during the year; in the Southern States they jumped 35 percent. Monthly wage rates without board have since April shown the sharpest gain, accounting for most of the over-all wage increases in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States.

Farm Workday Longer

Farm operators are now working an average of 12.8 hours per day—about three-fourths of an hour longer than on the same date last year—increasing half an hour in the Atlantic Coast States and from 0.7 to 0.9 of an hour elsewhere. The largest increase was recorded in the North Central States, where operators are working 0.9 of an hour longer the first of June than they were at the same time in 1940.

On June 1 about 13 percent of our farm workers were under 14 years of age. This compares to 4 percent as of April 1942, and reflects both an April to June seasonal change and a general upward trend in farm employment of youngsters due to the stringency of the labor situation. The percentage of workers under 14 years of age was highest in Southern States and lowest on the West Coast and in New England.

Great efforts were being made by farmers everywhere to offset the smaller supply of workers and the general lateness of spring work. Farmers now seem more concerned over handling the harvest than over planting and cultivating the crops, although on the whole, they appear to be adjusting their programs to the situation better than they did a year ago. Apparently the farmer feels that with the government making every effort possible to provide him with assistance, he will turn out a large crop this year.

Work Behind Schedule

Although spring planting in New England was nearing completion on June 1, farm work appeared to be about a week later than usual. Farmers in this region express some doubt that the supply of labor for hay harvest will be adequate, especially in quality. The number of persons employed on farms in New England on June 1 totaled 257,000, compared with 259,000 on the same date last year.

In the Middle Atlantic States crops and farm work are far behind schedule, although some of the lag has been taken up.

To help relieve the situation, the supply is being augmented by large numbers of boys, women, and old men and by the importation of workers from the West Indies. On June 23 there were about 6,000 Jamaicans employed on farms in the United States and there were about 3,000 more at port of entry ready to be transported to farms in the North Central and Northeastern States.

During May weather in the North Central States was generally unfavorable for farm work and for growth of crops. Spring work was retarded by wet conditions of fields, and when late in the month the weather became favorable for field work, farmers rushed their plowing and planting to try to make up some of and planting to try to make up time.

The number of persons employed in the East North Central States on June 1 was estimated at 1,502,000—a decrease of 82,000—or 5 percent less than a year ago. The total number employed on West North Central farms was 1,756,000 on June 1, which is only 17,000 smaller than a year ago. Farmers in the North Central States apparently feel that the Government agencies will have to aid in providing an adequate labor supply, especially during the coming harvest period.

Farm work in the South Atlantic States is not up to the usual schedule, and the number of persons employed is nearly 4 percent below that of a year earlier. About 3,000 Bahamian workers reported employed on vegetable farms in Delaware, Maryland, and Florida are expected to move north as harvest work develops in truck-crop areas. In Georgia Italian prisoners of war are working to harvest the peach crop.

Replanting Necessary

An increase in family workers more than offset a decrease in hired workers in the East South Central States, and farm employment was 7,000 larger than on June 1 a year ago. The farm work load appears to be well in hand, but there is some apprehension about the expected large harvest. In Alabama and Mississippi farmers were near the peak of their spring work load on June 1.

Rains and floods in Arkansas and Oklahoma ruined large areas of planted crops, and much replanting was still necessary on the first of June. For the West South Central States as a whole, farm work was greatly slowed up, and the total number employed was between 3 and 4 percent smaller than a year ago. In Texas, cotton planting was about completed in the north, cropping and hoeing of the crop ended in the south and just under way in the east central and north sections.

Along the Red River, however, and the north central part of Texas fields were becoming grassy as a result of continued and excessive rains, and in the central part of the State wheat harvesting had started. Sheep shearing was 75–90 percent complete in the Edwards Plateau area on June 1.

War Prices

Establish Maximum Food Prices For Railroad Dining Car Meals

Action Will Result in Lowering Costs For Public Traveling in Wartime

A program of "economy" meals to be served on railroad dining cars at dollars-and-cents maximum prices has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. The action, which will take effect July 1, is part of the plan which has frozen all prices of food served in railroad dining cars at the highest prices charged during the period February 1 to April 10, 1943.

The move by OPA means that standard types of breakfast would be available to railroad travelers at a ceiling of 85 cents, luncheon at $1, and dinner at $1.10. The standard meals are stripped of appetizer and dessert courses. OPA has stated that representatives of the railroads had agreed on the program and were prepared to place the program into immediate operation.

Includes Snack Items

Also brought into firm control by the move are the prices of sandwiches, candy bars, foods, and beverages served by "butchers," peddlers, or agents on moving trains. The ceiling prices for day-coach food items are official prices of the companies operating the food and beverage concessions.

The action will mean lower costs for food for persons while traveling on trains since it requires the standardized meals to be served in all dining cars except those on a few exempt trains. Even on the latter—special all-Pullman trains—the costs for foods will be stabilized or reduced since prices for meals or individual courses of food cannot exceed the highest charged during the base period of February 1 to April 10.

The regulation represents an expansion of the OPA program requiring all eating and drinking establishments to file their prices for the period April 4 to April 11, and delegating to regional administrators the authority to establish restaurant ceilings. Enforcement of the measure will be relatively simple because of the limited number of proprietors and because all railroads have filed their menus so that complaints can be easily checked and verified.

The standardized meals will be sold at the specified maximum designated by the regulation unless, as in the case on many western trains, they were sold for less during the base period. In such cases the ceiling price will be the highest charged during the base period. In addition, the railroad representatives have agreed to continue a la carte breakfast items so as to provide a breakfast for a price not over 60 cents.

Failure of an operator to provide such meals in quantities sufficient to meet the usual anticipated demand will be considered an evasion of the regulation. Not all entrees listed by the regulation need be offered in any one meal. However, OPA expects the operators to make every effort to service all entries in reasonable quantities, and a proprietor who concentrates unduly on the cheapest and least desirable entrees will be considered in violation of the spirit and intent of the regulation.

In the pricing of other foods and beverages than the economy meals, the regulation is broadly similar to restaurant maximum price regulations. New items not served in the base period are priced in line with items served during that time.

Prohibits Indirect Raises

To prevent a dining car from "trading up" its menu and raising its effective price to the consumer by introduction of "new and special items," the regulation provides that no ceiling price for any food item or meal is to be higher than the highest price for a food item or meal of the same class in the base period or the last price at which it was previously sold. Dining cars are also prevented from raising prices by indirect methods such as reducing quantities served, dropping courses and eliminating table d'hote prices.

The part of the regulation dealing with sales made by train peddlers is designed to protect soldiers traveling on furloughs and civilians making short trips. The measure requires that maximum prices must be posted on the basket or affixed to each item of food or beverage. Standard items above 15 cents for sandwiches and 10 cents for coffee must have prices clearly posted on each package.

Specific prices are set for day-coach or "peddler" sales. All sandwiches have a top price of 15 cents, but those sandwiches sold during the base period at a price higher than 15 cents may be sold now at the higher price if the price is clearly marked on the wrapper.

Top price for peddler sales of coffee, milk, and soft drinks is 10 cents. A dime will also be the highest price for a slice of pie, two doughnuts, cup cakes, package of cookies, packages of ice cream, sherbets and fruit ices, and such fresh fruits as apples and oranges. The maximum price for bars or pieces of chocolate and candies is ten cents which is also the ceiling applying to packages of potato chips. Local regulations will apply to peddlers who board trains at local stops or stations.

Independent Groceries Show Gain in Sales

Take Chain Business Under Price Control

An analysis of new indexes of retail food stores sales developed by the Department of Commerce shows that independent grocery stores have been rapidly taking business away from the chains since the advent of price control in 1942.

Independent grocers' dollar sales in the first quarter of 1943 increased more than 30 percent over the same quarter of last year, whereas sales of chain food stores actually declined slightly. Sales of all other food stores—mostly independent stores handling specialty foods—also increased substantially, about one-third, compared with the first three months of 1942.

This trend, it is pointed out, is in sharp contrast to the two years before the advent of price controls and shortages, when chain grocery stores by speeding up their introduction of more efficient methods, such as supermarkets and self-service, greatly increased their business relative to the independents.

Small Retailers Face War Adjustments

Reduced Volume of Goods Closing Many Stores

Small retailers face mounting problems of adjustment as civilian economy is put on a complete war basis, according to a special report on "Small Retail Store Mortality" released recently by the Department of Commerce.

"Adjustments must be made," the report points out, "to the reduced volume of consumer goods entering the customary trade channels, to continuous loss of personnel, to shifts in population from one region to another, and to many other rapidly changing economic conditions brought about by the vicissitudes of war. Although the majority of retail operators probably are making satisfactory adjustments, for many stores these developing problems, added to the normal difficulties of business survival, will be insurmountable."

New Stores Being Opened

At the same time, the new situations brought about by the war present "actual or imagined" opportunities to many individuals and are leading to the establishment of additional stores—business births among retailers occurring along with deaths.

Retailers questioned in connection with this report evidently do not consider Government price control as an important reason for their going out of business. None of them listed "price control" among the several reasons for business death.

The authors of the report, Walter F. Crowder, chief, and William T. Hicks, of the staff of the Distribution Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, analyzed complete reports on 149 closed small retail stores established at least two years before Pearl Harbor, as well as reports on 83 new stores established early in 1942.

Study Established Stores

The study covered small retailers in three fields directly affected by the war—automobile, household appliance, and hardware dealers. Cases investigated by the nine regional business consultants of the department's field service included only closed stores which had been well established.

In all regions—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the business consultants found it more difficult than had been anticipated to locate retail stores which had closed. Retailers handling the three specified lines usually had adjusted their operations surprisingly well—even to shortages of merchandise. Mortality seemed to vary from region to region.

Most businessmen interviewed felt that discontinuances in all lines would increase rapidly during the first few months of 1943, perhaps reaching a peak by September or October. Among the retailers interviewed practically none of these forced out of business last year expressed resentment toward the Government.

RETAIL MEAT PRICES REDUCED 10 PERCENT

Maximum retail prices for meat, except cured and processed pork, have been reduced an average of 10 percent, or 3 cents a pound, since Monday, June 21 in the Office of Price Administration's subsidized roll-back program.

The reduction in meat maximum prices at retail will be less than 3 cents a pound on some of the cheapest items and as much as 6 cents a pound on some of the more expensive items.

U. S. Civil Air Patrol Constitutes World's Largest Home Guard

OWI Reports 75,000 Volunteer Airmen Now Operate From 1,000 Fields

A report on the activities of more than 75,000 volunteer airmen of the Civil Air Patrol who operate out of a thousand United States airfields and constitute the world's largest aerial home guard has been issued by the Office of War Information.

The Civil Air Patrol, organized a week before Pearl Harbor on the initiative of America's private flyers, has grown from small beginnings to an outfit of such size and value that it was taken over by the War Department from the Office of Civilian Defense on April 29, 1943, and is now an auxiliary arm of the Army Air Forces.

Their numerous accomplishments include:

Flights totaling over 20 million miles, the spotting of more than 150 submarines for the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, the sinking of some submarines themselves, and off-shore patrol missions which brought rescue to crews of torpedoed tankers.

Today more planes are available for Civil Air Patrol assignment than the entire Army Air Corps possessed at the beginning of 1940.

Only the United States and Russia have allowed their civilians to fly in wartime; other belligerents grounded their amateurs as soon as war was declared.

Organized Early in War

Many American military authorities doubted in the early days of the war that civilian flyers could render any real service. But aviation enthusiasts immediately began showing what they could do. They had considerable resources to work with, for there were at that time in the United States 100,000 civilian pilots, a like number of student pilots, 25,000 private planes, and more than 2,000 civilian airfields. Most of the military-age pilots and students were soon in the armed services; CAP began organizing the rest into volunteer squadrons, groups and flights serving under a wing commander in each of the 48 States. Wing commanders report directly to national headquarters, staffed by officers of the Army Air Forces, at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mechanics, nurses, radio operators, observers, photographers and doctors joined the pilots in ground-crew training, which fits each local unit to perform any mission light planes can fly.

Inland squadron members carry on their regular jobs and serve in their spare time. Qualified members may volunteer for tours of full-time duty on CAP operations such as Coastal Patrol, where many have signed up for the duration.

Flying their own planes, using their own brains, initiative, equipment and money, together with gradually enlarged Federal grants, the CAP has built up coastal bases from Maine to Mexico.

Free Army Planes, Pilots

Inland, their courier routes between Army posts and between industrial plants require the services of several hundred planes daily and a large number of pilots, ground mechanics, and radio operators. Their volunteer missions search for lost planes, maintain forest fire patrols, and fly emergency relief to flood and disaster areas. They furnish men and women pilots to the transport command, and carry on a large-scale training program—all of which frees thousands of Army planes and pilots for more urgent assignments.

Casualties to date among the amateurs are 30 flyers killed and 73 planes lost. Nobody is deferred from the draft because of CAP membership.

At the outbreak of war, Lt. Col. Earle L. Johnson, the enthusiatic present commander of the Civil Air Patrol, a pilot of 14 years' standing, was alarmed at the unguarded state of airports and the ease with which a saboteur could steal a plane and dump explosives on a war plant. The story has been told of his taking off one night in his own Curtiss-Wright and dropping a sandbag on a Cleveland factory. Following this, airports were placed under armed guard, all civilian pilots were required to prove citizenship and loyalty, and no planes were allowed off the ground without clearance.

This was early in the war. Submarines were slaughtering our tanker fleet. There were no coastal convoys. The Navy was spread thin in the Pacific and guarding deepwater Atlantic shipping. Glow from seaboard towns that silhouetted merchantmen had not yet been dimmed out. Spies and saboteurs were active; secret radios were sending shipping information.

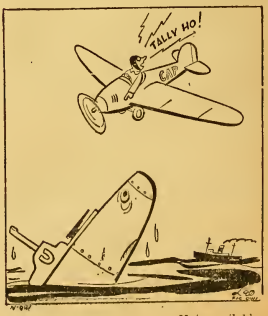
People stood on the beaches and watched the ships go down. Whereas 12 vessels were reported lost in January 1942, in March the total jumped to 42. There was a time in May when sinkings grew so terrible that all shipping was stopped until convoys could be organized.

Civilians, remembering Dunkirk, clamored to help. They went out from Florida and the Jersey coast in motorboats and pulled survivors, many of them partially charred, out of the sea. But it took well-trained crews and specialized, heavily armed war vessels to sink submarines. The best the civilians could do was locate for the hard-pressed Navy the U-boats that were still surfacing in leisurely fashion and shelling tankers at point blank range. This the Civil Air Patrol volunteers in their little single-engine land planes did better than anybody else, and this they did to the limit of their capacity.

Flying Minutemen

To the first volunteer bases hurried complete CAP units with their own planes, radio equipment, mechanics, and medical personnel. Maintaining radio communication with ships and the shore, they spotted submarines from the very start. The little planes were unarmed then, but the submarines did not know it, and often subs that had come to the surface to shell tankers crash-dived when the CAP planes came over.

All activities were under Army orders and reports were subject to such strict



—Mats available.

military censorship that the country knew little of the CAP coastal patrol. But in Washington a few Congressmen took note. Secretary Ickes urged the expansion of CAP. William D. Mason, in the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, went down to the coast and flew with the pilots to bring back first-hand reports of their accomplishments. Himself a flyer and a Civil Air Patrol member, he helped to rouse official support in the capital and brought word that the fighting civilians wanted arms for their planes.

Fields Hurriedly Organized

The CAP went on with its job. Mechanics worked night and day servicing the planes, knowing that engine failure meant a crash at sea for their comrades. Lacking gas pumps, they filled 75-gallon plane tanks by means of cans and chamois-covered funnels. Almost everything, including rubber boats, repair parts, radio equipment and money, was short at the hurriedly organized CAP landing fields.

Pilots received $8 a day, out of which they had to pay for their own uniforms, food and lodging; they were also to be paid depreciation on their hard-worked planes, and maintenance costs. Often, in the early days, the pay and expense money was delayed, as much as 2 months.

In the early days the planes were unarmed. But finally, after many heartbreaking incidents when submarines were sighted and could not be attacked, the planes were fitted with light racks for demolition bombs and an attachment for a depth charge.

20-Cent Bombsight

Several anonymous and ingenious technicians designed for the CAP, in their best tradition, a bombsight made of 20 cents' worth of hairpins, tin cans, mirrors and other scrap, so accurate that a Stinson 75-horsepower Voyager equipped with one hit a U-boat square on the conning tower. Even Army planes favor it for certain specialized work.

Fifty times by record CAP planes have scared off submarines about to torpedo or shell tankers, each worth more than a million dollars, not to mention crew and cargo. Of recent months there have been no sinkings in the East Coast shipping lanes.

CAP authorities emphasize the fact that it's the work of the inland squadrons which make the Coastal Patrol possible. Without the inland squadrons, which have supplied trained personnel from 45 States, there could have been no civilian sub hunt.

These inland activities—some of them no less dramatic than the ocean work—have developed into a major war contribution, freeing Army pilots and planes for more urgent assignments. The overland flights use light ships of 90 horsepower or less. Flying low and slow—under 100 m. p. h.—the little planes, some of which can operate on less than 5 gallons of gasoline per hour, are superior even to 4-motor craft for short-range, intensive reconnaissance or search. Nothing excels them in this respect except blimps. Skimming over treetops, threading their way with "local knowledge" through canyons to avoid climbing over mountains, slipping in and out of narrow valleys, landing on

—*Mats Available*

pastures, dropping supplies and messages to air-crash survivors, flood victims, lost hunters or marooned fire wardens—all this is work for which private planes are well suited.

The courier service has become well known at almost every field in the country. The light planes use a minimum of rubber on their small landing wheels and burn no more gas than the family auto. They can land where big planes cannot, do short hauls with great economy, and serve as feeders to long distance airlines. Moreover, the light planes and volunteer pilots are virtually the only untapped transportation resource in the country.

In urgent cases the small planes carry a considerable load. Pilots flying courier service under Army orders do not consider their own comfort, sometimes not even their own safety. The only matter left to their own discretion is the decision whether conditions are too bad for flying.

Nowadays the CAP courier service, which is growing all the time, combines a country-wide network of miniature airlines that have printed schedules, and fly as much as 21,000 miles a day.

Each member is required to cover the ground studies necessary for a private pilot's license. The basic CAP course stresses military subjects such as infantry drill, discipline, first aid, gas protection, military secrecy, and signaling. The advanced course includes air navigation, meteorology, crash procedure, and a number of flying missions simulating actual wartime work.

Both Men, Women Eligible

Both men and women are eligible for enlistment, but only American citizens, native-born or naturalized at least 10 years, may join. Those naturalized must have come to the United States from friendly countries. Fingerprints of all are checked by the F. B. I. Members on active duty get subsistence pay which has to cover personal expenses, cost of uniform, and a good deal of equipment. A moderate rental is paid for planes.

As a result of all its practice missions and drills, 16,000 trained men have gone from CAP into the armed services, and the constant turn-over continues.

Another great service has been the maintenance of a pool of trained people immediately available for special jobs. CAP Washington headquarters keeps a punch-card system of detailed information on personnel. If a rush inquiry comes in for a man who can pilot a two-motor plane and speak Spanish, who is an expert photographer and a night flyer experienced in flying over coastal areas, the punch cards go through the sorting machine at the rate of 400 per minute. Out comes the dozen or hundred who suit the specifications, and, culled from these, a man can be on his way within the hour.

Forest Fire Patrol

In May 1942, a plan was developed in consultation with the U. S. Forest Service and the National Park Service for CAP planes to fly forest fire patrols. Under the agreement, the agencies assisted were to provide per diem compensation for pilots and observers, and rental for planes engaged in activity-duty forest flight missions. Since then the small planes have scoured millions of miles of timberland, have seen action in floods as well as in fires.

CAP patrols also do routine inspection flights over reservoirs, bridges, dams, and irrigation canals in all sections of the country. Flying over cities, they inspect blackouts, dimouts, and smoke-outs.

Government in War

WRA Established Early in War To Protect Pacific Coast Area

110,000 Americans of Japanese Ancestry Moved to Relocation Centers Inland

The War Relocation Authority was created by Executive order of the President on March 18, 1942—established to aid the Western Defense Command of the Army in the removal of 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry from the strategic coastal area.

The exclusion of these Japanese-Americans had been ordered on March 2, and voluntary evacuation had been taking place. But with the creation of the new agency, Army and War Relocation officials were able to make plans for orderly evacuation.

Originally, the coastal area included the western third of Washington, Oregon, and California and the southern portion of Arizona. Later the entire State of California was included.

The objective of the WRA, from its inception, was to relocate the evacuated people, two-thirds of whom were American citizens, in order that their removal from private life and productive work might be as brief as possible. At first, evacuees were temporarily quartered under military supervision in cantonments hastily constructed within the evacuated area. Later, as construction of the relocation centers was completed, the people were moved by the military authorities to the relocation centers, where they came for the first time under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority. The movement to the relocation centers took place over a period of several months, from late May to early November, 1942.

Centers Chosen for Farming

Sites for relocation centers were selected to provide each group with enough land suited to agricultural development to produce much of its own food. The centers, their locations, and their approximate populations are as follows:

Manzanar, Calif., population 10,000; Tule Lake, Calif., population 15,000; Colorado River, Ariz., 17,000; Gila River, Ariz., 14,000; Central Utah, Utah, 8,000; Minidoka, Idaho, 9,000; Heart Mountain, Wyo., 11,000; Granada, Colo., 7,000; Rohwer, Ark., 8,000; Jerome, Ark., 8,000.

The relocation camps are in no way to be confused with internment camps for enemy aliens. For most of the evacuated people, the centers are way stations—places where they can live until they can be reabsorbed into the normal life of the Nation.

Twelve Buildings to a Block

Barrack type buildings to accommodate the evacuees were built by the Army Engineer Corps. The buildings are of frame construction, usually covered with tar paper, and lined with wallboard. Each building is 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, and is divided into four, five or six compartments; housing assignments are computed on the basis of about 100 square feet of floor space per person.

Twelve barrack buildings usually are grouped into a "block" and each block has a bathhouse and latrine, a mess hall, a recreation hall, and a laundry room. The blocks are separated by "fire breaks" of 200 feet.

Standard equipment for living includes a cot, mattress, and blankets for each person and a heating stove for each compartment. Families are permitted to use their own furniture if they so desire. Meals are served in mess halls, located in each block. Menus include both American and Japanese type food.

Evacuees are subject to the same rationing restrictions as other civilians. A maximum of 45 cents per person per day

(*Continued on page 687*)

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THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE • TREASURY DEPARTMENT

CAUTIONS YOU!

Millions of Government checks are being sent by the Army and Navy to dependents of soldiers and sailors. When checks are stolen those entitled to them may go without food or fuel or suffer other hardships.

The U. S. Secret Service wants your help against the check thief and forger. Here's how:

IF YOU RECEIVE CHECKS FROM THE GOVERNMENT

1. **BE SURE** some member of the family is at home when the check is expected.
2. **PRINT** your name plainly on your mail box and equip it with a lock.
3. **CASH** your checks in the same place each month. This will make identification easier.
4. **ENDORSE** your check only in the presence of the person you will ask to cash it.

FRANK J. WILSON, Chief, United States Secret Service ★

★ OWI

Japanese-Americans Taking Farm Jobs

Leave Relocation Centers For Private Employment

After nearly a year of living behind barbed wire, under the eye of armed guards, thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry are leaving relocation centers to return to normal ways of life in cities and on farms throughout the interior of the United States, the War Relocation Authority announced recently. Those being released from the centers are evacuees who have nothing in their record to indicate that they would be dangerous to society or to the national security.

Before an evacuee is eligible for release, he must show proof that he has a place to go and a means of supporting himself, that his presence in the community to which he proposes to go would not cause a disturbance. He must also agree to keep the WRA informed of his address at all times.

Records Carefully Checked

Basic records on every evacuee 17 years of age and over are in possession of the War Relocation Authority. These records provide information on the evacuee's education, affiliations, foreign travel, employment, religion, and other pertinent personal data, in addition to his own statement on the matter of allegiance to the United States. These records are carefully checked when the evacuee applies for a permit to leave, and if there is any question about the desirability of granting the permit, the records, if any, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies are secured before a determination is made.

Leave permits are not issued to persons who have applied for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, nor to those who have not pledged unqualified loyalty to the United States, nor to any others whose records indicate reason to question the advisability of their living outside the centers in normal communities during the war.

The leave procedures of the War Relocation Authority were checked with the Department of Justice and with the War Department before they were instituted. It is the policy of the agency to consider each individual case carefully; if there is reason to believe an evacuee would endanger national safety if released, no leave permit is granted.

Intensify Nation-Wide Program To Combat Forging of Checks

Increased Thefts of Dependency Allotment Checks Prompts U. S. Secret Service to Issue Warnings

Intensification of its Nation-wide educational program to safeguard service dependency allotment checks has been announced by the United States Secret Service. Numerous reports have been received that checks are being stolen from porches, mail boxes, or other places and then forged.

In an effort to stop thieves and forgers the Secret Service issued precautionary suggestions for those receiving Government checks and for persons and business establishments asked to cash Government checks.

The Secret Service has published and is distributing a 32-page book entitled "Know Your Money," which contains pictures of counterfeit and genuine money for comparison. The book is especially helpful to commercial and business students of high schools and colleges who are now taking jobs in places where they are handling money and Government checks. Copies of the booklet may be purchased for 10 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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The U. S. Secret Service wants your help against the check thief and forger. Here's how:

IF YOU ARE ASKED TO CASH A GOVERNMENT CHECK

1. **INSIST** that the person presenting it identify himself properly as the person entitled to that check.
2. **BEFORE** accepting the check ask yourself this question: IF THIS CHECK IS RETURNED BECAUSE OF A FORGED ENDORSEMENT, CAN I LOCATE THE FORGER AND RECOVER MY LOSS?
3. **INSIST** that all checks be endorsed in your presence. If a check is already endorsed, ask that it be endorsed again, then compare the writing.
4. **REQUIRE** all checks to be initialed by the employees who pay out money for them, or who approve such payment.

FRANK J. WILSON, Chief, United States Secret Service

★ OWI ★

War Manpower . . .

Women Hold Important Positions In Field of Communications

WMC Committee Advances Six-Point Program To Avert Shortage of Rural Teachers

"Women have shown that no radio job is too big for them," said an executive recently. And that seems to apply to virtually the entire communications field, the Office of War Information said.

Women are turning out intricate radio equipment in war plants and teaching soldiers how to use it. They are operating the Nation's war-burdened telephone services and delivering telegrams. In commercial broadcasting studios, women are working as technicians, announcers and program directors. From radar down to the daily mail, there is almost no aspect of communications in which women do not participate.

The proportion of women employed by one large broadcasting company has risen to one-third and this includes important jobs such as personnel supervisor, commercial program manager, and director of women's activities. Another large chain boasts a feminine director of talks who has written a book on her radio experiences. Both these records, however, are topped by that of a Frequency Modulation station in Boston, which for a time was run entirely by women. The technician is a Boston girl who has spent her professional life in electrical and radio work. Her co-worker, who has now transferred to a large affiliated station, served as both announcer and program director.

Radio Control Operators

A 22-year-old red-head is one of three feminine control operators in a Washington, D. C., radio station. Coming from North Carolina, she was picked for the job because she had been a long distance telephone operator and had had the requisite geometry and trigonometry. She rotates 6-hour shifts with the other two girls and her only complaint is that evening or early morning hours in the control room rule out dates with her ticket-agent beau.

The importance of radio to the war effort is high-lighted by the fact that since October 1940, more than 80,000 men and women have been trained for radio work under the sponsorship of the War Manpower Commission. One of the women who took advantage of this training was an enterprising Arkansas housewife who attended a night course in radio operation and repair so that she could take over her husband's business and free him for military service or war work.

Latest figures show that women make up over half the number of those employed in producing communications equipment.

Campaign to Raise Salaries

The Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, of which Miss Margaret Hickey is chairman, has advanced a six-point program for women's groups seeking to avert a critical shortage of teachers in their school systems and a reduction of educational standards. The suggested program follows:

1. Campaign against restrictive hiring specifications with regard to marital status and religion.

2. Influence local school boards to raise teachers' salaries within WLB limitations.

3. Initiate campaigns to emphasize education as an essential activity so that teachers and potential teachers will understand they are engaged in such an activity.

4. Urge women who have left the teaching field because of marriage to return for the emergency.

5. Urge high school graduates to enroll in teacher training courses.

6. Persuade inexperienced teachers and those returning to the field to enroll in refresher courses.

Although the WMC has declared teaching an essential activity, Miss Hickey said, thousands of teachers are leaving their profession. According to an Office of Education survey, more than 106,000 rural teachers left their teaching jobs between May and October 1942. During the 1942 summer vacation almost 18,000 of these teachers went into the armed services. Approximately 34,000 found jobs in urban schools, where the rate of pay is higher. More than 22,540 left the teaching profession entirely for work in other fields and 15,000 left because of marriage or retirement.

It was necessary to fill more than 100,000 vacancies in rural schools last fall and this year, Miss Hickey said, adding that the need next fall will be even greater unless definite action is taken.

"Women's groups," she said, "can initiate both national and local campaigns to emphasize the importance of education."

Map-Making Training Offered

Pointing out that military need has expanded the government's cartographic activities to offer a broad field for war service by women, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission today called their attention to the free training courses which will equip them for this work.

Map drawing, aerial photomapping, and military map making are included in the positions now open to women, Chairman McNutt said. The WMC Bureau of Training reports that women have proved adept at cartography. Courses which can speedily qualify those with aptitude for the work are available in many colleges and universities under WMC's Engineering, Science, Management War Training program.

Chairman McNutt suggests that persons wanting further information about these and other college-grade war training courses consult local colleges and universities, or write to the Director, ESMWT, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

RURAL WORKERS CHOOSE COURSES IN MACHINERY

More than half the men and women taking Rural War Production courses offered by the War Manpower Commission appear to be interested principally in the operation of farm machinery, food processing, and egg production.

These three courses account for 62.4 percent of the total number of persons in training as of March 31, 1943, Dr. W. W. Charters, director of the Commission's Bureau of Training, reported recently to Chairman Paul V. McNutt.

From July 1, 1942, through March 31, 1943, 436,361 persons have been enrolled for this training.

The average length of a course is anywhere from 2 to 10 weeks—2 to 3 hours per week.

Boy Scouts Serve OWI As Dispatch Bearers

Distribute Government Posters To Neighborhood Retailers

One thousand Boy Scouts, members of 260 Scout Troops in the District of Columbia and 14 nearby counties of Virginia and Maryland, began this week to serve as official Dispatch Bearers for the Office of War Information, the OWI announced. On Saturday, June 26, the Scouts, afoot or on roller-skates and bicycles, started to distribute Government posters to retail stores in their neighborhoods.

At the time of the first delivery storekeepers are asked to cooperate by displaying the posters and changing them every two weeks. Each retailer is given an OWI window seal. Deliveries will be made by the Scouts on the Saturday nearest the 1st and 15th of each month.

The poster distributed June 26 stresses the strength and unity of the United Nations, with the slogan, "United We Are Strong." Posters to be distributed later will cover a variety of themes—conservation of food, clothing, and equipment; security of information; recruiting of manpower and womanpower; salvage.

Similar distribution plans combining the joint efforts of Boy Scouts, the OWI, and local retail groups are now in operation in 2,600 American cities and towns, with more than 300,000 Scouts qualified as Dispatch Bearers.

DISPATCH BEARER FOR
OFFICE of WAR INFORMATION
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

IDENTIFICATION CARD

This is to Certify that Scout

of the _____ Council is, upon the recommendation of his Scoutmaster, hereby appointed to serve as a Dispatch Bearer for the Office of War Information of the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT during the period covered by his registration, under the direction of the NATIONAL COUNCIL, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

DIRECTOR OF WAR INFORMATION — CHIEF SCOUT EXECUTIVE

DATE_____

SCOUT EXECUTIVE_____

COUNTERSIGNED BY SCOUTMASTER

WMC Will Train 10 Million Workers For War Industry, Agriculture

Majority of New Government Employees Work in Munitions Plants, Navy Yards

Estimates of the number of persons who will be enrolled in training courses for war industry and agriculture during the fiscal year 1943–44 were announced by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission. The probable training needs, as forecast by the Commission's Bureau of Training, are:

Inexperienced workers (pre-employment training)	1,300,000
Employed workers:	
Supplementary training	2,000,000
Training of supervisors and foremen:	
Job instruction	1,300,000
Job methods	1,800,000
Job relations	1,800,000
Professional and technical workers	800,000
Agricultural workers	1,000,000

In-plant training of production and skilled workers, including apprentices and advancing workers, will also be needed in 100,000 plants.

The training figures listing a total of 10,000,000 needed courses, do not necessarily represent that many separate individuals. A new worker may take pre-employment training for a basic skill; he may then take brief supplementary training for a specific factory operation; he may then, if he is good enough, pass through the various types of supervisory training.

The army of inexperienced workers entering essential industry who will need training if our production requirments are to be met, will include both new workers and transfers from other industries, McNutt said. Among them will be many women of various ages, many physically handicapped persons and many older men. These persons must have either what is known as "pre-employment training," that is, training before they are placed in jobs; or they must have "pre-production training," in a vocational school or in the plant itself, after they have been put on the pay roll, but before they go on the production line. In some instances, the vocational schools operating under the direction of the Bureau of Training, War Manpower Commission, set up these "pre-production training" classes in the plants where the trainees will work as soon as they are ready to begin actual production. The number of inexperienced persons to be trained in these two ways may far exceed the 1,300,000 estimate for pre-employment training.

Vocational training for rural war production workers provides training of less than college grade for rural and urban workers, who are or will be employed in the production of food and the maintenance of farm equipment. In 1942, 276,000 workers were trained, through 5,670 public agricultural school training centers.

Engineering, Science, and Management War Training provides college-type training for technical and professional personnel already in war industry or who are preparing for a war job. During 1942, 550,000 workers were trained in 22 colleges and universities or in communities by extension courses.

The National Youth Administration provides preemployment training for unemployed youth between the ages of 16–24 inclusive, with fixed rates of pay for trainees during the training period. It also operates a work program of aid for high school and college students, enabling 125,000 students to continue training during the fiscal year 1942–43. During 1942, it trained 597,000 youths.

Vocational training for war production workers provides training of less than college grade to workers employed in war industry (supplementary training) or who will be employed in war industry upon completion of preemployment training. During 1942, 1,356,000 people were given pre-employment training, and 1,039,000 people were given supplementary courses through 2,500 public vocational schools and training centers.

Not White-Collar Workers

Most of the greatly increased Government employment has been of munitions workers in Government arsenals, navy yards, and similar establishments, and not white-collar workers, President Harry B. Mitchell, of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, told New Jersey postmasters at Trenton last week.

He emphasized that through such establishments the Government itself is fighting the war for production of ships and munitions.

Mitchell disclosed that his commission is considering a plan whereby postal employes, like all other Government employes hired in wartime, will be appointed only for the duration and 6 months.

War Production

Smaller War Plants Corporation Asks Broader Subcontracting

Booklet Explains Bureau's Functions, Powers, Its Liaison With Procurement Agencies

The Smaller War Plants Corporation has released a booklet, "Spreading the Work," which fully discusses the Corporation, its functions, powers and Nation-wide organization, as well as its close relationships with the procurement services and American industry.

In the introduction, Brig. Gen. Robert W. Johnson, chairman of SWPC presents the problem which would inevitably face post-war America if small business should fail to survive as a result of wartime economic dislocation. General Johnson presents the necessity for the survival of the small business man as a challenge to America.

Responsibility, he said, rests with all manufacturers holding prime contracts, plus subcontractors who are not, as yet, utilizing small plants for the simpler operations.

Responsibility also rests with the procurement services and all officers of the Government having powers to place contracts. They must insist upon the broadest kind of subcontracting.

A part of the responsibility rests with small business and distressed plants. They must be willing to accept new responsibilities and conform to new production methods and standards.

Again, it is a patriotic function of chambers of commerce, trade associations, business men's clubs and civic organizations to encourage spreading of work.

"Let all who receive or place contracts keep foremost in their minds that it is not enough to win the war—and win it quickly," the general states. "We must win it without destroying the very America we are fighting to preserve.

"The SWPC came into being to assist in attaining this important goal. I will perform its duties—to the full—under the broad powers given it.

"Our regional and district offices stand ready to do their part. It is hoped that this booklet will emphasize the responsibility that Congress expects each group to accept and the role it expects each group to play."

The Smaller War Plants Corporation was established under act of Congress with a capital of $150,000,000, its primary function being "to mobilize aggressively the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes."

The Corporation has broad powers, some of these directly derived, others delegated by the chairman of the War Production Board. Among other things, SWPC may act as prime contractor, it may make loans for conversion of plants, it may buy, sell, or lease plants, equipment, facilities, machinery, materials, or supplies needed for conversion or production, and it may certify to the various procurement services that specific small businesses are capable of carrying out small prime contracts.

Aids Distressed Plants

While Smaller War Plants Corporation is interested in all small manufacturing concerns and has as its over-all objective the spreading of work to the greatest extent possible, its attention and first duty, for the time being, is to the plant in distress. A distressed plant is one which is operating at less than 66⅔ percent of its normal capacity. Normal capacity is defined as the average production for the 5-year period ending December 31, 1941, or the 1941 volume of business adjusted to the Department of Commerce index figures.

The SWPC operates under a board of five directors, one of whom is chairman. Its headquarters are in Washington, D. C. Twelve regional and 118 district offices have been established, each field office staffed with a loaning agent or his representative, an engineering force to cooperate with technical men and other necessary personnel. Businessmen are warned that it is a mistake to come to Washington and that their needs will best be served by working directly through their regional or district offices.

Forces Regroup For Final Drive

Commerce Review Predicts 1943 Gain in Profits

In its monthly review of the business situation the Department of Commerce says the general impression conveyed by economic events is that of a regrouping of forces before the final drive to the peak of the war effort.

While munitions output continued to forge ahead in May and early June, total nonagricultural employment continued to lag and, for the first time since the defense-war effort began, stood lower than in the corresponding period of 1942.

Civilian economy so far has not suffered extreme privation or been unrewarded for its war effort. Total income payments to individuals in April were 11.2 billion dollars or at the annual rate of about 140 billions. First quarter corporate profits after taxes were 18 percent above the corresponding 1942 profits and the indications are that, unless corporate income tax rates are revised substantially upward, profits for the entire year will make a decided gain over those of 1942. Despite the prevailing opinion that businesses not partaking directly in munitions output were suffering great difficulties, business failures were the lowest for any period on record.

KID SALVAGE

V-573
—Mats available.

SWPC Helps Firms To Secure Contracts

Loans, Leases to June 5 Total $12½ Million

Through the direct efforts of Smaller War Plants Corporation, 4,100 firms have received prime contracts totaling $75,000,000 and 4,200 firms have received subcontracts totaling $251,000,000, according to a report of the Corporation's activities issued by SWPC Chairman Brig. Gen. Robert W. Johnson to Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman. The total loans and leases made by the Corporation up to June 5 reached 308, totaling $12,553,834.78.

The report covers the period from April 3 to June 15 and also reviews the Corporation's activities for the past year.

The aggregate value of new loans approved during the last 60-day period was 2½ times as large as that of the previous period, while the dollar volume of loans made and closed in the field was 12 times greater.

From June 1942 to June 1943, the Corporation received 645 applications for financial assistance totaling $46,854,985. Of this number 331 applications aggregating $14,080,242.21 were approved. Subsequent to their original approval, 23 loans and leases totaling $1,556,525 were canceled and 10 were increased by a total of $30,117.57, bringing net authorizations through June 5 to $12,553,834.78.

For the bimonthly period, the Corporation approved 148 applications from 146 firms for new loans totaling $5,883,212.67; 12 loans totaling $799,500.00 were canceled or rescinded; 60 loans totaling $755,190 were made in the field by the Corporation's regional loan agents.

Authorizations were made for the purchase by the Corporation of equipment, valued at $1,303,626.10, which has been leased to 50 firms. Approval was also given to increase, by $34,136.72, the amount previously reported for equipment to be purchased for lease by 5 firms.

The Corporation itself has taken four prime contracts totaling $11,010,847.33, and has completely subcontracted all four.

The number of small firms assisted by the Corporation in obtaining prime contracts from Government procurement agencies continued to increase. During the 8-week period ended April 3, prime contracts valued at $259,000,000 were reported to have been placed with 1,347 firms.

Launch Steel-for-Victory Campaign To Produce 2 Million Extra Tons

Drive to Increase Output in Existing Plants, Speed Completion of Unfinished Facilities

A "Steel for Victory" drive, part of an effort to make available during the last half of this year an additional supply of 2,000,000 urgently needed tons of steel, will be launched by War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson, Executive Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson and Steel Division Director H. G. Batcheller in Pittsburgh on Thursday and Friday.

The three basic phases of the drive for more steel include the increasing of production from existing facilities by every possible ton, through the active cooperation of labor-management committees, a "Share the Steel" campaign to be conducted by the 12 WPB regional offices and the Steel Division, and a speed-up of the expansion program, to bring into operation ahead of schedule several electric furnaces and open hearths now partially completed.

At the Pittsburgh meeting with the WPA executives will be Philip Murray, president of the United Steelworkers of America and of the CIO; Theodore K. Quinn, director of the War Production Drive; Joseph D. Keenan, WPB vice chairman for Labor Production; Clinton S. Golden, vice chairman for Manpower Requirements, and Harold Ruttenberg, assistant to the director of the Steel Division.

Drive Is a "Must" Job

Cooperating actively with the United Steel Workers of America and labor-management committees in arranging for the "Steel for Victory" campaign in the Pittsburgh district are the Pittsburgh Steel Producers Groups, of which Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is chairman.

The drive to obtain more steel which can be put to use during the next 6 months of 1943 is rated by WPB as a "must" job—a task the successful completion of which will mean attainment of the year's munitions production goals, and perhaps the eventual shortening of the war.

Under an arrangement made by the WPB Requirements Committee, extra steel obtained during the third and fourth quarters will be distributed by the Steel Division according to an urgency pattern set by the unit. It is anticipated that a large portion of the extra tonnage will go to the military services, Maritime Commission and Lend-Lease, but considerable amounts will go to the other claimant agencies for transportation, agriculture, and similar essential home front requirements.

Supplies Are Low

Discussing the project at a meeting of the Steel Industry Advisory Committee, Mr. Nelson stated that third quarter supplies of steel are 26 percent less than total demands and careful screening indicated that a large portion of this deficit is critical.

The drive to get more steel from existing facilities will be guided by the labor-management committees currently operating in all of the Nation's steel-making plants. Production in electric furnace and open hearth shops over the succeeding months will be charted in each plant to show the percentage gain over past production levels. War Production Drive headquarters in Washington will keep a running record of the progress made in each plant.

Commenting on the urgent need for more steel, Mr. Batcheller has stated that as a result of the favorable progress of America's war machine, the military program is expanding rapidly, and more and more steel is required to keep the military machine going at its peak momentum. Mr. Batcheller further pointed out that the facilities for producing war equipment are for the most part completed and the Nation's plant capacity for munitions now in place and ready to go if adequate supplies of raw materials are made available.

Most Important Raw Material

The Steel Division Director points out that the most important of these raw materials is steel; that the steel industry and the steel workers have done a magnificent job in turning out huge quantities of steel; that there is little doubt that without the remarkable job done by steel industry and labor so far, the successes of the Army and Navy and those of the Allies on all fronts would have been impossible.

WAR FACTS

PRICES AND INCOME

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

	April '43 to May '43	Sept. '42 to May '43	May '42 to May '43	May '41 to May '43
	Percentage of increase			
Combined index	0.8	6.2	7.8	21.6
Components:				
Food	1.7	13.0	17.6	40.0
Clothing	None	1.6	1.3	24.3
Rent [1]	None	None	—1.7	2.2
Fuel, electricity, and ice	0.1	1.3	2.6	6.4
House furnishings	0.1	0.9	2.0	20.8
Miscellaneous [2]	0.3	3.3	3.8	12.3

[1] Since this component has a small monthly variation, it will be surveyed quarterly. The percentage of change is measured to March 1943.
[2] Includes transportation, recreation, personal care, household operations, and medical care.
—Decrease. Source: BLS.

Cost of Goods Used by Farm Families

	April '43 to May '43	Sept. '42 to May '43	May '42 to May '43	May '41 to May '43
	Percentage of increase			
Combined index	0.6	7.6	10.5	35.2

Components—Quarterly
Latest Figures—March 1943

	Dec. '42 to Mar. '43	June '42 to Mar. '43	Mar. '42 to Mar. '43	Mar. '41 to Mar. '43
	Percentage of increase			
Combined index	3.1	8.4	11.3	34.7
Components: [2]				
Food	6.0	11.1	15.1	44.1
Clothing	2.2	9.5	13.5	44.5
House furnishings	2.8	11.0	12.4	32.1
Building materials	1.6	3.2	3.8	14.4
Operating expense [2]	0.8	2.6	3.5	13.3

[1] Automobiles (share for living) not shown separately but included in combined index.
[2] Includes household operations, gasoline, tires, oil for automobiles, and kerosene.
Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WHOLESALE PRICES

	April '43 to May '43	Sept. '42 to May '43	May '42 to May '43	May '41 to May '43
	Percentage of increase			
All commodities	0.4	4.5	5.4	22.6
Commodities excluding farm products and foods	0.1	1.3	1.0	10.6
Farm products	1.5	16.8	20.4	64.5
Foods	1.9	7.9	11.7	39.0

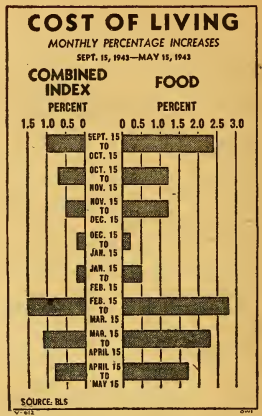
Source: BLS.

INCOME PAYMENTS

	April 1943	March 1943	April 1942	April 1941
	Annual rate in billions of dollars			
Total income payments [1]	$139.0	$137.6	$109.7	$88.1
Nonagricultural income	121.3	119.5	98.4	78.8
Agricultural income [2]	17.7	18.1	11.3	7.3

[1] Total income payments include salaries, wages, dividends, interest, entrepreneurial income, net rents, royalties, and relief and insurance payments. The rate is adjusted for seasonal variation.
[2] Includes net income of farm operators, wages of farm labor, and interest and net rents on agricultural property.
Source: Department of Commerce.

War Facts are assembled by the Program and Production Branch, Division of Information, WPB.



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1930

	May 31, 1943	April 30, 1943
	(Billions of dollars)	
War program	[p] $245.8	$246.1
Commitments	(1)	[e] 211.4
Expenditures	102.3	94.9

War Expenditures—Monthly and Daily

	May 1943	April 1943
	(Millions of dollars)	
Expenditures	$7,379	$7,290
Number of days	28	26
Daily rate	283.6	280.4

WAR CONSTRUCTION

June 1940–April 30, 1943	(Millions of dollars)
Government-financed:	
Commitments for nonindustrial war construction	$12,485
Commitments for industrial construction	14,498

LABOR DISPUTES

	April 1943
Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries	675,000
Percentage time lost to estimated time worked	6/100 of 1%

[1] Not available. [p] Preliminary. [e] Estimated.

For additional information on Program—Commitments—Expenditures and War Construction, see VICTORY Bulletin, June 18, 1943, p. 634; for War Expenditures and Labor Disputes, see issue of June 23, 1943, p. 658.

War Rationing

New Blue Stamps Valid July 1

Seven-Day Overlapping Aids Housewife

Blue point stamps N, P, and Q from War Ration Book Two will be valid for buying processed foods during July, according to an order issued this week by the Office of Price Administration. The June Stamps K, L and M, may be used through July 7; thus for seven days, July 1–7 inclusive, six stamps will be valid, namely K, L, M, N, P, and Q.

Three advantages result, OPA rationing officials pointed out, from establishing an overlapping period during which the stamp series set aside for one month may be used simultaneously with stamps set aside for the following month.

The order reduces the possibility that consumers would lose some of their points. A housewife might have only two points left in her June series of stamps at the start of July; not enough to buy the rationed item she wants. Instead of letting the two points go to waste, she can add them during the 7-day overlap period to points from her July stamps to buy canned food items requiring more than two points to purchase.

The July stamps N, P, and Q will be good through August 7. OPA plans to provide similar carry-over validity periods for September stamps and for stamps issued for succeeding months.

New Ration Form Ready

A postcard-sized ration allotment form has been prepared by the OPA for use by some 500,000 commercial eating places and other institutional users in applying for rationed foods for the 2-month allotment period starting July 1. The new form simplifies procedure.

Hotels, restaurants, clubs, hospitals, and other group III institutional users need supply only two new items of information. And in the new form only six spaces are required for figure work, compared with more than a score in the form it replaces. Prisons, insane asylums, and other group II establishments are required to fill only one space with figures—the number of persons served during April and May—in order to get their allotments. The mailing deadline is July 5.

Rationing Reminders

FOOD

Meats, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—Red stamps A through H have expired; J through N remain valid through *June 30;* P became valid *June 27.*

Evaporated and condensed milk have been added to the list of rationed foods. Red stamps in War Ration Book Two will be used for canned milk, with ration value set at 1 point per pound.

Processed foods.—Blue stamps A through J have expired; K, L, M remain valid through *July 7;* N, P, Q become valid *July 1* and may be used through *August 7.*

Red or blue stamps are still valid in trade channels even after they have expired for consumers. Housewives who have not used up such stamps should destroy them to prevent their use in black markets.

Sugar.—Stamp No. 13 in War Ration Book One is valid for 5 pounds through *August 15.* Stamps No. 15 and 16 are good for 5 pounds each for use in home canning through *October 31.* Housewives who require more than 10 pounds for canning may apply at local ration boards.

Coffee.—Stamp No. 24 in War Ration Book One is valid through *June 30.* Stamp No. 21 becomes valid for 1 pound on *July 1* and will expire on *July 21.* Consumers who order their coffee by mail may enclose detached ration stamps with the order rather than enclosing the entire ration book.

STOVES

Nation-wide rationing of heating and cooking stoves is expected to get under way by early fall.

Householders may use their oil cooking stoves this summer regardless of the availability of coal or wood-fired stoves, in view of the shortage of alternate fuels in some areas.

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons remain valid in all zones until *September 30.* They are worth 10 gallons for class 1 users and 100 gallons for class 2 users in all rationed areas except Michigan, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and the northern parts of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri, where they are worth 11 and 110 gallons, respectively.

Period 1 coupons in new fuel oil rations become valid *July 1.*

GASOLINE

B and C coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books. Their value has been cut from 3 gallons to 2½ gallons in the Northeastern States now under a ban on nonessential driving.

A–5 coupons are valid for 3 gallons until *July 21* in the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia; elsewhere A–6 coupons are worth 4 gallons.

A new TT coupon, which replaces the present T coupon, will be valid for use throughout the country on *July 1.* The old type used by commercial operators will be invalid on and after *July 1,* except in the Northeastern shortage area, where operators must keep on using the old type of T coupons through *July 25.*

Basic books for motorists outside the eastern shortage area expire on *July 21.*

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book one expired *June 15.* Stamp No. 18 is valid for one pair of shoes through *October 31.* Women's safety shoes have been added to the types of shoes available through the issuance of supplemental ration stamps.

WPB Orders and Forms

Compiled each week especially for VICTORY BULLETIN by Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board. Direct inquiries to E. Hamilton Campbell: Chief, Publications Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone, REpublic 7500, Extension 3046.

Order No.	Modification	Issued	Title	Related WPB Forms	Federal Register Citation	Division	Administrator—REpublic 7500—Extension
L-45	Amended	6-23-43	Jewelry	1477, 2312	8 FR 8669	Consumers' Durable Goods	H. L. Stiles 3953
L-83	Int. 3	6-25-43	Industrial machinery			General Industrial Equipment	Mrs. L. Ranzi 74358
L-85	Sch. I Am.	6-26-43	Approval for feminine wear			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	G. R. MacDonald 72304
L-85	Sch. III Am.	6-26-43	Apparel for feminine wear			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	G. R. MacDonald 72304
L-85	Sch. V Am.	6-26-43	Apparel for feminine wear			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	G. R. MacDonald 72304
L-97-d		6-26-43	Railroad equipment critical components	3000, 3001		Transportation Equipment	D. W. Odiorne 74715
L-126	Sch. III Am.	6-26-43	Coil or tube assemblies			General Industrial Equipment	F. B. Millham 72059
L-144	Amended	6-25-43	Laboratory equipment	542, 1414		Safety Technical Equipment	W. R. Turner 73629
L-152	Sch. I Am.	6-22-43	Baby carriages		8 FR 8597	Consumers' Durable Goods	H. I. Gillogly 8831
L-154	Schedule IV	6-28-43	Power switchgear			War Utilities	
L-154	Schedule V	6-28-43	High voltage insulators			War Utilities	
L-255	Amended	6-24-43	Electrical conduit, electrical metallic tubing	1477, 2474	8 FR 8700	Building Material	W. J. Flynn 4693
L-232	Amended	6-17-43	Wooden shipping containers		8 FR 8533	Containers	W. R. MacLeod 76491
L-239	Amended	6-22-43	Folding and set-up boxes		8 FR 8664	Containers	E. P. Ruf 4602
L-268	Amended	6-22-43	Oxyacetylene apparatus		8 FR 8597	General Industrial Equipment	W. M. Haile 72059
L-280	Amended	6-21-43	Fans and blowers		8 FR 8537	General Industrial Equipment	W. H. Holts 74440
L-302		6-26-43	Chain	547, 2064		Tools	
L-304		6-22-43	Specialty bags (paper)		8 FR 8598	Containers	
M-1-d	Amended	6-26-43	Aluminum			Aluminum and Magnesium	C. H. Burton 2950
M-9-c-4	Amended	6-24-43	Copper		8 FR 8699	Copper	E. W. Roath 74520
M-15	Revocation	6-25-43	Rubber			Rubber Director	
M-15-b	Revocation	6-25-43	Rubber			Rubber Director	
M-15-b-1	Revocation	6-25-43	Rubber			Rubber Director	
M-15-d	Revocation	6-25-43	Rubber			Rubber Director	
M-15-e	Revocation	6-25-43	Rubber			Rubber Director	
M-15-f	Revocation	6-25-43	Rubber			Rubber Director	
M-15-g	Revocation	6-25-43	Rubber			Rubber Director	
M-15-h	Revocation	6-25-43	Rubber			Rubber Director	
M-21	Amended	6-26-43	General steel warehouses and dealers			Steel	J. R. Stuart 2378
M-21-b-1	Revocation	6-22-43	Sheet steel		8 FR 8599	Containers	
M-46	Revocation	6-25-43	Rubber			Rubber Director	
M-63	Amended	6-28-43	Imports of strategic materials			Stockpiling and Transportation	E. Browning, Jr. 71601
M-63-a	Amended	6-28-43	Imports of strategic materials			Stockpiling and Transportation	E. Browning, Jr. 71601
M-73	Amended	6-25-43	Wool			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	K. W. Marriner 3625
M-80	Revocation	6-22-43	Sole leather			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	
M-86-i	Revocation	6-22-43	Sole leather			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	
M-94	Revocation	6-22-43	Shearlings			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	
M-113	Revocation	6-22-43	Corrugated and other boxes			Containers	
M-114	Revocation	6-23-43	Goatskins, etc.			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	
M-114-b	Revocation	6-23-43	Goatskins, etc.			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	
M-141	Revocation	6-23-43	Horsehide			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	
M-141-d	Revocation	6-23-43	Horsehide			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	
M-194	Revocation	6-23-43	Cattle hides, etc.			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	
M-215	Amended	6-26-43	Glycols			Chemicals	R. G. Ruark 72735
M-233	Int. 1	6-25-43	Gas cylinders			Containers	D. W. Nash 2907
M-265	Revocation	6-22-43	Garment leather			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	
M-273	Revocation	6-23-43	Cattle hide leather, etc.			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	
M-293	Int. 1	6-25-43	Critical common components			War Production Schedule	W. M. Passano 76108
M-301	Revocation	6-23-43	Deerskins			Textile, Clothing, and Leather	
M-310	Amended	6-23-43	Hides, skins and leather		8 FR 8671	Textile, Clothing, and Leather	R. B. Butler 3095
M-330	Supplement 2	6-22-43	Farm machinery and equipment and attachments		8 FR 8596	Farm Machinery Equipment	
M-336		6-22-43	Glycolethers	602	8 FR 8599	Chemicals	John Conway 73344
P-14-a	Revocation	6-25-43	Shipways			Maritime Commission	
P-14-b	Revocation	6-25-43	Shipways			Maritime Commission	
P-43	Amended	6-26-43	Laboratories	167		Safety Technical Equipment	W. R. Turner 73629
P-55	Amended	6-22-43	Construction			Construction	A. W. Wood, Jr. 76022
P-100	Revocation	6-26-43	Repair, maintenance operating, supplies			Controlled Materials	
U-6		6-24-43	Wire and cable telegraph industry	2864	8 FR 8702	Communications	K. H. McGibbon 71180

Form No.	Previous Form No.	Issued	Title	Related Order	Division
WPB-262	PD-249	6-18-43	Nonferrous scrap metal: Dealers report for June 1943	M-9-b	Bureau of Mines.
★WPB-465		6-16-43	Jewel bearings: Consumer schedule	M-60	Miscellaneous Minerals.
★WPB-624	PD-303A	6-16-43	Graphite: Monthly report of consumption, receipts, shipments, and stocks	M-61	Mica-Graphite.
★WPB-642	PD-316	6-22-43	Kapok: Stocks on hand, receipts, sales, and consumption	M-85	Textile, Clothing and Leather.
★WPB-652	PD-169	6-19-43	Monthly steel plate order report	M-21-c	Steel.
★WPB-653	PD-169A	6-19-43	Summary of steel plate order reports	M-21-c	Do.
★WPB-772		6-15-43	Carbon and graphite electrodes: Consumer's quarterly report		Mica-Graphite.
★WPB-803	PD-405	6-18-43	Duck and goose feathers and down: Monthly report	M-102	Textile, Clothing and Leather.
★WPB-875		6-21-43	Report of aluminum rivets shipped		Aluminum and Magnesium.
★WPB-1093		6-21-43	Electron tubes: Manufacturer's monthly report		Radio and Radar.
★WPB-1276		6-11-43	Block mica: Inventory, receipts, fabrication and sales	M-101	Mica-Graphite.
WPB-1791	PD-704	6-21-43	Boilers (pressure of 100 pounds or less) and warm air furnaces (except floor furnaces)	L-187	Plumbing and Heating.
★WPB-2112		6-3-43	Letter re nickel salts		Redistribution.
★WPB-2135		6-19-43	Magnesite: Producers' stocks, production, receipts, consumption, and shipments		Mica-Graphite.
★WPB-2233		6-22-43	Aluminum forge shop's monthly book inventory report of aluminum forging stock		Aluminum and Magnesium.
★WPB-2799		6-1-43	Report on inactive inventories of copper and copper-base alloy building materials		Copper Recovery Corporation.
WPB-2825		6-15-43	Application for permission to collect and use used tin cans	M-325	Salvage.
WPB-2869	PD-9D	6-28-43	Tungsten: Report of consumption and request for allocation	M-29	Steel.
★WPB-2916	PD-251	6-16-43	Monthly report of asbestos power and construction products	M-79	Cork, Asbestos, Fibrous Glass.
★WPB-2917	PD-262	6-17-43	Monthly report of asbestos textile packing and friction material products	M-79	Do.
★WPB-2921	PD-263	6-15-43	Natural corundum ore and primary grain: Supplier's monthly report	M-89	Miscellaneous Minerals.
★WPB-2941	PD-571	6-16-43	New commercial motor vehicle inventory card	/M-110-a-1/ /L-1-h	
★WPB-2952		6-29-43	Core or chum drills: Application for serial number	F-56	Mining Equipment.
★WPB-2960		6-12-43	Data on capacities, steel requirements from all press, open hammer forging producers		Steel.
★WPB-2968		6-14-43	Report on farm electric extensions, 1943		War Utilities.
★WPB-2975		6-19-43	Hide glue: Consumption and stocks		Chemicals.
★WPB-2980		6-19-43	Emery ore: Mine monthly report of operation		Miscellaneous Minerals.
★WPB-2985		6-19-43	Letter to manufacturers of brass valves	L-252	Shipbuilding.
★WPB-2988		6-18-43	Letter to water utilities	U-1	War Utilities.
★WPB-3001.54		6-21-43	Instructions for preparation of WPB-3001 for railroad equipment	L-97-d	Transportation Equipment.
★WPB-3007		6-18-43	Copper and copper-base alloy brass mill warehouse shipment report		Copper.

★Indicates restricted form; not stocked in field offices.

Military Photographs Worked Into Maps

Over 1½ Million Square Miles Surveyed in Last 10 Months

In the last 10 months, more than 1,600,000 square miles of the world's surface, or an average of 5,333 square miles daily, have been photographed for military purposes by the Army Air Forces. The resulting pictures have been worked up into maps by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior, William Embry Wrather, Director of the Survey, reported this week to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

The surveyed surface equals the combined areas of pre-war Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Norway, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

This amazing accomplishment was made possible largely through the utilization of a new and speedy photographic method called Tri-Metrogon mapping, the report states, and will increase greatly the efficient operation of the Nation's air forces over great stretches of African desert, Asian wastes, South American jungle, and Alaskan wilds. Previously the areas in question had been inadequately mapped or not mapped at all.

Women Aid in Mapping Work

The actual mapping job was done by a staff of 250 technical personnel in the Geological Survey, half of whom were young women especially trained for the task.

Aerial cameras, equipped with wide-angle Metrogon lenses and operated by Army pilots, provided the photographs from which the Survey compiled the charts. Under the old field methods of mapping, the report said, a staff of the same number of persons would have labored at the mapping job for 10 years to cover (although in more detail) an equivalent area.

The Tri-Metrogon method uses three cameras set up in an airplane so that they obtain a set of simultaneous exposures covering an area from horizon to horizon. The central of the three cameras points vertically downward, the ones to the right and left obliquely downward, so that the horizon appears near the upper edge of the photographs. The oblique photographs overlap the corresponding vertical photographs two inches on a 9 inch by 9 inch negative.

Appointments, Resignations

Davis Resigns as War Food Head; Marvin Jones Takes Over Post

New Labor Office Set Up Within WFA To Coordinate Farm Manpower Needs

The resignation of War Food Administrator Chester Davis was submitted to President Roosevelt and accepted Monday afternoon, June 28. Marvin Jones, for many years chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, was appointed to succeed Davis.

Stating the two main causes for his resignation, Davis said he felt that he would not be able to serve satisfactorily since he finds that the authority, not only over broad food policy but over day to day actions, is being exercised elsewhere, and that it was necessary to have in this position a man who can wholeheartedly advocate and defend the program of broad general subsidies announced on June 15.

In accepting the resignation, Mr. Roosevelt said that while he appreciated Davis' ability in dealing with agriculture he was sure that Davis would agree "that effective team work is absolutely necessary."

Will Carry Out Programs

The War Food Administration has announced the establishment of an Office of Labor with Col. *Philip G. Bruton,* on loan from the Army Engineer Corps, as deputy administrator in charge. The office will have full responsibility for carrying out the labor, manpower, and wage stabilization programs formerly carried out by other WFA agencies, including the Food Distribution Administration, the Food Production Administration, and the Farm Security Administration.

William B. Lewis has resigned as assistant director of the Office of War Information Domestic Branch. Mr. Lewis was formerly program director and vice president of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

N. G. Howard, assistant director of Censorship in charge of the press division, has resigned to return to his duties as editor of the Cleveland "News." *Jack H. Lockhart,* managing editor of the Memphis "Commercial Appeal," was named acting assistant director to succeed Mr. Howard.

John C. Page, who resigned last week as commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of Interior, has been named consulting engineer for the Bureau, with headquarters at Denver. Mr. Page, whose resignation was due to ill health, was praised by President Roosevelt for his outstanding record as head of the Bureau.

Dr. Conrad Berens, of New York City, has been named civilian consultant in ophthalmology to the Office of the Air Surgeon, War Department.

The War Production Board has announced formation of a labor-management advisory committee for the West Coast lumber industry to take action to assure the most effective use of available manpower. The Committee will function under the direction of *F. H. Brundage,* WPB's Western log and lumber administrator.

Truman P. Handy, of Riverdale, N. Y., has been named deputy chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. Since last November, Mr. Handy has served as deputy director of the WPB Consumer Goods Bureau.

MERCHANT MARINE FILM USED IN TRAINING

Three prints of the current Warner Brothers motion picture "Action in the North Atlantic" have been donated by the producer to the War Shipping Administration for official use in merchant marine training schools.

The film will be used at the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., and at the Cadet Basic Schools at San Mateo, Calif., and Pass Christian, Miss., as part of their regular training program.

Considered one of the finest motion pictures ever made on the American merchant marine, "Action in the North Atlantic" contains much technical and educational material which will aid the training program, the War Shipping Administration said.

Official War Releases

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Saturday, June 19, through Friday, June 25. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Office of Defense Transportation

TRANSIT PERSONNEL REPORT READY. TCS–48.

REFRIGERATOR CAR ORDER ISSUED. TCS–89.

MAY FREIGHT OPERATIONS REPORTED. TCS–55.

DELIVERY RULE CLARIFIED. ODT–296.

CITY MAYORS QUERIED ON TRAFFIC. ODT–297.

INDUSTRY "GAS" PREFERENCES RELISTED. ODT–298.

CERTAIN SPECIAL SERVICES EXEMPTED from ODT bar. ODT–299.

PEDDLING FROM TRUCKS CONTROLLED. ODT–300.

DAIRY INDUSTRY SAVES MILEAGE. TCS–128.

O'KEEFE RESIGNS ODT POST. TCS–98.

FOR-HIRE TRUCKERS CURFEW SET. TSC–130.

Department of Labor

INDUSTRIAL CAUTIONS—NO. 4. OWI–1981.

INDUSTRIAL CAUTIONS—NO. 5. OWI–1982.

INDUSTRIAL CAUTIONS. No. 7. OWI–1984.

INDUSTRIAL CAUTIONS. No. 8. OWI–1985.

INDUSTRIAL CAUTIONS. No. 9. OWI–1986.

TEEN-AGE FOOD WORKERS PROTECTED. OWI–2007.

Office of War Information

PRESENT PUERTO RICO FOOD PRICES HELD. OWI–2065.

WAR AND BUSINESS (NO. 77). A summary of the week. OWI–2059.

COAL FACTS REVIEWED. OWI–2076.

GILL NAMES CHIEF for congested production area. OWI–2063.

HOYT'S POLICY STATEMENT. OWI–2069.

INTER-CITY PLEASURE TRIPS ENDED. OWI–2004.

OWI REPORTS ON MILITARY TRANSPORT. OWI–2045.

WINTER FUEL PROSPECTS. OWI–2050.

RATION DATES WITH OUR GOVERNMENT. OWI–2053.

CIVIL AIR PATROL REPORT. OWI–2080.

NEW GOVERNMENT MANUAL READY. OWI–2089.

"GAS" SHORTAGE CAUTION ISSUED. OWI–2078.

Lend-Lease Administration

MAY LEND-LEASE AID $790,000,000. OWI–2054.

Department of the Interior

NEW POWER OUTPUT RECORD. OWI–2066.

WEEK'S COAL PRODUCTION ESTIMATED. OWI–2062.

SOFT SHELL CRAB CATCH INCREASING. OWI–2073.

Solid Fuels Administration

COAL CONFERENCE HELD. OWI–2071.

COAL IN TRANSIT FROZEN. OWI–2072.

BITUMINOUS RESERVE DANGEROUSLY LOW. OWI–2076.

NEW ENGLAND COAL DELIVERIES DECREASE. OWI–2061.

ANTHRACITE DISTRIBUTION PLANNED. OWI–2068.

COAL OPERATORS EXPRESS SUPPORT. OWI–2996.

COAL FREEZE ORDER LIFTED. OWI–2081.

Petroleum Administration

PAUL RAIGORODSKY RESIGNS. OWI–2057.

EAST'S FARM "GAS" SET. OWI–2093.

DEPOTS TO AID WILDCAT OPERATORS. OWI–2082.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY REPORT. OWI–2085.

PETROLEUM MATERIAL ORDER ISSUED. TOS–112.

Smaller War Plants Corporation

BANKERS TO AID SMALL BUSINESS. OWI–2060.

HANDY SWPC DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. OWI–2086.

"SPREADING THE WORK" BOOKLET AVAILABLE. OWI–2087.

Maritime Commission

6,500 EXSEAMEN RETURN TO SHIPS. OWI–2064.

SHIP NAMED FOR JANET LORD ROPER. OWI–2090.

FILM DONATED TO WSA. OWI–2077.

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS FOR SEAMEN. OWI–2088.

National Housing Agency

HOME CONVERSION PLAN PROGRESSING. OWI–2037.

NHA BUILDS WOMEN'S DORMITORIES. OWI–2038.

14,518 HOUSING UNIT PLANS FILED IN MAY. OWI–2042.

Office of Civilian Defense

YOUTH BACKS SERVICE CORPS. OCD–39.

OCD RADIO SERIES SCHEDULED. OCD–41.

PREPARATIONS FOR GAS ATTACKS. OCD–44.

RADIO SERIES STARTS. OCD–42.

War Manpower Commission

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT GAIN STEADY. PM–4404.

PUERTO RICO TO HAVE USES OFFICE. PM–4403.

Office of Economic Stabilization.

PANEL TO REVIEW RAILWAY WAGE AWARD. OWI–2083.

Department of Agriculture

NEW YORK MILK ORDER AMENDED. AG–551.

NEAL IS DEPUTY REA ADMINISTRATOR. AG–550.

PRISONS EXPAND FOOD PRODUCTION. AG–546.

REA ALLOCATIONS IN EIGHT STATES. AG–549.

REA ALLOCATIONS IN FIVE STATES. AG–559.

CORN STOCKS REQUISITIONED. AG–557.

LARGE FALL PIG CROP EXPECTED. AG–556.

WFA LABOR OFFICE SET UP. AG–552.

POTATO SHIPPING PLAN RELAXED. AG–553.

LINSEED OIL RESERVE SET. AG–554.

War Production Board

REFRIGERATION MATERIALS CONTROL EASED. TCS–56.

MORE CLEATS FOR WOOD CONTAINERS. TCS–57.

TAPIOCA FLOUR RESTRICTED. TCS–58.

FARM HARDWARE PLAN CLARIFIED. TCS–59.

COMBED YARN IMPORTS LIMITED. TCS–60.

ROTARY BRUSH PROBLEMS STUDIED. TCS–61.

HOUSING MATERIALS CONTROL GIVEN TO NHA. TCS–62.

"INVENTORY MATERIAL" TERM EXPLAINED. TCS–54.

FAN BLOWER RULE MODIFIED. TCS–69.

SPECIAL MOTORS RULE EASED. TCS–70.

LIQUID PUMPS REDEFINED. TCS–71.

CONTAINER ORDER CLARIFIED. TCS–72.

GLASSWARE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED. TCS–93.

SHIP SERVICE RATINGS SET. TCS–63.

HARDBOARD RATING ASSIGNED. TCS–64.

TRACTOR PARTS ORDER CHANGED. TCS–65.

50 ITEMS SET ASIDE FOR FARMERS. WPB–3909.

INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION INQUIRIES INCREASE. WPB–3910.

100,000 FOOD DEHYDRATORS PLANNED. WPB–3911.

STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION INCREASE SOUGHT. WPB–3912.

LUMBER STOCK SURVEY ASKED. WPB–3904.

WAR FACILITY FINANCE REPORT. WPB–3900.

COTTON LINTERS' ROLE IN WAR. WPB–3877.

RAYON PRODUCTION CAPACITY ADEQUATE. WPB–3906.

"EMERGENCY" TIRES AVAILABLE. WPB–3907.

GAUGE PARTS RESTRICTION EASED. TCS–83.

LUMBER SHORTAGES CLOSING SAWMILLS. TCS–84.

ELECTRONICS AGENCY READY TO OPERATE. TCS–73.

PIGSKIN LEATHER USE STUDIED. TCS–50.

PLATINUM ORDER AMENDED. TCS–51.

FIBRE DOOR MAT OUTPUT HALTED. TCS–52.

FOUR ADVISORY COMMITTEES FORMED. TCS–53.

GLYCOL ETHERS ALLOCATED. TCS–90.

TUBING RESTRICTIONS EASED. TCS–91.

COTTON DUCK ORDER AMENDED. TCS–80.

PLYWOOD PRODUCTION INCREASE FORECAST. TCS–86.

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT PURCHASE PLAN. TCS–87.

CORDAGE INDUSTRY MEETINGS HELD. TCS–88.

RAYON YARN EXPORT QUOTA SET. TCS–74.

UNUSED HOUSING PRIORITIES REALLOCATED. WPB–3905.

HOLIDAY WORK POLICY STATED. WPB–3913.

NELSON LAUDS AMERICAN PRESS. WPB–3914.

DAVID F. AUSTIN LEAVES WPB. TCS–110.

10 LEATHER ORDERS MERGED. TCS–111.

ORDER SEEKS TO SAVE PAPERBOARD. TCS–99.

FREON CONSERVATION URGED. TCS–100.

WOMEN DIAMOND DIE EXPERTS. WPB–3918.

GOLD MINES TO REMAIN CLOSED. WPB–3915.

WEST COAST LUMBER GROUP FORMED. WPB–3916.

BABY CARRIAGE QUOTA REVISED. WPB-3917.

MINE QUOTA FORMS SIMPLIFIED. TCS-113.

MILITARY INSIGNIA TO HAVE LESS COPPER. TCS-114.

WEEK'S TRUCK RELEASES. TCS-115.

CONDUIT RESTRICTIONS ADDED. TCS-116.

JEWELRY ORDER AMENDED. TCS-117.

LAURIC ACID OIL ORDER REVOKED. TCS-103.

COMMERCIAL CAR POOL SHRINKS. TCS-95.

PROPOSE LIMIT ON DRY MOP STYLES. TCS-94.

TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT CONSERVED BY NEW ORDER. TCS-105.

COPPER RESTRICTIONS EXTENDED. TCS-106.

SHOE INDUSTRY MAY USE RUBBER CEMENT. TCS-107.

COOKING EQUIPMENT GUIDE ISSUED. TCS-136.

TWO MARITIME RATING ORDERS REVOKED. TCS-137.

AIRCRAFT PLYWOOD NEEDS STUDIED. TCS-138.

GLYCOL ALLOCATING SIMPLIFIED. TCS-139.

FARM MACHINERY ORDER APPROVED. TCS-140.

SCHOOL FIRE PREVENTION URGED. WPB-3920.

GAS CYLINDER NOT CONSIDERED A "MAINTENANCE SUPPLY." TCS-127.

NEW WPB ADVISORY COMMITTEE. TCS-133.

POST EXCHANGES TO SALVAGE BOTTLE CAPS. TCS-134.

BRASS DIRECTION 4 EXTENDED. TCS-122.

STEEL DELIVERY DELAY MUST BE REPORTED. TCS-123.

Office of Price Administration

ROLL-BACK RETAIL MEAT PRICES. OPA-2715.

PROTEIN GUARANTEE REQUIRED for linseed products. OPA-2689.

CIGARETTE BRANDS are not abolished by OPA rules. OPA-2714.

CERTAIN COTTON CEILINGS STAND. TCS-85.

WIDEN SUGAR MARKETING AREAS. TCS-49.

SHOE WHOLESALERS MEET JUNE 30. TCS-81.

ADJUSTMENTS SET FOR CHEESE RATION LOSS. TCS-82.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL PRICE LOW. TCS-66.

FLOUR PRICING PLAN CONTINUED. TCS-67.

BRASS MILL PRODUCTS PRICED. TCS-68.

PRICE ROLL-BACK RULE ON MEAT DELIVERIES. TCS-92.

FILM SCRAP PRICE SET. OPA-2672.

SPECIAL MERCHANT CEILINGS PROVIDED. OPA-2675.

VACUUM CLEANER DISCOUNTS SET. OPA-2684.

"EMERGENCY" TIRES PRICED. OPA-2725.

FOOD TRADE ADJUSTMENTS FIXED. OPA-2727.

BRASS CONTROLS MODIFIED. OPA-2691.

MACHINERY PRICING METHOD GIVEN. OPA-2692.

SHOE RATION RULE LIBERALIZED for dealers. OPA-2697.

HARRIS TO STUDY SOUTH AMERICAN import and export prices. OPA-2710.

ARROWSMITH HEADS OPA UNIT. OPA-2720.

RUBBER PRICING STUDIED. OPA-2721.

DETROIT RENTS PROTEST DENIED. OPA-2723.

SOUP LABELING PROVISION REVOKED. OPA-T-1052.

SCRAP RECORD PRICING EXTENDED. OPA-T-1053.

INSTITUTIONAL RATION ALLOTMENTS STUDIED. TCS-75.

STAMP SURRENDER TIME EXTENDED for small merchants. TCS-76.

NAVY OAK LUMBER REPRICED. TCS-77.

SULPHATE WOODPULP PRICE ADJUSTED. TCS-78.

STEEL CASTING MACHINE BASE SET. TCS-79.

SOFTWOODS PRICED AT YARDS. OPA-2676.

COFFEE RATION INCREASED. OPA-2726.

WATCH JEWELS EXEMPT FROM PRICE CONTROL. OPA-2704.

ARTIFICIAL DEVICE PRICES FLEXIBLE. OPA-2706.

ARTICHOKE HEARTS NOT PRICED. OPA-2712.

RATION FORM SIMPLIFIED FOR INSTITUTIONAL FOOD USES. OPA-2718.

BLUE N, P, Q STAMPS VALID JULY 1. OPA-2719.

WHOLESALE FOOD PROGRAM. OPA-2724.

RED K, L, M, N STAMPS EXPIRE. OPA-2729.

LOG BUYERS MAY ASK AREA PRICING. TCS-108.

LOGGING SERVICE PRICE PLAN SET. TCS-109.

COAL TAR PRODUCERS CONFER. TCS-96.

BUNKER FUEL REPRICED. TCS-97.

RAYON GREY GOODS PRICE FLEXIBLE. TCS-101.

TIDEWATER RED CYPRESS PRICED. TCS-102.

TEXTILE BAG COMMITTEE NAMED. TCS-104.

PRICE SET ON USED REFRIGERATION PARTS. TCS-125.

CASKET PRICING METHODS TOLD. TCS-125.

SALE RULES FOR UNREPAIRED TIRES. OPA-2739.

"TYING AGREEMENTS" LIMITED IN COAL SALES. OPA-T-2679.

PULPWOOD REGULATION CHANGED. TCS-126.

MACHINERY LEASE RULE ALTERED. TCS-131.

MEAT DISCOUNTS REINSTATED. TCS-132.

WESTERN PINE RULE RELAXED. TCS-135.

MAGNESIUM SCRAP PICK-UP FEES. TCS-118.

NEW TIRE PRICE PLAN OFFERED. TCS-119.

TWO COLOR PIGMENTS EXEMPT FROM PRICE CONTROL. TCS-120.

RAW HOG BRISTLES EXEMPT FROM CONTROL. TCS-121.

GOVERNMENT MANUAL IN SUMMER EDITION

The summer edition of the United States Government Manual, a 707-page reference book on the creation and organization, functions, and activities of the Federal Departments and Agencies, is now available, the Division of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, has announced.

The Manual may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW. Single copies cost $1; subscriptions covering three editions, $2.75.

WRA PROTECTS PACIFIC COAST

(*Continued from page 676*)

is allowed for food, but actual food costs have been running about 40 cents a day per person.

Encouraged to Work

Each evacuée is encouraged to work and about 40 percent of the population is employed in the relocation centers, about the same proportion as was employed before evacuation. Those who work are paid nominal wages of $12, $16, or $19 a month, depending upon the kind of work and the amount of training and skill required to perform it. In addition to wages, each worker is paid a cash allowance for clothing for members of his family.

Schools Provided for Children

Elementary and high schools are provided for children of school age, the curriculum planned to meet the requirements of the State in which the center is located. Evacuée teachers are employed to the extent that they are available, but since their number is insufficient about half the teaching staff is non-Japanese.

A sincere effort has been made to make life in a relocation center similar to life in a normal community. Inside the center evacuées are accorded about the same freedoms they would have outside. They speak in English or Japanese, operate their own newspapers, and worship as they choose. They operate their own stores, barber shops, shoe repair shops and other service enterprises on a nonprofit cooperative basis. Although resources and facilities are limited, they have developed extensive programs of recreation, including sports of many kinds, arts, crafts and hobbies.

Residents of a relocation center may not leave the relocation area without special permission. During daylight hours they may move freely within the relocation center, which in each instance includes several thousand acres, but after dark they are confined to the residence area, usually about a mile square and fenced with barbed wire.

Each center has a hospital, and a staff composed largely of evacuée physicians, nurses, pharmacists and aides, with non-Japanese in supervisory positions. Since living conditions do not permit home care of sick, almost every illness is a hospital case. The rate of illness has been low and no contagious disease has reached serious proportions.

Supplies of Sheets, Towels, Cases Adequate for Civilian Needs

WPB Asks Housewives to Restrict Buying In Order To Assure Enough for All

Although frills and fancy work have been eliminated, sheets, pillow cases, towels, and other domestic soft goods are being provided for the households of the nation. If housewives buy only what they need, these needs can be met, according to a supply status round-up released this week by the War Production Board.

The armed forces; as well as civilians, use sheets and pillow cases. This means less than the normal quantity for civilians, and housewives are asked to take unusually good care of their bed linens so as to make them last.

Comforts and blankets are still in production but a shortage of materials has been felt. No goose and duck down can be used in comforts except that which has been sterilized and reprocessed, as new down is going into sleeping bags for the armed forces. Cotton felt, cotton or wool waste and reprocessed wool are plentiful and can be used as fillers, but the limiting factor in the manufacture of comforts is the supply of fabric coverings.

Blanket Sizes, Varieties Reduced

Cotton, rayon, and wool blankets have been reduced in variety and sizes to assure production of utilitarian and long-wearing types. An 84-inch length is the maximum permitted, except for white "cotton sheet" blankets which may be 95 inches. No line of blankets can be made in more than four colors, plus white, and in general only rose, blue, green, and cedar are permitted for solid color blankets. For crib blankets, the traditional pink, blue and white are permitted.

Mattress covers, another product of sheeting looms, are needed by the armed forces and by hospitals as well as by housewives.

Bedspreads are not being made in great quantity, since cottons and rayons are needed for more essential uses, but bedspread stocks already in the hands of retailers or wholesalers, together with the limited number still being produced, should provide sufficient stocks for some time.

Fine linen tablecloths are still available from Northern Ireland, and some cotton ginghams, damask, and other medium heavy weaves are still used for tablecloths, although in reduced amounts. Stocks on hand are fairly ample. Napkins provide no great supply problems.

Table scarves and dresser scarves of cotton sateen are no longer in production, since cotton sateen is needed in making imitation leather and other industrial fabrics. Dry felt paper, low grade cork and asbestos millboard—principal ingredients of table pads—are still available.

As for terry cloth, producers of these thick absorbent towels must now consider military as well as civilian needs. All branches of the armed forces need quantities of towels; hospitals must have terry cloth for hospital robes.

Textile dyestuffs are no longer plentiful, and as a result, dyers are restricted to 60 percent of the amount of organic dyestuffs they used in 1941. The critical coal-tar chemicals which are used in vat dyes must be used for plastics, medicinals, paints, varnishes, explosives and oil refining.

Rayons for Synthetic Tires

Production of high-tenacity rayon for the synthetic tire program will not deprive the market of quantities of rayon intended for other uses, the War Production Board said.

Studies made by the WPB Textile, Clothing and Leather Division show that high-tenacity rayon plants, now turning out approximately 100 million pounds of high-tenacity rayon for tires, can produce an additional 68 million pounds without permanently cutting in on rayon produced for other purposes.

The proposed increase, the Board said, would come primarily from the plants already turning out this type of rayon and would be effected through changes within those plants.

Rayon yarn and fiber production in the first quarter of 1943 was 4 percent greater than in the comparable quarter of 1942.

Bureau Recommends Standardization

Retail Standards Would Benefit Packers, Dealers, Consumers

The principles of quantity standardization in retail trade, if generally observed, would benefit packers, dealers and consumer alike, says a circular released by the National Bureau of Standards.

In the circular are formally set forth the guiding principles recommended for observance by packers in all simplification programs. They particularly apply to retail packaging.

Observance of these principles, the circular points out, would help the packer by eliminating (provided standardization is industry-wide) the quantity factor as a competitive consideration in any specific industry. Other advantages to packers include simplification of procedure under OPA regulations and simplification of cost accounting and billing, as well as the advantages derived from increased dealer and consumer satisfaction.

Benefits to Dealers, Consumers

Dealers, in turn, would benefit from simplified marketing, simplified OPA procedure and satisfied customers.

Consumers would find the elimination of the quantity factor advantageous because it would make possible the establishment of an equitable system of point values, which would result in point economies. Comparable packages of competing brands would contain equal amounts of a commodity and comparative unit costs would be established by package prices. The purchaser would be guided by quality and price in making selections.

The principles set forth by the Bureau provide: that commodities be offered for sale only in certain standard units of weight and measure, that only multiples and binary submultiples of the basis unit should be permitted, and that any series should be restricted to sizes that are "self-defining" as to quantity of content.

"Admittedly," the Bureau of Standards states, "the foregoing principles and recommendations represent an ideal—an ideal which cannot immediately be achieved for all packaged commodities."

Copies of LC726 are obtainable without charge from the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

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